SLAVE
TRADE
ACTS
&c

N° 440

COPIES

OF

SEVERAL ACTS

FOR THE

REGULATION OF SLAVES,

PASSED IN THE

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

1789.

28608373

COPIES of ſeveral ACTS for the Regulation of Slaves, paſſed in the Weſt India Iſlands; *viz.*

Nº 1.

GRENADA.

By his Excellency Edward Mathew, Eſquire, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Iſland of Grenada, and ſuch of the Iſlands commonly called the Grenadines, to the Southward of the Iſland of Carriacou, including that Iſland, and lying between the ſame and Grenada in America, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting.

KNOW ye, That on the Day of the Date hereof Benjamin Webſter, Eſquire, Secretary of this Iſland and its Dependencies, perſonally came and appeared before me, and made Oath, on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that the Copy of the Act hereunto annexed, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Trial and Puniſhment of Criminal "Slaves," is a true Copy from the Original, and was by him the ſaid Deponent diligently compared and carefully examined therewith.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand, and cauſed His Majeſty's Great Seal, appointed for the ſaid Iſland of Grenada and its Dependencies, to be hereunto appended.

Given at St. George's, in the ſaid Iſland of Grenada, the Thirtieth Day of September, One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

EDW. MATHEW.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. T. LAYARD.

An Act for the more effectual Trial and Puniſhment of Criminal Slaves.

WHEREAS the Laws at preſent in Force in theſe Iſlands have been found defective in many Reſpects, in regard to the Trial and Puniſhment of Criminal Slaves: For Remedy whereof, we Your Majeſty's moſt loyal and obedient Subjects, his Excellency the Captain General, the Honourable the Members of Your Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of the Iſland of Grenada, and ſuch of the Grenadines as are thereon dependent, pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it and it is Enacted and Ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made to any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within theſe Iſlands, of any heinous and grievous Crime, or felonious Act or Acts, committed or done by any Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and alſo ſummon all Perſons or Slaves that can give Evidence therein to appear before him; and if upon Examination it appeareth probable that the Apprehended is or are guilty, he ſhall forthwith commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and alſo, within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment, certify to the Two next Juſtices of the Peace, One of whom to be of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himſelf, the Cauſe, and to require them, by virtue of this Act, and they are,

PREAMBLE.

Recites that the Laws at preſent in force have been found defective in many Reſpects, in regard to the Trial and Puniſhment of Criminal Slaves.

CLAUSE I.

Upon Complaint made to any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, of any heinous and grievous Crime, or felonious Act, committed or done by Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offenders, and alſo ſummon all Perſons or Slaves that can give Evidence therein to appear before him; and if, upon Examination, it appeareth probable, that the Apprehended is guilty, he ſhall forth-

with commit him to Priſon, and, within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment, certify to the Two next Juſtices, One of whom to be of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himſelf, the Cauſe, and to require them to aſſociate themſelves with him; and they, ſo aſſociated, are to try the Offender within Ten Days after the ſaid Certification, at ſuch Place as they ſhall appoint, and cauſe the Offender and Evidences to come before them; and if the ſaid Juſtices, upon hearing of the Matter, ſhall adjudge the Criminal guilty of the Offence complained of, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Crime deſerveth, and forthwith, by their Warrant, cauſe immediate Execution in Capital Caſes to be done by ſuch Slave as the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall appoint, and in other Caſes by ſuch Slave as the Clerk of the neareſt Market ſhall appoint.

are, upon ſuch Certification, hereby required, to aſſociate themſelves with him, and they, ſo aſſociated, are hereby required and impowered to try the ſaid Offender or Offenders, within Ten Days after the ſaid Certification, at ſuch Place as they ſhall appoint, and cauſe the Offender or Offenders, and Evidences, to come before them; and if the ſaid Juſtices (One whereof being of the Quorum) upon hearing the Matter, ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Crime deſerveth, and forthwith, by their Warrant, cauſe immediate Execution, in Capital Caſes, to be done by ſuch Slave or Slaves as the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall appoint, and in other Caſes by ſuch Slave or Slaves as the Clerk of the neareſt Market ſhall appoint, in ſuch Manner as ſuch Juſtices ſhall think fit.

CLAUSE II.

Slaves perſonally inſulting any White or Free Perſon, or harbouring any Runaway Slave, or found gaming, beating Drums, blowing Shells or other loud Inſtruments at improper Hours, or fighting, or that ſhall be guilty of any Crime amounting to Petty Larceny, ſhall be puniſhable at the Diſcretion of any one Juſtice of the Peace.

And whereas it muſt tend greatly to the public Peace and Tranquillity if the Executive Part of the Law be rendered more prompt and ſummary in Caſes where the Offences are not of a felonious Nature, and triable before Three Juſtices, as herein-before mentioned; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall perſonally inſult, abuſe, threaten, or in any Manner contemptuouſly treat any White or Free Perſon, or ſhall harbour, receive, and conceal any Slave or Slaves, knowing that ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have run away or abſented his, her, or themſelves, from his, her, or their Maſter, Renter, or Employer's Service; or if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be found gaming, beating Drums, blowing Shells or other loud Inſtruments at improper Hours, or fighting, or ſhall draw a Knife upon his Opponent, or ſhall be guilty of any Crime, which by the Laws of England would be deemed Petty Larceny, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhable for any ſuch Offence at the Diſcretion of any One Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and impowered to take Cognizance of the ſame, and to inflict ſuch Puniſhment as he ſhall judge adequate to the Offence.

CLAUSE III.

All Matters done by virtue of an Act for the better Government of Slaves, declared legal, valid, and effectual Acts.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Matters whatſoever done by any Judge or Magiſtrate, or other Officer of Juſtice, or by the Provoſt Marſhal, or Deputy Provoſt Marſhal, under and by virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Government of Slaves, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual Suppreſſion of Runaway Slaves," ſhall be deemed and taken, and the ſame is hereby declared legal, valid, and effectual Acts; and no ſuch Officer ſhall be called in queſtion, or liable to be ſued and proſecuted for any ſuch Matter by him done as aforeſaid.

CLAUSE IV.

This Act to be in Force for One Year from the Publication thereof, and from thence until the End of the next Seſſion of the Legiſlature, or until ſome further Proviſions are made.

Dated the 9th Auguſt 1788.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be and continue in Force for One whole Year from the Day of the Publication thereof, and from thence till the End of the next Seſſion of the Legiſlature, or until ſome further or other Proviſions are made for carrying into Execution the Purpoſes intended to be obtained by this Act.

Dated at Saint George's, this Ninth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

THO. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the 8th of Auguſt 1788.

Paſſed the Aſſembly this Eighth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

DAVID CLUNIE,
Clerk of the Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council the 8th of Auguſt 1788.

Paſſed the Council this Eighth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

BEN. WEBSTER,
Clk. of the Council.

EDW. MATHEW.

Aſſented to the 9th of Auguſt 1788.

Aſſented to by His Excellency Edward Mathew, Eſquire, Governor in Chief, this Ninth Day of Auguſt, One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

BEN. WEBSTER,
Clk. of the Council.

Publiſhed the 9th of Auguſt 1788.

Duly publiſhed this Ninth Day of Auguſt, One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

JOHN LESSLY,
D. P. M.

N° 2.

DOMINICA.

COPY of an Act of the Legiſlature for the ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, &c.; and of Five Acts, ſince paſſed, reviving, continuing, and amending the ſame.

An Act for ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves; and for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council for the Time being, to ſend out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcendants of Negroes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves.

WHEREAS divers Negroes and others have abſented themſelves from the Service of their reſpective Owners, Renters, or Employers, and have and do daily ſeduce others to run away and join them, whereby they are increaſed to a great Number, and often commit great Inſolences, Outrages, Thefts, and Robberies on the Inhabitants of this Iſland: For the Prevention of all ſuch Evils for the future, and the ill Conſequences of them, we Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, do humbly pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted; PREAMBLE.

And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves who hath or have been upon, or ſhall hereafter be upon this Iſland, for the Space of One Year, ſhall abſent or withdraw, or being now run away, abſent, or withdrawn from his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer's Service, ſhall continue ſo abſent or withdrwn for the Space of Three Months from the Publication of this Act, or from the Time ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall firſt abſent, withdraw, or run away hereafter, or if any Slave or Slaves having been or that ſhall be on this Iſland for the Space of One Year, ſhall abſent or withdraw, or run away from his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer's Service, at ſeveral Times within the Space of Two Years, amounting in all to Six Months, all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be and is and are hereby adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon or Felons, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices, from the Circumſtances of the Caſe, ſhall judge proper, and if convicted of Felony ſhall ſuffer the Pains of Death, by virtue of a Warrant from any Two Juſtices of the Peace of this Iſland; and the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Depury, is hereby required to execute or cauſe to be executed, in any Part of this Iſland, all Slave or Slaves whatſoever condemned to Death, and ſhall bury or cauſe to be buried ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo executed; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the Provoſt Marſhal to have and receive as a Fee, for each Slave executed and buried, the Sum of Six Pounds Twelve Shillings Current Money, and no more, to be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland. CLAUSE I. This Part objected to, becauſe Slaves had been executed under it, without being reported to the Governor, and for other material Reaſons.

Provided neverthelefs, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves, now abſent, withdrawn, or run away, ſhall return or ſurrender him, her, or themſelves to his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer, within Six Weeks next enſuing the Date of the Publication of this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo returning or ſurrendering is and are hereby pardoned and acquitted of and from all Crime and Crimes (Murder, or an Attempt to Murder, only excepted) by him, her, or them heretofore committed, or which had been committed before the Publication of this Act. CLAUSE II.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to apprehend and take up any Slave or Slaves that ſhall be found off or from the Plantation of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer, or out of the Town or Plantation wherein or whereon his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer actually then is, or uſually reſides, (except Slaves employed in bringing Water or other Neceſſaries for ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer's Uſe, or unleſs attending upon ſome White Perſon,) without a Permiſſion in Writing, ſigned by ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer, or ſome White Perſon employed by ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer; and the Perſon or Perſons apprehending ſuch Slave or Slaves is and are hereby directed to conduct him, her, or them, in Forty-eight Hours, or cauſe him, her, or them to be conducted to the Plantation, Habitation, or uſual Place of Reſidence of the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, who is hereby required to pay to the Apprehender of ſuch Slave or Slaves the Sum of Seven Shillings and Sixpence for each and every Slave, if taken up within Two Miles of ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer's CLAUSE III.

Plantation, Habitation, or the Town or Plantation wherein or whereon he or ſhe uſually reſides, or at any of ſuch apprehending actually then was abſent from the Service of ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer, and if taken up at any greater Diſtance, Fifteen Shillings Currency, and One Shilling for every computed Mile ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are conducted; and in caſe any Diſpute ſhould ariſe about the Mile Money, the ſame to be determined by any Juſtice of the Peace; and if ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer ſhall refuſe to pay ſuch Reward, any Juſtice of the Peace is hereby authoriſed and required, (upon Complaint, and the Oath or Oaths of the Apprehender or Apprehenders of ſuch Slave or Slaves of ſuch Refuſal to pay as aforeſaid,) to iſſue his Warrant of Diſtreſs in Nature of an Execution, directed to any Conſtable, to levy the ſame, with the Charges, on the Goods, Chattels, or other Effects of ſuch Owner, Renter, or Employer; and the Goods, Chattels, or other Effects levied on, ſuch Conſtable is hereby required to expoſe to Sale, under the ſame Regulations, Conditions, and Reſtrictions as are appointed for the Sale of Goods and Chattels of Defendants taken in Execution by the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, provided ſuch Sale be made within Ten Days from the Day of the Levy; and it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Conſtable to take and deduct, as a Fee for his Trouble, the Sum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence Currency.

CLAUSE IV. And whereas Slaves upon ſlight or no Occaſion frequently run away, and abſent themſelves in Gangs, from the Service of their Owners, Renters, or Employers, to the Ruin and Impoveriſhment of them, and to the Terror and Danger of his Majeſty's Subjects, the Inhabitants of this Iſland; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slaves, being of the Age of Twelve Years, or upwards, ſhall hereafter abſent or run away in any Number or Gang amounting to Ten in Number, or upwards, and ſhall continue run away, or abſent from their Duty as aforeſaid, for Ten Days or more, then One of the ſaid Slaves, ſuch as the Juſtices ſhall think the greateſt Offender, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.

CLAUSE V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, either Free or Slave, ſhall kill in Purſuit, or take and apprehend alive, any Slave or Slaves, who hath or have been abſent from the Service of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer, Three Months and upwards, (after having been One Year in this Iſland, or having been One Year in America,) ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo taking or killing ſuch Slave or Slaves in Purſuit ſhall receive Three Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland for every Slave ſo killed, and Six Pounds like Money for every Slave ſo taken alive, ſo as the ſaid Slave ſo taken alive be convicted of the Crime of running away; and the Treaſurer of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, are hereby authoriſed, required, and empowered to pay the laſt-mentioned Rewards, upon due Proof made before a Magiſtrate of this Iſland of ſuch Slave or Slaves being killed, or upon Conviction of the Slave or Slaves being taken, and a Certificate made of ſuch Killing or of ſuch Conviction, under the Hand of any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, before whom Proof of ſuch Killing was made on the Trial of the Slave had.

CLAUSE VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall have any Slave guilty of running away puniſhable by Death within the Meaning of this Act killed in Purſuit, or that ſhall be taken, convicted, and ſuffer Death for running away, ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland the Value of the Slave killed, to be ſettled by the Oaths of Two credible White Perſons, being Freeholders or Leaſeholders that knew the Slave (if killed) to be ſworn before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland; and ſuch Oath and Value to be certified by the Juſtice of Peace before whom taken, and his Hand and Seal, ſo as the ſame does not exceed Sixty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

CLAUSE VII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Slave or Slaves is or are run away from his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer's Service, every other Slave, knowing of ſuch running away, who ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or any otherways aſſiſt, comfort, afford, or give any Suſtenance to ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo run away, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, before One Juſtice of the Peace, for any ſuch Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice, not exceeding Fifty; and if any Free Perſon or Perſons ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, conceal, or anyways did aſſiſt, comfort, afford or give Suſtenance to any ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, for the Firſt Offence, ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, and for the Second Offence Twenty Pounds Current Money, and for the Third Offence Fifty Pounds like Current Money, and ſhall be liable beſides to be proſecuted, and pay to the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves the Sum of Twenty Shillings Current Money for every Day he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſo entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves; and if ſuch Free Perſon or Perſons cannot immediately pay the Fines hereby impoſed for entertaining Runaway Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be impriſoned in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, in lieu of the Fine, for the Firſt Offence Three Months, for the Second Offence Six Months, and for the Third Offence Twelve Months, unleſs the Perſon or Perſons offending ſhall redeem him, her, or themſelves,

themſelves, by paying the Fine, and all Coſts and Fees due, over and above the Twenty Shillings per Diem.

And it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slave or Slaves guilty of any Capital Offence ſhall be tried and adjudged by any Two Juſtices of the Peace, and where condemned and ſuffer Death ſhall be appraiſed in like Manner by two credible White Perſons, being Freeholders or Leaſeholders, the One to be choſen by the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and the other by the Juſtices; provided always, that the ſaid Juſtices who ſhall ſit on ſuch Trial ſhall give Forty-eight Hours Notice thereof to the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo to be tried; and if the Juſtices before whom any Slave or Slaves is or are to be tried cannot agree in their Judgment, then they may and ſhall immediately call a third Juſtice of the Peace to their Aſſiſtance, and the Caſe ſhall be determined by the Agreement of any Two of them; and in all Trials of a Slave or Slaves, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave or Slaves, and give ſuch Credit thereto as the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall think in Conſcience it deſerves. CLAUSE VIII.

And that the Magiſtrates of this Iſland may not refuſe or neglect, on Application made, to ſit, hear, or determine Caſes of Slaves charged with running away for ſuch a Space of Time as amounts to a Felony by virtue of this Act, or with any other Felonies, by which Means the Laws may be rendered ineffectual, and Slaves grow more inſolent and ungovernable; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall refuſe or neglect, upon Application to him or them made, immediately to take and uſe proper Means for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, and effectually to finiſh ſuch Trial in Ten Days after having examined the proper Witneſſes, for any Felony committed by, or Charge upon, any Slave or Slaves whatſoever, either running away, or abſenting from his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer's Service, or otherwiſe, or any other Crime whatſoever charged on them, each ſuch Juſtice ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of the Courts of Record within this Iſland, or by Indictment or Information before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions, One Moiety to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other Moiety to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, for the public Uſes thereof, and the Party proſecuting ſhall recover his full Coſts of Suit; and in ſuch Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, no Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed. PREAMBLE. CLAUSE IX.

And, for the more ready apprehending any Slave or Slaves run away, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner, Renter, or Employer of any Slave or Slaves, or any other Perſon by his Directions and in his Aid, having a Warrant from a Magiſtrate, to enter any Negro Houſe or Houſes belonging to any Perſon or Perſons, and upon Refuſal of opening the Doors of any Negro Houſe or Houſes, by Day or by Night, to ſearch for any ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves, then to break them open, having firſt given Notice to the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the Plantation, if any ſuch thereon living, and then at Home, or elſe to any other White Perſon being there, otherwiſe to proceed to make ſuch Search without Notice; and if any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, either Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, or any other White Perſon, of or on any Plantation, ſhall hinder, threaten, oppoſe, or deter any Perſon or Perſons giving Notice as aforeſaid from making Search in his, her, their, or any of their Negro Houſes for any Runaway Slave or Slaves, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall pay and forfeit each for every ſuch Offence a Fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Pounds, Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered as herein-after directed; and further, if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall make a Search, or aid and aſſiſt in making ſuch Search, without firſt giving Notice, where any White Perſon is on the Plantation where ſuch Search ſhall be made, according to the Tenor and Direction of this Act, or ſhall, under Colour of ſuch Search, beat, abuſe, wound, or hurt any Slave or Slaves, without juſt Cauſe, the Offender or Offenders each ſhall forfeit any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor under Five Pounds Current Money, beſides being liable to an Action of the Party injured for Damages; and if Application before a Warrant obtained to be made by the Owner, Renter, or Employer of any Runaway Slave or Slaves, or any other Free Perſon for him or her, to the Owner, Renter, or Manager of any Plantation in the Country, or Houſe in Town, to ſearch or cauſe to be ſearched the Negro Houſe belonging to ſuch Plantation or Houſe in Town, for any ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves as he or ſhe may have received Information is or are there harboured, concealed, or entertained, ſuch Owner, Renter, or Manager of ſuch Plantation or Houſe in Town, ſhall immediately make diligent Search, or cauſe ſuch diligent Search to be made in the Negro Houſe, and other ſuſpected Place in the ſaid Plantation, or to the ſaid Houſe in Town belonging, for ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves; and upon Proof of the Refuſal to make ſuch Search, or to cauſe ſuch Search to be made, the Party ſo refuſing ſhall forfeit in Manner aforeſaid: Provided always, that before ſuch Forfeiture be incurred, the Owner, Renter, or Employer, of ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves, ſhall make Oath before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, that he did actually receive ſuch Information, and CLAUSE X.

that

that there was probable Cauſe to ſuſpect that it might be true, the Penalties to be incurred by virtue of this Clauſe to be recovered before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, by Warrant of Diſtreſs, as mentioned, expreſſed, and directed in the Fourth Section of this Act.

CLAUSE XI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be taken out of the Plantation to which ſuch Slave or Slaves belong, with any Fire-arms, Cutlaſſes, Swords, Pikes, and Lances, or other hurtful Arms, Sticks, and Ferrils, or large Clubs, not having a Ticket from the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or from the Manager of ſuch Plantation, for carrying the ſame, or not being in Company under the Direction of a White Perſon ſent along with ſuch Slave or Slaves, any Free Perſon may ſeize ſuch Slave or Slaves with Arms and Weapons alone, and carry ſuch Slave or Slaves and Arms, or Arms only, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Juſtice ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the ſame are hereby declared to be forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons that ſhall have ſeized the ſaid Slave or Slaves, or Arms, and the Juſtice ſhall order ſuch Slave or Slaves to be publicly whipped, and to be kept in Cuſtody until the uſual Fee for whipping be paid; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the ſaid Arms and Weapons, and the ſame Ticket be loſt, or was taken from ſuch Slave or Slaves, or the Slave or Slaves being attendant that Day on his or their Owner, Renter, or Employer, then upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Renter, or Manager, that ſuch Ticket was ſo given, the Arms ſhall again be reſtored to the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, if it ſhall appear to ſuch Juſtice that ſuch Arms and Weapons were neceſſary.

CLAUSE XII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall hereafter ſell, barter, or give to any Slave or Slaves any Fire-arms, Cutlaſſes, or other offenſive Weapons, Gunpowder, or any other Kind of Ammunition, without a Ticket from the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court of Record in this Iſland.

CLAUSE XIII. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, or any Conſtable, ſhall refuſe or neglect to do their reſpective Duties purſuant to this Act, he or they ſhall each forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for each Offence, to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, to be recovered by any Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

CLAUSE XIV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave or Slaves whatſoever ſhall be prevented from bringing of any Garden Produce or other Proviſions, the Produce of the ſeveral Plantations, into the Markets and Towns in this Iſland, on Sundays, Holidays, or any other Days, provided they have Tickets of Leave to ſell the ſame from their Owners, Renters, Managers, and Employers; but that no Slave or Slaves, on any Pretence whatſoever, with or without Leave of his or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer, be permitted to ſell or diſpoſe of any Coffee, Cocoa, Canes, Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, or Cotton; but if any Slave or Slaves ſhall offer any or either of the before-mentioned Produce for Sale, the ſame may be ſeized by any Perſon or Perſons, and carried to any Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall confiſcate the ſame to the Uſe of the Poor, provided the ſame be not ſtolen, and not claimed in Ten Days, and order ſuch Slave or Slaves to be whipped or put into the Stocks, as he ſhall judge proper.

CLAUSE XV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Owner, Renter, or Employer of any Slave or Slaves ſhall feed or cauſe to be fed all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall be under his, her, or their Care, with a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, and ſhall not allow them One Day in every Week in lieu thereof, under the Penalty hereinafter mentioned, and ſhall give them good and ſufficient Cloathing once in every Year, and ſhall be obliged to take Care of all old and infirm Slave or Slaves, and particularly ſuch as have incurable Diſeaſes, or any Way diſtempered; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer of any Slave or Slaves ſhall neglect to feed and cloath his, her, or their Slave or Slaves, or allow ſuch Day in the Week as aforeſaid in lieu of Food, or ſhall neglect to take Care of ſuch old, incurable, or diſtempered Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered by Warrant, as in the Third Clauſe of this Act.

PREAMBLE. And whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes and other Slaves to meet in great Companies in the ſeveral Towns and other Places in this Iſland on the Lord's Day, feaſting,

CLAUSE XVI. drinking, dancing, and gaming, from which many Quarrels and Diſturbances ariſe: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on every Lord's Day, and Holidays hereafter mentioned, the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns, and of the reſpective Pariſhes in this Iſland, are hereby required and directed to go into the ſeveral Market Places of the ſaid Towns or other Places, at the Hour of Two o'Clock on every Sunday and every ſuch Ho-

liday, and cauſe all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall be then in the ſaid Markets or other Places immediately to depart to his, her, or their reſpective Houſes; and if any Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe to obey the Orders of any Conſtable, ſuch Conſtable is hereby authorized to put ſuch Slave or Slaves into the Stocks, or other Place of Confinement, and to carry him, her, or them the next Morning before any Juſtice of the Peace, which ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be publicly whipped at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtice, and in like Manner the Conſtables are to act with reſpect to all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall be found on Sundays and ſuch Holidays in any Part of the ſaid Towns or elſewhere, feaſting, drinking, dancing, gaming, quarrelling, or fighting; and in like Manner the ſaid Conſtables are to act with reſpect to ſuch Slave or Slaves that ſhall be found in the ſaid Towns any Time in the Week after Nine o'Clock at Night, without a Ticket from his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer; and all Freeholders and Leaſeholders in this Iſland are hereby empowered and required to diſperſe all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall be found rioting as aforeſaid.

CLAUSE XVII.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves who ſhall preſume wilfully to ſtrike, or attempt to ſtrike any White Perſon, under any Pretence whatſoever, unleſs in the lawful, immediate, and neceſſary Defence of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer's Perſon, ſhall ſuffer Death, or loſe his, her, or their Right Hand, at the Diſcretion of Two Juſtices of the Peace; and in like Manner ſhall any Slave or Slaves be puniſhed that ſhall be guilty of Murder, or groſsly inſulting, or attempting to ſtrike his or her Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer; or being guilty of any Robbery or Stealing, where the Thing or Things ſo robbed or ſtolen ſhall amount to the Sum of Five Pounds Currency, and upwards; and where the Value of the Thing or Things robbed or ſtolen do not amount to Five Pounds, the Offender or Offenders is and are to be publicly whipped, or impriſoned in the Common Gaol, at the Diſcretion of any One or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace in this Iſland: Provided always, That any Slave or Slaves who ſhall break open any Houſe, Outhouſe, or Store, or rob or attempt to rob on the Highway, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall direct.

CLAUSE XVIII.

And whereas very many Inconveniencies have ariſen to ſeveral of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, by the Number of Holidays that are allowed the Slaves; Therefore, to prevent ſuch Inconveniencies, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Slaves of this Iſland ſhall have the following Holidays (and no other); that is to ſay, Chriſtmas Day and the Day after, Good Friday and the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt, in every Year; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer of any Slave or Slaves, ſhall permit his, her, or their Slave or Slaves to take any other Holidays than theſe hereby allowed, by permitting them to go off their reſpective Plantation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit Five Pounds Current Money, to be levied by a Warrant to any Conſtable, from any Juſtice of the Peace, on ſuch Offender's Effects, to be paid into the public Treaſury for the public Uſes of this Iſland; but if ſufficient Effects cannot be found, then the ſaid Offender's Perſon is to be arreſted and committed to Gaol for the Space of Ten Days, unleſs in the mean Time, he, ſhe, or they, pays the aforeſaid Fine of Five Pounds for the aforeſaid Uſes.

CLAUSE XIX.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer of any Plantation or Houſe in Town in this Iſland, being therein or thereupon reſident, and not being abſent from his, her, or their Plantation or Houſe in Town, and when none ſuch are on the Plantation, or in his, her, or their Houſe in Town, then, if any ſuch Manager or Overſeer of ſuch Plantation, or Perſon having the Charge of ſuch Houſe in Town, being at Home, and the Owner, Renter, or Employer happens to be abſent from Home, ſhall ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Caſks or Boxes, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments, for the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slave or Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, Houſe, or Yard, who do not ſuppreſs the ſame immediately on the ſetting of the Sun, knowing ſuch Beating on Drums or empty Caſks or Boxes, or great Gourds, or blowing Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments actually to be, or ſhall ſuffer any Slave or Slaves belonging to other Perſons or Plantations to aſſemble on his, her, or their Plantation, or in his, her, or their Houſes or Yards in Town, after the ſetting of the Sun, knowing ſuch Aſſembly actually to be, and thereof ſhall be convicted, ſuch Owner, Renter, Manager of a Plantation, or Owner, Renter, or Occupier of a Houſe in Town, ſhall forfeit and pay, for the firſt Offence, the Sum of Forty Shillings Current Money of this Iſland, for the ſecond Offence Ten Pounds Current Money, and for the Third Offence Twenty Pounds like Current Money; one Moiety thereof to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland; the Firſt and Second Offence to be heard and determined by any Two Juſtices of the Peace, and on Forfeiture, to be levied by Warrant of Diſtreſs, as before directed; and the Third Offence to be heard and determined by any Court of Record in this Iſland, by Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

CLAUSE XX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons, either Free or Slave, carrying off, or attempting to carry off this Iſland of Dominica, any Slave or Slaves, without Leave of the Owner or Renter of ſuch Slave or Slaves, on Conviction thereof, if a free Perſon, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, without the Benefit of Clergy; and if a Slave or Slaves, on Conviction thereof before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be and is hereby declared and adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.

CLAUSE XXI. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall receive all Runaway Slave or Slaves brought to him into his Cuſtody, and ſhall pay the Apprehender or Apprehenders of ſuch Slave or Slaves the Rewards and Mile Money ſpecified in the Third Clauſe of this Act, provided the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters of ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are not known to the Apprehender or Apprehenders; and the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is to keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in ſafe Cuſtody, and ſhall immediately publiſh him, her, or them, in the public News-papers of this Iſland, for Six ſucceſſive Weeks, deſcribing, as near as may be, the Name, Age, Size, Complexion, or any other external Mark, whereby he, ſhe, or they may be the more readily known, together with the Country of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, if the Knowledge thereto be attained; and ſhall alſo immediately, in a Liſt on the Outſide of the Door of his Office, inſert the Names, Age, Size, Complexion, external or Country Marks, as above expreſſed; and in caſe the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, fail in performing the ſeveral Matters in this Clauſe required, he ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Neglect to the Informer or Perſon injured through his Neglect or Refuſal, and all Gaol Fees and other Charges thereon, ſuch Penalties to be recovered before Two Juſtices of the Peace, and to be levied by Diſtreſs as before directed; and if the ſaid Slave or Slaves thus advertiſed is or are not claimed within Three Months from and after the Day on which he, ſhe, or they were delivered into the Hands of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, and he is hereby required to ſell the ſaid Slave or Slaves at public Outcry; and the Monies ariſing from ſuch Sale, after deducting of the ſeveral Charges and Gaol Fees, ſhall be returned to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or for Want of ſuch Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters appearing, then to be depoſited in the Hands of the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, to remain to the Uſe of the Public, till the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters ſhall appear; but in caſe any Runaway Slave or Slaves ſhould die in Gaol, the Fees ſhall then be charged by the Marſhal to the Public of this Iſland.

CLAUSE XXII. And whereas it is generally known that great Abuſes and dangerous Conſequences have reſulted from a Practice of many of the Inhabitants, both in Town and Country, in ſelling Rum and other Spirituous Liquors to Slaves without a Permiſſion from their Owners, Renters, Managers, or Employers: For Remedy thereof, and for preventing the ſame, Be it and it is Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act no Planter or other Inhabitant whatſoever, by himſelf, or any Slave or other Perſon or Perſons for him, her, or themſelves, either in Town or Country, and no other Perſon or Perſons keeping a Tippling Houſe, or retailing of Spirituous Liquors, ſhall ſell, give, or barter Wine, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, mixed or unmixed, be the Quantity ever ſo ſmall, to or with any Slave or Slaves, without Permiſſion from under the Hand of the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, under the Penalty of Five Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for each Offence, to be recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, as in Caſes of Reward to Apprehenders taking Runaway Slaves, hereinbefore provided for, the ſaid Forfeiture to be applied wholly to the Uſe of the Informer; and that no Perſon or Perſons ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, give Credit to any Slave or Slaves, on Forfeiture of all ſuch Debt or Debts.

CLAUSE XXIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall maim or wound any other Slave or Slaves, the Damage ſuſtained ſhall be valued by any Two Juſtices of the Peace for this Iſland, and the ſame ſhall be paid by the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters of the Slave or Slaves who ſhall ſo maim or wound the other Slave or Slaves, to the Party or Parties injured, except ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo wounding or maiming ſhall do the ſame in his, her, or their own Defence, or in the Defence of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Manager's Perſon, provided ſuch Damage does not exceed the Sum of Thirty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland on any One Slave ſo wounded or maimed.

CLAUSE. XXIV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall wilfully kill another Slave or Slaves, and be thereof convicted, the Value of the Slave or Slaves ſo convicted ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, One Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves convicted, and the other Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves killed, ſo as the Value

Value of any One Slave does not exceed Sixty Pounds Current Money, the Value to be aſcertained by the Two Magiſtrates who ſhall try ſuch offending Slave or Slaves.

CLAUSE XXV.

Objected to, becauſe conſidered as impolitic as unjuſt.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall wilfully kill any Slave or Slaves, and be thereof convicted, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, any Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Pounds, nor leſs than One hundred Pounds Current, for every ſuch Slave ſo wilfully killed, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, for the public Uſes thereof, and alſo ſuffer Twelve Months cloſe Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainprize; and if the Slave or Slaves ſo wilfully killed as aforeſaid belong to any other Perſon or Perſons than the Murderer or Murderers, the Value of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid by the Murderer or Murderers to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to be levied on his, her, or their Effects, by Warrant of Court, immediately upon Conviction; but if ſuch Murderer or Murderers have not Effects ſufficient to pay the Value of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo murdered as aforeſaid, then the Deficiency ſhall be made good to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves murdered, out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, the Value of the ſaid Slave or Slaves to be aſcertained by any Two reſponſible Perſons (beſt acquainted with the Value of the Slave or Slaves) upon Oath, under their Hands and Seals.

CLAUSE XXVI.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall change any Gold for any Slave or Slaves, on any Pretence whatſoever, without a Note from his, her, or their Owner, Renter, or Employer, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be levied by Warrant from any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland on the Offender or Offenders Goods and Chattels, and to be applied, One Half to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, and the other Half to the Informer.

CLAUSE XXVII.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That each and every of the Inhabitants of this Iſland ſhall, Four Times in every Year, to wit, in the Firſt Week of January, Firſt Week in April, Firſt Week of July, and the Firſt Week of October, in every Year hereafter, give in upon Oath to any Juſtice of the Peace of the Pariſh he or ſhe lives in, or the next reſident Juſtice (which Oath ſuch Juſtice of the Peace is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter without Fee or Reward) a Liſt of all their Runaway Slaves, mentioning their Names, Sizes, Ages, deſcribing them by ſuch external Marks as they ſhall happen to be acquainted with, in order that the ſaid Slave or Slaves may be the better known, and the Time or Times when ſuch Slave or Slaves abſented themſelves, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for each Neglect or Refuſal to return or give in the ſaid Liſt of Runaway Slave or Slaves, as hereinbefore directed, to be recovered by Warrant of Diſtreſs from any Juſtice as aforeſaid, One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, and applied to the public Uſes thereof; and the Juſtices are hereby required to return ſuch Liſts within Fourteen Days into the Marſhal's Office, and the Marſhal is required to enter the ſame in a Book, to be by him kept for that Purpoſe only, and that for his Trouble he ſhall be entitled to receive Nine Pence per Head for each Runaway Slave ſo entered, from the Owner, Renter, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to be paid at each Time the ſaid Liſts ſhall be returned into the ſaid Office.

CLAUSE XXVIII.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Juſtice of the Peace may, and is hereby impowered to grant a Permiſſion, for ſuch limited Time as he in his Diſcretion ſhall think fit, to any White or other Free Perſon or Perſons as ſhall voluntarily offer him or themſelves, together with a ſufficient Number of truſty Slaves, by and with the Conſent of their Owner, Renter, or Employer, to hunt the Woods and other Lurking Places in this Iſland, and there purſue, take, and ſecure all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall appear to them, or they may have Reaſon to ſuſpect are Runaways; and it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch White or Free Perſons to uſe and employ Muſkets, Cutlaſſes, and other Weapons in hunting ſuch Woods and other Lurking Places as aforeſaid, and to fire upon, kill, or wound any Slave or Slaves appearing to them to be run away, who ſhall reſiſt or refuſe to ſurrender, being firſt required ſo to do; and the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall not be entitled to recover any Damages of the Perſon or Perſons ſo killing or wounding ſuch Slave or Slaves, but ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo killed ſhall be appraiſed and paid for as by the Sixth Clauſe of this Act is directed, and in like Manner ſhall any truſty Slave or Slaves of any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall be killed or maimed in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves be appraiſed and paid for by the Public aforeſaid; and the Perſon or Perſons ſo kill as aforeſaid is and are hereby indemnified of and from any Fine, Forfeiture, or Puniſhment for ſo doing, unleſs it can be made appear that ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo killed or wounded was or were known to the Perſon or Perſons ſo killing or wounding not to be run away, or that ſuch Killing or Wounding was wantonly done, and that there was no Reſiſtance, Refuſal to ſurrender,

Sic. Orig.

render, or Cauſe whatſoever to render ſuch Killing or Wounding neceſſary: Provided always, that the Power herein given to Juſtices to grant ſuch Permiſſion as aforeſaid ſhall not be underſtood in anywiſe to interfere with the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, or the Power of its Repreſentative here; and it ſhall be underſtood, that all ſuch Parties as ſhall act by a Commiſſion or Warrant from the Repreſentative of the Crown, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, ſhall be veſted with the ſame Powers, ſubject to the ſame Reſtrictions, and entitled to the ſame Indemnities, as thoſe authorized to act by the Juſtice of Peace.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE XXIX. And whereas the compelling of Free Mulattoe Men and other Free Perſon or Perſons, Male Deſcendants of Negroes, to go in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves, might greatly tend to the effectual Suppreſſion of ſuch Runaway Slaves: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, the Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council for the Time being, by and with the Conſent of the Council, may at any Time or Times hereafter order a Detachment or Detachments of Free Mulattoes and Free Negroes, or any Free Perſon or Perſons, as the ſaid Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council for the Time being, ſhall think proper to appoint, to go in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves, who ſhall be veſted with the ſame Power and Authority to take and kill any Runaway Slave or Slaves as Perſons are by virtue of the Fifth Clauſe of this Act; and if any Slave or Slaves be killed in Purſuit, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be paid for as by the Sixth Clauſe of this Act is directed.

CLAUSE XXX. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commanding Officer or Officers of any ſuch Detachment or Detachments to ſearch all or any Negro Houſe or Houſes for any Runaway Slave or Slaves; and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall obſtruct ſuch Officer or Officers in the making ſuch Search, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, on Conviction of ſuch Offence by the Oath of One credible Witneſs, being a White Perſon, before One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, and the ſaid Juſtice of the Peach is hereby directed and enabled to commit any ſuch Offender or Offenders to the public Gaol of this Iſland until the ſaid Forfeiture is paid to the Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby ordered and directed to pay the ſame into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, to be applied to the public Uſes thereof; and that all ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves as ſhall from Time to Time be taken by ſuch Detachment or Detachments ſhall be delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, as by the Third Clauſe of this Act is directed; and ſuch Detachment or Detachments ſhall, over and above their Wages hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to the ſeveral Rewards in the ſaid Third Clauſe ſpecified, to be divided in Manner following; (that is to ſay) One Fourth to the Firſt in Command, and the Remainder ſhall be divided amongſt the Private Men, Share and Share alike.

CLAUSE XXXI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Conſent of His Majeſty's Council, may appoint Two Officers, who ſhall be White Perſons, and not Deſcendants of Negroes, to each Detachment, to conſiſt of not leſs than Ten of ſuch Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, the Male Deſcendants of Negroes aforeſaid; and ſuch Officers ſo appointed ſhall have and receive, the Firſt in Command of ſuch Detachment the Sum of Twelve Shillings Currency, and the Second in Command the Sum of Nine Shillings Currency, for every Day he or they ſhall be in actual Service; and every one of the ſaid Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, the Male Deſcendants of Negroes, who ſhall actually ſerve in ſuch Detachment or Detachments, ſhall have and receive each the Sum of Three Shillings for every Day of ſuch actual Service, to be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland.

CLAUSE XXXII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Mulattoe Men, or other Free Perſons, Male Deſcendants of Negroes, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſerve under ſuch Officers, each and every of them, ſo neglecting or refuſing to ſerve as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſubject and liable to a Fine, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money, to be recovered before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, who are hereby authorized and required to iſſue their Warrant to any Conſtable to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of the Perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting, and on Failure of ſufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the Fine, the ſaid Juſtices are hereby authorized to commit the Delinquent to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, for any Time not exceeding One Month.

CLAUSE XXXIII. And, that all ſuch Free Perſons may be known, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and all other Free Perſons, Deſcendants of Negroes, in this Iſland, both Men and Women, from the Age of Twelve Years and upwards, not having already regiſtered their Manumiſſions or Certificates of Freedom in the Regiſter's Office of this Iſland, be and are hereby obliged to regiſter their Names, Freedoms, or if born

born free, Certificates thereof, and Places of Abode, and his, her, or their particular Trade or Calling, by which he, ſhe, or they get his, her, or their Livelihood, in the Regiſter's Office of this Iſland, within Three Months after the Publication of this Act, under the Penalty of Five Pounds Current Money, to be recovered before any One Juſtice of the Peace, who is impowered to commit the Offender to the Common Goal of this Iſland until the ſaid Penalty be paid, or until he, ſhe, or they ſhall produce his, her, or their ſeveral Freedoms, or Certificates of Freedom, otherwiſe he, ſhe, or they ſhall be deemed Runaway Slave or Slaves, and ſold by the Provoſt Marſhal as ſuch, as directed by the Twenty-firſt Clauſe of this Act; and every Manumitted or Free Perſon, from the Age of Twelve Years and upwards, who ſhall hereafter arrive in this Iſland, ſhall, in One Month after their Arrival, conform themſelves to this Act, the ſame as Reſidents at the Time of the Publication thereof.

Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no free Mulattoe Men, Free Negro Men, or other Free Man, the Deſcendant of a Negro, ſhall be compelled, by virtue of this Act, to ſerve any longer Time than the Space of Eight Days at any one Time, and not more than the Space of Three Months in the Year, and they ſhall be ſent out in Rotation; and every Free Mulattoe Woman, Free Negro Woman, or Free Muſtee Woman, keeping a Houſe or Shop in this Iſland, and not having a Huſband or Son reſiding with them, who can do Duty as aforeſaid, ſhall in their reſpective Turns find and provide a proper Perſon to go on ſuch Detachments, or in Default thereof ſhall forfeit and pay, for the Time ſuch Detachments are on Duty, the Sum of Three Shillings Current Money per Day, to be recovered by a Warrant, as in and by the Third Clauſe of this Act; and the ſaid ſeveral Commanding Officers of ſuch Detachments are to keep a Liſt of all ſuch Mulattoe and Negro Men and Women, and of all other free Perſons whatever, being Deſcendants of Negroes, and to preſent the ſame to the Commander in Chief or Preſident of the Council for the Time being, or in order that ſuch Free People, Deſcendants of Negroes, may in their ſeveral Turns do Duty, or cauſe it to be done, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act. CLAUSE XXXIV.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon or Perſons to take up any Slave or Slaves that may be found at Sea in any Boat, Petit Augre, or Canoe, without a White or Free Perſon being in ſuch Boat, Petit Augre, or Canoe, or without having a Ticket from his, her, or their Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, or from any Perſon or Perſons having proper Authority to grant ſuch Ticket, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be treated as Runaways, and the Apprehender or Apprehenders of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be entitled to the ſame Rewards as are ſpecified in the Third Clauſe of this Act for bringing in Runaway Slaves. CLAUSE XXXV.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Actions or Proſecutions for the Recovery of Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties incurred by virtue of this Act, ſhall be brought within Four Months after the Cauſe of Action or Proſecution ſhall ariſe. CLAUSE XXXVI.

And be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures incurred by virtue of this Act, the Application of which has not been already directed, ſhall be to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland for the public Uſes thereof. CLAUSE XXXVII.

And be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Action, Suit, Indictment, Information, or Proſecution, wherein any Perſon or Perſons ſo, or proſecuted, may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act in Evidence in any Court of Record within this Iſland; and if there be a Verdict for ſuch Party or Parties ſued or proſecuted, the Proſecutor or Proſecutors ſhall pay Treble Coſts; and this Act ſhall be deemed a Public Act, and all Judges, Juſtices, and Juries are hereby required to take Notice thereof accordingly; and this Act ſhall be and remain in full Force and Virtue for Seven Years from the Publication thereof, and from thence to the next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland. CLAUSE XXXVIII.

JN° NELSON, Speaker.

Paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly this Sixteenth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-three, and in the Thirteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

JN° GRAY, Clerk to the Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council this Eighteenth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-three, and in the Thirteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

AUG. GOUJON, Acting Clerk of the Council.

Aſſented to by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, this Twentieth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-three, and in the Thirteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

WILLIAM STUART.

By his Honour's Command,
DAVID POLSON.

Duly publiſhed in the Town of Roſeau, this 23d Day of Auguſt, 1773.
AUG. GOUJON, D. P. M.

Recorded and Examined this 23d Day of Auguſt, 1773.

An Act in Aid of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the ſuppreſſing of Runaways, for "the better Government of Slaves, &c." commonly called The Slave Act, and to alter and to amend the ſame; and further to provide a Fund for defraying the Expence neceſſary for the Encouragement of a Party of Rangers employed for the Purpoſe of ſuppreſſing ſuch Runaway Slaves; and to oblige the Inhabitants of this Iſland to make true Returns, from Time to Time, of all their Slaves run away, as alſo for the Tranſportation of ſuch Runaway Slaves as may be taken or ſurrender, who may appear dangerous to the Community.

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS a certain Act of this Iſland, intituled, "An Act for ſuppreſſing Runaway "Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, &c." commonly called The Slave Act, hath by Experience been found inadequate to effect the Purpoſes thereby intended: And whereas ſince the paſſing of the ſaid Act the Gangs of Runaway Negroes and Slaves have greatly increaſed in Numbers and Audacity, and have of late been guilty of divers Robberies, Murders, and other atrocious Crimes, inſomuch that it is become abſolutely neceſſary to take the moſt vigorous Steps to ſuppreſs them effectually: And whereas Mr. La Font Beaurruſſeau, of this Iſland, Planter, hath entered into an Agreement with the Council and Aſſembly thereof to collect a ſufficient Number of Perſons, who, under his Direction and Command, are to act as a Company of Rangers, in order to effect the total Suppreſſion of Runaway Slaves: In conſequence whereof it is become neceſſary to paſs a Law to raiſe a Fund ſufficient to defray the Expence of ſuch an Undertaking, and to oblige the Inhabitants, when required, to give in exact Returns of their Slaves, and of ſuch of them as are or ſhall hereafter become Runaways, as alſo to alter and amend the herein-before recited Act, ſo far as reſpects the preſent Undertaking:

CLAUSE I. Be it, and it is therefore hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Governor, the Council, and the Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Day of the Date of the Publication of this Act, every Proprietor of a Runaway Slave taken by the ſaid Party of Rangers ſhall pay into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, as follows, that is to ſay, for every Man and Woman Slave, Three Pounds Six Shillings, and for every Slave under the Age of Ten Years, One Pound Thirteen Shillings Current Money; and that where the Proprietor, or ſome other Perſon for the Proprietor, ſhall not appear to claim any Foreign Slave or Slaves not owned or belonging to this Iſland, ſo taken as aforeſaid, and to prove the ſuppoſed Proprietor's Title to and Property in ſuch Slave, within Thirty Days after a Deſcription of ſuch Slave ſhall have been Three Times inſerted in the Public Gazette printed at Saint Pierre's, Martinique and Baſſe-terre Guadeloupe, then and in ſuch Caſe ſuch Slave ſhall be deemed forfeited, and ſhall be ſold by the Provoſt Marſhal, for the Benefit and Uſes of the Colony; and every Proprietor of a Runaway Slave ſhall be obliged and is hereby required, within Thirty Days after any ſuch Slave hath ſurrendered, to make a Return in Writing, in the Colony Treaſury Office of this Iſland, of the Name, Sex, Age, and Time of ſuch Slave being abſent, under the Penalty of Two Johannes's for each, in the Caſe of Neglect, and the Penalty of Four Johannes's in the Caſe of Refuſal to make ſuch Return as aforeſaid.

CLAUSE II. And it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Runaway Slave ſhall be wounded or killed by any of the Party of Rangers, or others than the ſaid Party, the Proprietors of ſuch Slaves, or of any Slave or Slaves who ſhall be executed hereafter under this Act, ſhall be entitled to the ſame Recompence or Compenſation as they would be entitled to claim in the like Caſe under the Act commonly called The Slave Act, now in Force.

And

CLAUSE III. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Party of Rangers to be employed, or any of them, or any Perſon or Perſons in anywiſe aſſiſting to take and ſuppreſs Runaway Slaves, ſhall not be liable to pay any Loſs or Damage which ſhall fall on any Proprietor or Renter of a Runaway Slave, or any Slave reſiſting the Party of Rangers in the Execution of this Act, in caſe any ſuch Slaves are wounded or killed.

CLAUSE IV. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſame Powers and Authorities as by the herein-before-mentioned Act, commonly called the Slave Act, is veſted in Parties going out in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves, under the Authority of Magiſtrates, is hereby given to and veſted in the Party or Parties of Rangers, acting under or by virtue of this preſent Act.

CLAUSE V. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any of the Slaves who may or ſhall be hired by the Party of Rangers to carry Proviſions or other Neceſſaries, or to ſerve as Guides, ſhall be killed, wounded, or otherwiſe hurt, being actually employed on that Duty, the Proprietor of ſuch Slave ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, within the Space of Three Months after he ſhall have been ſo killed or hurt, the Amount of the Value of ſuch Loſs or Damage which ſhall be aſcertained by the Appraiſement (before or after going out) of Two credible Perſons reſiding in the Neighbourhood of the Pariſh, or Plantation, or Town where ſuch Slave uſually reſided, and who have known ſuch Slave at or about the Time when he went out in the Employ of the Party of Rangers as aforeſaid, One of which Appraiſers ſhall be nominated by the Owner or Renter, or ſome Perſon acting for ſuch Owner or Renter, and the other by the neareſt Juſtice of the Peace; and in caſe the Two Appraiſers ſo named cannot agree in Opinion with reſpect to the Loſs or Damage to be valued, they ſhall then chuſe a Third Perſon, whoſe Determination ſhall be final with reſpect to the Amount in Value of the actual Damage ſuffered, which Appraiſement and Arbitration (as the Caſe may be) ſhall be made in Writing, and be ſigned by the Appraiſers and Arbitrators, or Umpire, and ſhall be delivered to the Owner, Renter, or Perſon acting for ſuch Owner or Renter of the Slave injured.

CLAUSE VI. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Rewards and Recompences enacted and ordained to be paid to Perſons apprehending or killing Runaway Slaves, ſhall ceaſe from the Publication of this Act, and that no Reward or Recompence whatever ſhall be claimed or paid, during the Continuance of this Act, for the apprehending or killing of any Renaway Slave, other than the Rewards or Recompences contained herein, any Thing contained in any other Act of this Iſland now in Force to the contrary notwithſtanding.

PREAMBLE. And whereas it is thought juſt and equitable that the Expences attending the Expedition for the apprehending and ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves ſhould in ſome Manner be ſuſtained by their Proprietors, who will reap conſiderable Benefits from their Slaves Return, by being taken or forced to ſurrender, as well as from their being deterred from running away in future: And whereas ſome of ſuch Proprietors, with a View of ſaving the Expences to be incurred, may omit making exact Returns of ſuch their Runaway Slaves:

CLAUSE VII. Therefore be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Proprietor who on or after the Date of the Publication of this Act ſhall have one or more Slaves ſurrender to him, or any Perſon acting for him, ſhall, within Thirty Days after ſuch Return or Surrender, give Notice in Writing of the Name, Age, Sex, and Deſcription, with the Time of being abſent, of each and every ſuch Slave ſo ſurrendered or returned, and deliver the ſame into the Treaſury Office of this Iſland, under the Penalty of Six Pounds Twelve Shillings for neglecting, for each Slave ſo neglected, and Thirteen Pounds Four Shillings Currency for every Slave refuſed to be returned in Manner herein directed.

CLAUSE VIII. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Proprietor of a Slave or Slaves ſhall, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, when thereunto ſummoned by any Juſtice of the Peace, appear before ſuch Juſtice, and make Oath as to any Slave or Slaves run away from him, and to ſuch of them as ſhall have ſurrendered, in Manner as follows: viz.

" I A. B. of the Pariſh of C. in the Iſland of Dominica, do ſolemnly ſwear of the
" Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, That on the Day of
" 1782, I had [or had not any, as the Caſe may be] Slaves abſent or run away
" from my Service [or as the Caſe may be] and no more; and the Names, Age,
" Sex, Deſcription, and Term of Abſence, and alſo thoſe of ſuch as have returned
" or ſurrendered ſince the ſaid Day, are, as nearly as I can aſcertain, truly and
" faithfully ſet forth here-under: Which Oath I have taken and ſubſcribed without
" any Evaſion or mental Reſervation whatſoever, ſo help me God [Slaves Names,

" Ages, Time of Abſence, Deſcription of each, when returned or ſurrendered].
" Sworn before me, &c. D. E. Juſtice. (Signed) A. B."

Which Oath ſhall be left in the Hands of ſuch Juſtice, who ſhall forthwith cauſe the ſame to be delivered into the Colony Treaſury Office in Roſeau; and in ſuch Caſe, if any Perſon ſhall take a falſe Oath, ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to be indicted, and if convicted of having wilfully ſworn falſely, ſhall ſuffer the like Pains and Penalties as Perſons are by Law liable to for and in Caſes of wilful and corrupt Perjury; Perſons neglecting to take ſuch Oath for the Space of Ten Days after they ſhall have been thereunto required in Writing, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Six Pounds Twelve Shillings, and Perſons refuſing ſhall forfeit Thirteen Pounds Four Shillings Currency for each Refuſal to take ſuch Oath as is hereby directed, ſuch Fines to be paid into the public Treaſury for the public Uſes of this Iſland; and every Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland is hereby required and directed, when and ſo often as he ſhall be ordered by the Commander in Chief, or by the Council and Aſſembly, to cauſe to be ſummoned each and every Perſon reſiding in his Pariſh, being a Proprietor or Renter of One or more Slaves, to appear before him at ſuch Time and Place ſuch Juſtice ſhall appoint to take ſuch Oath as aforeſaid; and ſuch Juſtice ſhall, within Fifteen Days then next following, cauſe the ſaid Oath or Oaths ſo taken before him to be delivered into the Colony Treaſury Office.

PREAMBLE. And whereas it appears to be abſolutely neceſſary for the future Security of this Colony, that Runaway Slaves, who have not been guilty of any other Crimes, in Addition to that of running away, ſhould be tranſported to ſome diſtant Country, ſo as to be put as much as poſſible out of their Power to return again to their Malpractices in this Iſland; Be it there-

CLAUSE IX. fore, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Runaway Slave who ſhall be taken, or who ſhall ſurrender at the Time or after the Publication of this Act, and although the Proprietor ſhall have paid into the Treaſury Office the Sums as herein-before directed to be paid, ſhall be tried by Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, and be dealt by in Manner as they ſhall adjudge under the Powers and Directions herein-after contained; that is to ſay, that every Slave having run away, and not having been abſent more than Thirty Days at any One Time, who ſhall not be found guilty of any other Crime than that of having been a Runaway as aforeſaid, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Corporal Puniſhment as ſuch Juſtices ſhall think adequate to the Crime; every Man Slave who ſhall not be found guilty of any other Crime than that of having been a Runaway upwards of Thirty Days, ſhall be tranſported to any Country not nearer this Iſland than the Iſland of Saint Croix, or that of Trinidada; and every Slave convicted of Burglary, Robbery, Murder, ſetting or attempting to ſet Fire to Plantations or Buildings, and all Leaders of Gangs of Runaways, ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons.

CLAUSE X. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Caſe where it ſhall happen that the Slave Act ſhall be repugnant in anywiſe, or contradictory to this preſent Act, ſo much of the ſaid Act, commonly called The Slave Act, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as annulled, and is hereby repealed, during the Continuance of this Act only.

CLAUSE XI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Caſe where a Slave ſhall have been taken, and afterwards delivered up to the Proprietor under the preſent Act, or a Slave who ſhall have ſurrendered to the Proprietor, or to any other Perſon on Behalf of the Proprietor, ſhall afterwards run away, and continue abſent more than Thirty Days, then and in every ſuch Caſe ſuch Slave, being re-taken, ſhall be conveyed and delivered to and remain in Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, till ſuch Time as the Proprietor or Renter ſhall tranſport him off this Iſland to ſome diſtant Country as herein-before directed; and ſuch Proprietor or Renter ſhall cauſe ſuch Slave to be conveyed, delivered, and tranſported at his Expence, and ſhall pay all Fines and Expences herein-before made payable, and ſuch Slave ſhall be delivered up as aforeſaid within Fifteen Days after he ſhall be ſo taken or re-taken, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, and ſhall be ſo tranſported within Six Months after the Day of his being delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds like Current Money, ſuch Fines to be paid by the Proprietor or Renter of ſuch Slave; and in caſe any Slave who was run away, and had ſurrendered before the Date of the Publication of this Act, ſhall hereafter be diſcovered to have been guilty of Burglary, Murder, Robbery, ſetting or attempting to ſet Fire to Plantations or Buildings, ſuch Slave ſhall be tried for the ſame in Manner as herein-before directed with reſpect to any other Slaves for the like Crimes; and ſuch Slave being found guilty, ſhall ſuffer the ſame Pains and Penalties, and ſhall be dealt by in all Reſpects the ſame, as Slaves taken after the Publication of this Act, and convicted of the like Crimes.

CLAUSE XII. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That throughout this Act, where the Word 'Proprietor' is uſed, it ſhall be underſtood and conſtrued to extend to each and

and every Proprietor, Owner, Renter, and to each and every Repreſentative of the ſame, as fully as if the ſame Words were repeated throughout this Act; as likewiſe where the Word 'Slave' is made uſe of in this Act, it is meant and ſhall be conſtrued to extend to ſuch and every Slave of either Sex, and to any Number of Slaves, as the Caſe may require; and that in every Caſe where there is not a particular Mode pointed out for the Recovery of Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties, every ſuch Fine, Forfeiture, or Penalty, ſhall be recovered by Warrant from the Treaſurer or Deputy Treaſurer, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, ordering him to levy and collect ſuch Fine, Forfeiture, or Penalty, in the ſame Manner in all Reſpects as the Taxes, or Arrears of public Taxes, are directed to be levied, collected, and paid in by the ſaid Marſhal, or his Deputy, in and by the ſeveral Tax Acts now in force in this Iſland.

CLAUSE XIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That as a further Fund towards carrying this Act into Execution, a Tax of Five Shillings Currency ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, which Tax ſhall be paid into the Hands of the acting Treaſurer for the Time being by the reſpective Owners or Renters of Slaves, or by his, her, or their legal Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, or ſome One of them, for each and every Slave in this Iſland owned or rented by them, in the like Manner in all Reſpects, and under the ſame Penalties, Forfeitures, Proviſoes, and Reſtrictions whatſoever, as Taxes on Slaves, Houſes, and Lands, are directed to be raiſed, paid, levied, collected, and paid in, by and in the ſeveral Tax Acts now ſubſiſting and in force in this Iſland, which Tax aforeſaid ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury as aforeſaid in ready Gold and Silver Current Money in this Iſland, on or before the Twentieth Day of May next enſuing the Day of the Publication of this preſent Act.

CLAUSE XIV. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties, inflicted by this Act, together with all Monies whatſoever which ſhall be raiſed and paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, under and by virtue thereof, ſhall be applied towards carrying the ſame into Execution; and the Treaſurer is hereby required, by himſelf or his Deputy, to keep a ſeparate and regular Account of all Monies received and expended by virtue of this Act; and in caſe there ſhall be any Surplus of ſuch Monies ſo received and paid by virtue of this Act, remaining in the Treaſury, the ſame ſhall be reſerved to be applied and diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as the Legiſlature ſhall hereafter order and direct, for the public Uſes of this Iſland.

CLAUSE XV. And be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Conſtables who may or ſhall be employed by the Magiſtrates, or by the Treaſurer or Deputy Treaſurer, in the Execution of this Act, to ſummon the Inhabitants, or any other neceſſary Duty, ſhall be paid out of the Monies ariſing under the ſame, in the ſame Manner, and after the ſame Rates, as the Conſtables are directed to be paid for Duty done by them in the Execution of the Way Warden Act of this Iſland, in and by the ſaid Way Warden Act now in force.

CLAUSE XVI. And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer or Deputy Treaſurer may or ſhall diſcount all ſuch Sums of Money as have been or may hereafter be ſubſcribed (and actually advanced) by ſuch Subſcribers, for the Purpoſe of carrying this Act into immediate Execution, againſt the Taxes or other Monies payable under and by virtue of this Act, the ſeveral Perſons ſo ſubſcribing and having advanced as aforeſaid only.

CLAUSE XVII. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall be and continue in force for One whole Year, to be computed from the Date of the Publication of the ſame, and no longer.

JS MORSON, Speaker.

Paſſed the Council this 13th Day of March 1782.

DAVID FRASER,
Dep. Clk. of the Council.

Paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly in Roſeau, Dominica, the 11th Day of March 1782.

HENRY CONSTABLE,
C. to the Aſſembly.

Aſſented to the 20th Day of March 1782.

DUCHILLEAU.

Duly publiſhed in the Town of Roſeau, the 20th Day of March 1782.

WM ATKINSON,
Dep. Pro. Marſhal.

Recorded and examined this 21ſt March 1782.

An Act to revive, for a limited Time, a certain Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for suppressing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Island; and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or President of the Council (for the Time being), to send out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, or other Free Persons, being Male Descendants of Free Negroes, in Pursuit of Runaway Slaves."

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS the said Act, intituled, "An Act for suppressing of Runaway Slaves, and for "the better Government of Slaves, and for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off "this Island; and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or President of the Council (for the "Time being), to send out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, or other Free Per-"sons, being Male Descendants of Free Negroes, in Pursuit of Runaway Slaves," is expired: And whereas it is expedient to revive the said recited Act; We therefore, Your Majesty's loyal, dutiful, and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Dominica, pray Your Most Excellent Majesty that it may be Enacted and Ordained:

CLAUSE I. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said recited Act be, and the same is hereby revived, and the same shall be in force for the Space of One Year, from and after the Publication of this Act, and from thence till Thirty Days after the then next Meeting of the Council and Assembly of this Island.

CLAUSE II. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Acts and Proceedings whatsoever, done and had in Conformity to the said recited Act, between the Expiration thereof and the Publication of this Act, shall be of the same Validity and as justifiable as the same Acts and Proceedings would have been if the said Act had not expired before the Publication of this Act.

Passed the House of Assembly this Sixth Day of August One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

THOS BEECH,
Speaker.

PETER GRAHAME,
Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council this Seventh Day of August One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

WM STEWART,
Lt Govr President of the Council.

GRIFFIN CURTIS,
Clerk of the Council.

Assented to this Thirteenth Day of August One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

J. (Great Seal.) ORDE.

Duly published in the Town of Roseau, this Sixteenth Day of August One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four, and in the Twenty-fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

Recorded and examined this 17th August One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

WM PAGAN, D. P. M.

An

An Act to alter and amend an Act of this Island, published the Twenty-third Day of August, in the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-three, intituled, "An Act for suppressing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of "Slaves, and for preventing Slaves from being fraudulently carried off this Island; "and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or President of the Council (for the "Time being), to send out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and "other Free Persons, being Male Descendants of Negroes, in Pursuit of Runaway "Slaves;" and to ascertain what Share of the Rewards given by a late Act such Detachments shall be entitled to.

WHEREAS in and by the Thirty-fourth Clause of the said Act, intituled, "An Act for "the suppressing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for pre- "venting Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Island; and for enabling the Commander "in Chief, or President of the Council (for the Time being), to send out Detachments of Free "Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Persons, Male Descendants of Negroes, in "Pursuit of Runaway Slaves;" it is Enacted that no Free Mulattoe Man, Free Negro Man, or other Free Man, Descendant of a Negro, to be sent out in Pursuit of Runaway Slaves, shall be compelled by virtue of this Act to serve in Detachments any longer Time than Eight Days at any One Time: And whereas it is found by Experience that the said Space of Eight Days, allowed by the said Act, for the Commander in Chief, or President of the Council for the Time being, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to continue Detachments of Free Mulattoes and other Free Persons of Colour in Pursuit of Runaway Slaves, is much too short a Time to effect any good Service to the Colony: And whereas the Rewards for apprehending Runaway Slaves in and by an Act lately passed, intituled, "An Act for "suppressing Runaway Slaves, and for raising a Fund to reward Persons who shall apprehend "them; and for continuing in force, during the Continuation of this Act, the Prohibitions "contained in an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the Preservation of Game and Fish," are very considerably increased: PREAMBLE.

We therefore, Your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Your Island of Dominica, do pray Your Most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Time of Eight Days, allowed by the said Act for the Detachments of Free Persons of Colour to remain in the Woods on Service, in Search of and for the Purpose of taking and apprehending of Runaway Slaves, shall and is hereby altered and enlarged to the Space of One Month, or any shorter Time, if expedient, at the Discretion of the Governor in Chief or President of the Council, with the Advice and Consent of the Council; any Thing in the said Act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. CLAUSE I.

And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Persons to be sent out in Detachments by the Governor in Chief, or President of the Council, in Pursuit of Runaway Slaves, shall in future be entitled, over and above their Pay, to One Half of the Rewards allowed by the said Act lately passed, intituled, "An Act for suppressing Runaway "Slaves, and for raising a Fund to reward Persons who shall apprehend them; and for con- "tinuing in force, during the Continuation of this Act, the Prohibitions contained in an Act "of this Island, intituled, An Act for the Preservation of Game and Fish," as long as the same shall remain in force, to be divided in Manner as is directed by the Thirteenth Clause of the said first-mentioned Act; any Thing in the said Acts, or either of them, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. CLAUSE II.

WM STUART,
Lt Govr President of the Council.

Passed the House of Assembly this Tenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

THOS BEECH,
Speaker.
PETER GRAHAME,
Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council this Tenth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

WILLM WARDLAW,
Clerk of the Council pro Tempore.

Assented to this Eleventh Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven

Seven hundred and Eighty-four, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

J. (G. S.) ORDE.

Duly publiſhed in the Town of Roſeau, this Thirteenth Day of November One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-four, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

WM PAGAN, D. P. M.

Recorded and examined 16th November 1784.

An Act to revive, for a limited Time, a certain Act of this Iſland, intituled, "An Act for ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council (for the Time being), to ſend out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcendants of Negroes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves."

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act to revive, for a limited Time, a certain Act of this Iſland, intituled, An Act for ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council (for the Time being), to ſend out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, or other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcendants of Negroes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves," is expired: And whereas it is expedient to revive the ſaid Act, intituled, "An Act for ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Commander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council (for the Time being), to ſend out Detachments of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, or other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcendants of Negroes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves:" We therefore, Your Majeſty's loyal, dutiful, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief, the Council, and Aſſembly, of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained;

CLAUSE I. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid laſt-recited Act be, and the ſame is hereby revived, and the ſame ſhall be and continue in force for the Space of One Year from and after the Publication of this Act, and from thence till Thirty Days after the then next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland.

CLAUSE II. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Acts and Proceedings whatſoever, done and had in Conformity to the ſaid recited Acts, between the Expiration thereof and the Publication of this Act, ſhall be of the ſame Validity and as juſtifiable as the ſame Acts and Proceedings would have been if the ſaid recited Act had not expired before the Publicatioa of this Act: Provided always nevertheleſs, that nothing in the ſaid hereby-revived Acts ſhall be conſtrued to invalidate any Thing contained in an Act of this Iſland lately paſſed, intituled, "An Act for the more effectually ſuppreſſing the Runaway Slaves, by obliging the Proprietors, Renters, or Employers of all Slaves belonging to or employed on the ſeveral Plantations or Lands in this Iſland, to furniſh a Proportion of their Slaves to be ſent out into the Woods, after and in Purſuit of the Runaways; to provide Officers for ſuch Parties, by engaging ſuch proper White Perſons and People of Colour as may be diſpoſed to be employed; and for granting further Encouragement for the apprehending and deſtroying of any of the Runaways; and to impower Magiſtrates to iſſue Warrants for the ſearching and examining of any Boats or Pettiaugres which may be at Anchor in any of the Bays, or hovering on the Coaſts of this Iſland, ſuſpected of holding Communication with the Runaway Slaves."

Paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly this Fifteenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-five.

PETER GRAHAME,
Clerk of the Aſſembly.

THOS BEECH,
Speaker.

Paſſed

Paſſed the Council in the Council Chamber, this Sixteenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-five.

GRIFFIN CURTIS,
Clerk of the Council.

Aſſented to this Twenty-fourth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord Chriſt One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-five, and in the Twenty-ſixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

Duly publiſhed in the Town of Roſeau, this Twenty-fourth Day of November, One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-five, and in the Twenty-ſixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

J. ORDE. (Seal.) WM PAGAN,
Dep. Pro. Marſhal.

Recorded and examined, 24th November 1785.

An Act to revive and continue for a further limited Time an Act, intituled, "An Act "to revive for a limited Time an Act, intituled, An Act for ſuppreſſing of Run- "away Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for preventing Slaves "being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Commander in "Chief, or Preſident of the Council (for the Time being), to ſend out Detachments "of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcend- "ants of Negroes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves."

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act to revive for a limited Time an Act, intituled, "An Act for ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and "for preventing Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Com- "mander in Chief, or Preſident of the Council (for the Time being), to ſend out Detachments "of Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcendants of "Negroes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves," is, by the Term of its own Limitation, expired: And whereas it is expedient to revive and continue, for a further limited Time, the ſaid Act: We therefore, Your Majeſty's dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this Your Iſland of Dominica, pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained; PREAMBLE.

And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act, intituled, "An Act to revive, for a limited Time, an Act, intituled, An Act "for ſuppreſſing of Runaway Slaves, and for the better Government of Slaves, and for pre- "venting Slaves being fraudulently carried off this Iſland; and for enabling the Commander "in Chief, or Preſident of the Council (for the Time being), to ſend out Detachments of "Free Mulattoes, Free Negroes, and other Free Perſons, being Male Deſcendants of Ne- "groes, in Purſuit of Runaway Slaves," ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby revived, and ſhall be and continue in Force for the Space of One Year from and after the Publication of this Act, and from thence until Thirty Days after the next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland. CLAUSE I.

Paſſed the Council in the Council Chamber, this Sixteenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven.

GRIFFIN CURTIS,
Clerk of the Council.

ALEX. STEWART,
Preſident of the Council.

Paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly, this Sixteenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven.

THOS BEECH, Junr,
Clerk of the Aſſembly.

THOS BEECH,
Speaker.

Aſſented to this Seventeenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the Twenty-ſeventh Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

J. (Great Seal.) ORDE.

Duly publiſhed in the Town of Roſeau, this Nineteenth Day of March, One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the Twenty-ſeventh Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

WM PAGAN, D. P. M.

Recorded and examined this 19th of March 1787.

GRIFFIN CURTIS, Regiſter.

N° 3.

An Act for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves.

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS the different Acts of this Iſland for the Government and Protection of Slaves are expired; and whereas it is highly expedient that a Syſtem of Laws for the Encouragement, Protection, and better Government of Slaves, founded on Principles of Policy, Juſtice, and Humanity, ſhould be Enacted; We, Your Majeſty's dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, do humbly pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained;

CLAUSE I. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That every Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves, ſhall feed, or cauſe to be fed, all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall be under his, or her, or their Care, with a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, and ſhall give them good and ſufficient Cloathing, and ſhall provide dry and comfortable Lodging for them; and in caſe of the Sickneſs of any of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall provide for the ſaid Slave or Slaves proper Medical Aſſiſtance and Advice; and the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall provide, within the Boundary of his, her, or their Plantation or Lot of Land, comfortable Lodging, wholeſome Food, and Medical Aſſiſtance, for all and every old, infirm, and diſtempered Slave or Slaves; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, and Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves ſhall neglect to feed and cloath his, her, or their Slave or Slaves, or ſhall neglect, in caſe of Sickneſs, to provide for the ſaid Slave or Slaves proper Medical Aſſiſtance and Advice, and comfortable Lodging, or ſhall neglect to provide comfortable Lodging, wholeſome Food, and Medical Aſſiſtance, for all and every old, infirm, and diſtempered Slave or Slaves, within the Boundary of his, her, or their Plantation or Lot of Land, ſuch Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, at the Diſcretion of Three or more Magiſtrates, for a Neglect of any of the Regulations laid down by this Clauſe; which Sum ſhall be levied by Warrant, under their Hands and Seals, on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, and directed to any Conſtable or Conſtables of this Iſland, and paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, for the public Uſes thereof.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE II. And whereas it is expedient that the Slaves in this Iſland ſhould be encouraged as much as poſſible in the Cultivation of their Grounds, for the better Subſiſtence of themſelves and Families; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall have the Option of feeding his, her, or their Slaves, by allowing them a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Food, or by allotting to each and every of them a ſufficient Portion of Land for that Purpoſe, and certain Times for cultivating it, over and above the Sundays and Holidays hereinafter preſcribed: Provided always, That the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, in caſe the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhould not have received proper and ſufficient Food and Nouriſhment, ſhall be fined in a Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, to be levied and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE III. And whereas a Knowledge of the Doctrines, and a due Attention to the Exerciſe of the Duties of the Chriſtian Religon, would tend to improve the Morals, and to advance the temporal and eternal Happineſs of the Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Renters. Managers, or Overſeers, or One of them, ſhall, on every Sunday, on their ſeveral Eſtates or Plantations, and at the moſt convenient Time of the Day, convene together the Slaves of the ſaid Eſtate or Plantation,

tion, for the Purpoſe of performing the Offices of Divine Worſhip; and the ſaid Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers, ſhall not fail to exhort all Male and Female Slaves who may be unbaptized to receive the holy Sacrament of Baptiſm; and all the unbaptized Children of Slaves ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, receive the ſaid Sacrament of Baptiſm; and, on Neglect of the Performance of theſe Duties, the ſaid Owner or Renter, Manager or Overſeer, ſhall be fined in any Sum not leſs than Ten Pounds, nor more than Twenty-five Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

CLAUSE IV.

And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers of all the Slaves who may be arrived at the Years of Maturity, and who may be deſirous of entering into a Connubial State, ſhall encourage and exhort ſuch Slave or Slaves to receive the Ceremony of Marriage as inſtituted under the Forms of the Chriſtian Religion; and in Neglect of doing ſo, the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, ſhall be ſubject to a Fine of Five Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as preſcribed by the firſt Clauſe of this Act.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE V.

And whereas a Relaxation from Labour on certain Days in the Year, and an Indulgence in innocent Recreations and Amuſements, would tend to improve the Health, and add to the Contentment of the Slaves; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Slaves in this Iſland (Houſe Servants, Stock Keepers, and Watchmen excepted) ſhall not be required to labour for their Maſters and Owners on any Sunday throughout the Year, on Chriſtmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt; and in caſe any One of the ſaid Holidays ſhould fall out on a Sunday, then the Wedneſday following is to be allowed ſuch Slave or Slaves in lieu of ſuch Sunday.

CLAUSE VI.

And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves on any Plantation, or in any Houſe in the ſaid Iſland, are hereby permitted, by and with the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers of the ſaid Slaves, on each and every Eſtate and Plantation in the ſaid Iſland, and by and with a written Permiſſion of any Two Magiſtrates in any of the Towns of the ſaid Iſland, to uſe any Inſtrument of Muſic for the Purpoſe of Dancing, or in the Indulgence of any innocent Amuſement, provided the ſaid Dancing and Amuſements are not allowed to continue after the Setting of the Sun if in the Town of Roſeau, or after Eight of the Clock in the Evening if on Plantations; and in caſe of the Non-obſervance of any of the ſaid Regulations, the ſaid Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, or the Conſtable or Conſtables in the Towns of this Iſland, ſhall be fined; (that is to ſay) all Owners, Renters, Managers, and Overſeers, for Neglect of any of the Regulations contained in this and the foregoing Clauſe, in a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds; and every Conſtable or Conſtables ſhall be fined in a Sum not under Twenty Shillings, nor above Five Pounds, for Neglect of the Regulations laid down by this Clauſe, and not preventing and putting a Stop to ſuch Dancing, after having received Information thereof; the ſaid Fine or Fines to be recovered upon Conviction before One or more Juſtices of the Peace, and appropriated in Manner and Form as directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE VII.

And, in order to ſecure as far as poſſible the good Treatment of the Slaves, and to aſcertain the Cauſe of the Decreaſe of the Slaves, if any ſuch there may be; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of any Slave or Slaves on every Eſtate and Plantation in this Iſland, or ſome one of them, ſhall in the Month of January in every Year deliver in on Oath, before any Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland, a Certificate of the Increaſe or Decreaſe of the Slaves under his, her, or their Direction, how many have been born, or how many have died within Twelve Months previous thereto, and the Cauſe of the Death of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to the beſt of his, her, or their Knowledge and Belief; which Certificate ſhall be lodged within Ten Days after the Date thereof in the Secretary's Office of this Iſland, for the filing of which the Secretary ſhall be allowed the Fee of Nine Pence Currency for each Certificate; and if any Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer ſhall fail to deliver in the ſaid Certificate on Oath at the Time appointed by this Clauſe, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be fined in the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner preſcribed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE VIII.

And whereas it is neceſſary to aſcertain and fix a proper Diſtinction in the Gradations and local Conſequences of Crimes committed by the Slaves in this Iſland, with Puniſhments annexed and correſponding thereto; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Slave or Slaves, who ſhall be convicted of the wilful Murder, or who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto, of any White Perſon, Free Perſon of Colour, or Slave, or who ſhall be convicted of robbing any Perſon, of whatever Deſcription or Colour, on the high and public Roads of this Iſland, or who ſhall have been acceſſary thereto,

to give Evidence when called upon by a Magiſtrate or Magiſtrates, either in or out of any Court of Record in this Iſland for that Purpoſe, ſuch Slave or Slaves, for ſuch Contempt, ſhall ſuffer a Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of Two or more Magiſtrates, by public Flogging on the bare Breech, provided ſuch Flogging does not exceed the Number of Thirty-nine Laſhes.

PREAMBLE. And whereas the Welfare and Safety of the Inhabitants of this Colony depends upon the Honeſty, Obedience, and Induſtry of the Slaves: And whereas the inferior Crimes of Slaves, incompatible with the Intereſt of the Planter, and the internal Management and Diſcipline of a Plantation, cannot always be conveniently brought before the Cognizance of the Magiſtrates:

CLAUSE XVIII. Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Slave or Slaves who ſhall diſobey the Order of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, or who ſhall rob or plunder the Property of another, or who ſhall be guilty of Drunkenneſs, Quarrelling, Fighting, Neglect of Duty, Abſence from Labour, or Abſence from his, her, or their Plantation at any Time, without a written Paſs ſigned by the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, ſpecifying the Day and Days which is or are intended to be given the ſaid Slave or Slaves, or any other Miſdemeanor whatever, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of his, her, or their Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, by Confinement or Flogging on the bare Breech, provided the Number of Laſhes does not exceed Thirty-nine; and the Owner, Renter, Manager, or Overſeer, who ſhall inflict any Puniſhment not preſcribed by this Act, ſhall be ſubject to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record in this Iſland; and in caſe any Petty Offences, Quarrels, and Differences ſhould ariſe between the Slave or Slaves of different Plantations, if the Owners, Renters, Managers, or Overſeers be not able to ſettle the ſame in an amicable Manner, then and in ſuch Caſes the Slave or Slaves ſhall be carried before the neareſt Magiſtrate, who ſhall ſettle and adjuſt the ſame as to the ſaid Magiſtrate may appear moſt agreeable to Juſtice; and in caſe the ſame cannot be decided by the Authority of the ſaid Magiſtrate, then the offending Slave or Slaves ſhall be committed by a Magiſtrate to the Common Gaol, to be tried agreeably to the Twelfth and Thirteenth or Fourteenth Clauſes of this Act.

PREAMBLE. And whereas it is juſt and proper, that the Slaves ſhould be protected in their Perſons from the Violence and Inhumanity of ſuch White Perſons and Free Perſons of Colour who may have no lawful Authority over them, or who may exert ſuch Authority in

CLAUSE XIX. an unjuſtifiable and cruel Manner; Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons, Free Perſons, or Perſons of Colour whatever, ſhall be convicted of the wilful Murder of any Slave or Slaves, or ſhall be acceſſary thereto, ſuch White Perſon or Perſons, or Free Perſons, or Perſons of Colour, ſhall ſuffer Death.

CLAUSE XX. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White Perſon or Perſons, Free Perſons, or Perſons of Colour, who ſhall be convicted of maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing, or cauſing to maim, deface, mutilate, or cruelly torture, any Slave, ſhall be impriſoned for a Term not exceeding Three Months, or fined in any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, and to continue in Confinement until the ſaid Fine ſhall be paid, which Fine ſhall be appropriated in Manner directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

CLAUSE XXI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White Perſon or Perſons, Free Perſons, or Perſons of Colour, who ſhall be guilty of ſtriking, or ſeverely beating, any Slave or Slaves, the Property of another, or of depriving any ſuch Slave or Slaves of any Property in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion, he, ſhe, or they, on being convicted of ſuch Offence or Offences before any Three or more Juſtices of the Peace, ſhall be fined in any Sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds, beſides making full Reſtitution of any Property; which Fine ſhall be recovered by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Three or more Juſtices of the Peace, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized and required to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Offender or Offenders; and in caſe of not finding any ſuch Goods or Chattels, then to take ſuch Offender or Offenders into Cuſtody, and confine him or them in the Common Gaol until he, ſhe, or they ſhall have paid his Fine and Fees: Provided always, that this Clauſe ſhall not be underſtood to extend to any Perſon or Perſons taking Goods from a Negro, on Suſpicion or Knowledge of ſuch Goods being ſtolen, or the depriving the ſaid Slave or Slaves of any dangerous Fire Arms, or Torch, or improper Weapon.

PREAMBLE. CLAUSE XXII. And, in order to protect the Domeſtic and Connubial Happineſs of Slaves, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White Perſon,

, or

or Free Perſon of Colour whatever, who ſhall take away and cohabit with the Wife or Wives of any Slave or Slaves in this Iſland, ſhall, on Conviction thereof before any Three or more Magiſtrates, be ſubject to a Fine not exceeding the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form as is directed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act.

CLAUSE XXIII. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be convicted and executed by virtue of this Act, the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland the Value of ſuch Slave or Slaves, which Value ſhall be ſettled by the Oaths of Two credible White Perſons, being Freeholders or Leaſeholders, that knew the Slave or Slaves ſo executed, which Oath ſhall be ſworn before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, and ſuch Oath and Value to be certified by the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, under his Hand and Seal, provided the Value to be paid does not exceed Sixty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

CLAUSE XXIV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall wilfully kill another Slave or Slaves, and be thereof convicted, the Value of the Slave or Slaves ſo convicted ſhall be paid out of the Public Treaſury of this Iſland, One Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves convicted, and the other Moiety to the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, of the Slave or Slaves killed, ſo as the Value of any One Slave does not exceed Sixty Pounds Current Money, the Value to be aſcertained by the Two Magiſtrates who ſhall try ſuch offending Slave or Slaves.

CLAUSE XXV. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, ſhall be convicted of the Murder of any Slave or Slaves, the Maſter or Owner of the Slave ſo murdered ſhall receive the full Value thereof from the Effects of the ſaid White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, which Value ſhall be immediately aſcertained on the Oath of competent Perſons who may have known the Slave or Slaves ſo murdered, before the ſaid Court, whereupon a Judgment ſhall be entered againſt the Offender on ſuch Conviction, for the appraiſed Value of the ſaid Slave or Slaves, and the ſaid Court are to award Execution on ſuch Judgment to be levied by the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, in the ſame Manner as Executions iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas are levied; and in caſe the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of the ſaid White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, are not equal to the Amount of Sixty Pounds Current Money for each Slave ſo murdered, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Owner or Owners of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo murdered ſhall be entitled to receive from the public Treaſury as much as is neceſſary to make up any Deficiency in the ſaid Sum of Sixty Pounds; or if the ſaid White Perſon, or Free Perſon of Colour, has no Effects of any Kind whatever, then the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be entitled to receive from the public Treaſury, for each Slave ſo murdered, a Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

CLAUSE XXVI. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to Baniſhment by virtue of this Act, the Owner or Owners of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be entitled to receive, as a Recompence for the ſaid Slave or Slaves, from the public Treaſury of this Iſland, any Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds Current Money for each of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo baniſhed, which Sum ſhall be aſcertained by Two competent Judges; and the Sum which may ariſe from the public Sale of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſold by the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, under Sentence of Baniſhment, after deducting his Fees, ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland; and in caſe the Amount of the Sale of the ſaid Slave or Slaves may be above Sixty Pounds Current Money, then the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall return the Overplus, after deducting all legal Fees, to the Owner or Renter of the ſaid Slave or Slaves.

PREAMBLE. And whereas the Slaves in this Iſland, on the different Days allotted them for Holidays by virtue of this Act, may become riotous and diſorderly, from the Abſence of the Managers or Overſeers of the Plantations and Eſtates in this Iſland; And to prevent the Miſchiefs ariſing therefrom,

CLAUSE XXVII. Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer in this Iſland ſhall abſent himſelf from the Eſtate under his Care and Management, on any of the particular Holidays hereinbefore mentioned, or on any Sunday (except during the Time of Divine Service, or his being on Military Duty) without Leave of his Employer, every ſuch Overſeer ſo offending ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace, in a ſummary Way, in the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall happen, to be recovered and appropriated in Manner and Form preſcribed by the Firſt Clauſe of this Act; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

CLAUSE XXVIII. And be it, and it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in force for Three Years from the Publication hereof, and from thence till Thirty Days after the then next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland.

Paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly this Third Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

THOS BEECH, Junr
Clerk of the Aſſembly.

J. GILLON,
Speaker pro Tempore.

Paſſed the Council in the Council Chamber this Seventeenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

GRIFFIN CURTIS,
Clerk of the Council.

Aſſented to this Twenty-third Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twenty-ninth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

Dominica.

Duly publiſhed in the Town of Roſeau, this Twenty-third Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

WM PAGAN,
D. P. M.

N° 4.

SAINT VINCENT.

An Act for the making Slaves Real Eſtate, and the better Government of Slaves and Free Negroes.

CLAUSE I.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, Robert Melvill, Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over all your Majeſty's Southern Caribbee Iſlands in America, the Council and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Saint Vincent, humbly pray your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Negroes and other Slaves after the Date of this Act ſhall and are hereby declared to be Real Eſtate, and not Chattels, and ſhall deſcend unto the Heirs according to the Cuſtom and Manner of Inheritance held in Fee Simple, and Widows ſhall be capable of being endowed thereof: Provided always, that any Executor or Adminiſtrator may inventory the ſaid Negroes and other Slaves, but not to take them into his Cuſtody, to the Intent that if there be not ſufficient Goods and Chattels to pay the Deceaſed's Debts, the ſaid Negro and other Slaves ſhall be taken for Payment of the ſaid Debts, and be Chattels to that Purpoſe, and not otherwiſe.

Slaves declared to be Real Eſtate, and Widows dowable thereof.

Proviſo.

CLAUSE II.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſeiſed of any Negroes or other Slaves for the Term of his, her, or another's Life only, or if any Widow ſeiſed of any Negro or other Slaves of the Dower of her Huſband, ſhall ſend off, or directly or indirectly conſent to the ſending off this Iſland, or ſhall ſell or diſpoſe of any ſuch Negro or other Slaves, ſo that they or any of them are ſent off this Iſland as aforeſaid, without the lawful Conſent of him, her, or them, in Reverſion or Remainder, being of full Age, and alſo of the Executor and Adminiſtrator, where they are liable to the Payment of Debts for the want of other Effects, or the Truſtee or Truſtees where they are held for the Uſe of any other; or if any ſuch Widow ſhall marry a Huſband who ſhall ſend off or conſent to the ſending off, or to the ſelling or diſpoſing of any ſuch Negro or other Slaves, ſo that they are ſent off as aforeſaid, without the lawful Conſent of him, her, or them, in Reverſion or Remainder, the Executors or Adminiſtrators of every of them, or Truſtees as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch Caſe the Perſon or Perſons in Reverſion or Remainder, or the Executors or Adminiſtrators, and every of them, or thoſe who have any Truſt repoſed in them for the Uſe of any other, is and are hereby impowered to have an Action or Actions at Law againſt ſuch Tenant for Life, Widow, or Huſband, for the Recovery of Treble the full Value of ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſent off as aforeſaid; and if any ſuch Tenant for Life, Widow, or Huſband, ſo holding any Negro or other Slaves, ſhall wilfully deſtroy, maim, or diſable any Negro or other Slaves ſo held, ſuch Perſon ſo deſtroying, maiming, or diſabling, ſhall pay Treble the Value of ſuch Negro deſtroyed, maimed, or diſabled, to the Perſon or Perſons in the Reverſion or Remainder, or ſuch Executor or Adminiſtrator, or Truſtees as before deſcribed, to be recovered in the ſame Manner as is above directed for ſending Slaves off this Iſland.

Perſons ſeiſed of any Slaves for their own or others Lives, who ſhall ſend them off the Iſland, or diſpoſe of them, to pay treble their Value, to be recovered by Action.

If they ſhall deſtroy, maim, or diſable ſuch Slaves, to pay the ſame Forfeiture.

CLAUSE III.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the better preſervingNegro and other Slaves on Eſtates in this Iſland, and for ſaving Eſtates from being ruined by the entire Recovery of Legacies left by Teſtators, and of juſt Debts due from their Eſtates, which might with more Eaſe be paid, without injuring any Perſons concerned, by the Allowance of a little longer Time for the Payment of ſuch Debts or Legacies, after they ſhall become due, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Executor, Adminiſtrator, or any other Perſon in Truſt, not having ſufficient Effects in his or their Hands belonging to the Teſtator, or the Eſtate that he or they are intruſted for, out of his or their own Monies to pay and ſatisfy, or cauſe to be paid or ſatisfied, any Legacy or juſt Debt, after the ſame ſhall become due from the Eſtate, that the Negroes may be preſerved on the Plantation, and prevented from being levied on and carried from it, which would inevitably ruin the ſame, and put it out of a Capacity of recovering itſelf again; and what Money an Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Truſt ſhall pay or ſatisfy, or cauſe to be paid and ſatisfied, for the diſcharging ſuch Legacies and Debts as aforeſaid, the Eſtate ſhall ſtand and remain as a Security for the Money paid or ſatisfied, or to be paid as aforeſaid, with Intereſt for the ſame, at and after the Rate of Six Pounds per Cent. per Annum, until the ſame ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied.

Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Truſtees, may pay any Legacies or Debts out of their own Monies, to prevent Slaves being ſold and taken off any Eſtate, ſuch Eſtate to remain a Security for ſuch Monies, with 6 per Cent. Intereſt.

CLAUSE IV.
Perſons taking up Slaves, and not ſending them to their Owners, or the Provoſt Marſhal, in 24 Hours after, to pay for a Tradeſman 24 s. and any other Slave 12 s. for each Day.

In caſe the Forfeiture be under £. 10, to be recovered before any Juſtice; if above, at Common Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall take up any Slave or Slaves belonging to another, and ſhall keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in his or their Cuſtody or Plantation longer than Twenty-four Hours, without ſending the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Owner they belong to (if he or they can any way know them), or without delivering the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Time being, ſhall, for every Day each Slave (not being of any Trade) is kept or entertained by him or them, after the firſt Twenty-four Hours, forfeit Twelve Shillings; but if the Slave detained be of any Trade, then the Perſon detaining him ſhall forfeit Twenty-four Shillings each Day he ſhall detain ſuch Slave; and if the Forfeiture incurred by ſuch Detention be under Ten Pounds, the ſame may be recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace, to be levied on ſuch Perſon's Goods and Chattels, and in Default thereof on his or their Perſon or Perſons: but if the Forfeiture ſo incurred be above Ten Pounds, then the ſame may be recovered by Action of Debt at Common Law, in which no Protection, Eſſoign, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

CLAUSE V.
Perſons enticing Slaves from their Owners or Poſſeſſors, liable to the above Penalties.

If taken from their Owners or Poſſeſſors by Force, to be deemed a Robbery;

and if carried off the Iſland, Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall delude, entice, or perſuade any Slave or Slaves, being in quiet Poſſeſſion of another, out of his or their Owner's or Poſſeſſor's Cuſtody by any Encouragement or Inducement whatſoever, ſhall be liable to the ſame Penalty for every Day that the ſaid Slave or Slaves, by their Means or Procurement, be abſent from their Owner's or Maſter's Service, as in caſe of entertaining a Runaway longer than Twenty-four Hours, and to be recovered after the ſame Manner; and every Perſon who ſhall violently, or by Force or otherwiſe, take any Perſon's Slave or Slaves out of his or their Owner's or Poſſeſſor's Plantation or Cuſtody, ſhall be deemed guilty of Robbery, and ſhall be indicted, and ſhall ſuffer as in Caſes of Robbery; and any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall entice or delude away from his or their Owner or Owners any Slave or Slaves, and ſhall carry or endeavour to carry ſuch Slave or Slaves off this Iſland, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy.

CLAUSE VI.
Perſons ſuſpected of detaining or employing others Slaves, may, on Application, be ſummoned before, and examined by, any Juſtice on Oath, &c.

Penalty not to exceed £. 10, in caſe of Confeſſion or Proof thereof:

How to be recovered.

Fees of Juſtice, Secretary, and Marſhal.

And whereas Perſons who illegally detain others Slaves, and employ them in their Service, do it ſo cunningly and ſecretly, that Evidence by White Perſons cannot be had againſt them; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Suſpicion of any illegal detaining or employing, any Juſtice of the Peace ſhall and is hereby required, upon Application, to iſſue a Summons againſt the Party accuſed, requiring him, her, or them to attend at a certain Day to anſwer the Premiſes, and being attended, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall appoint a Day, not exceeding Six Days, for the Trial, of which the Accuſed is to take Notice and attend accordingly, and the Juſtice is hereby empowered to iſſue Summons for Witneſſes to attend, directed to a Conſtable; and on the Trial ſuch Juſtice ſhall and may examine him, her, or them accuſed, and all the Witneſſes, on his, her, or their Oath (and, if Quakers, on ſolemn Affirmation), concerning ſuch illegal detaining and employing; and if confeſſed by the Party or Parties accuſed, or proved by any other Evidence, ſuch Juſtice ſhall give Judgment for the Party injured to recover, as hereinbefore directed, any Sum under Ten Pounds as aforeſaid, and the Juſtice giving Judgment ſhall make a Record of his Proceedings, and return it into the Secretary's Office under his Hand and Seal, and the Complainant or Party injured may ſue forth Execution thereon after the Expiration of Six Days from giving the Judgment, by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Secretary of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, or any Conſtable; and it ſhall be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and thoſe immediately to be carried to the next Town, and ſold by Outcry, at the Expence of the Offender or Offenders, and the Debt and Coſts thereout ſatisfied; and in Default of Goods and Chattels ſufficient of the Offender's to be found for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, he or they ſhall be taken and impriſoned upon ſuch Execution till Satisfaction made of the Judgment, and all Fees; and the Juſtice, for hearing the Trial and making out the Record, ſhall and may receive Twelve Shillings and no more; and the Secretary may receive Eighteen Pence for filing, and Three Shillings for the Execution; and the Marſhal, his Deputy, or Conſtable, may receive Six Shillings for executing the Warrant upon ſuch Offender's Body, if no Goods or Chattels; and if levied on Goods and Chattels, then he ſhall, beſides the ſaid Six Shillings, be entitled to Eighteen Pence in the Pound for levying and ſelling, and ſuch Recovery before a Juſtice of the Peace ſhall be a Bar to any further Proſecution whatſoever for the ſame Offence.

CLAUSE VII.
Perſons ſummoned, neglecting to attend, if Party accuſed, to forfeit £. 10, and if a Witneſs, £. 5:

How to be recovered, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Accuſed, after knowing the Day of Trial, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, being duly ſummoned as aforeſaid for the Space of Four-and-twenty Hours to attend at the Day of Trial as Witneſſes, or otherwiſe, ſhall neglect to attend, the Party accuſed ſhall for ſuch Neglect forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money, to be recovered before any One Juſtice of the Peace, and levied by his Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal or a Conſtable on the Offender's Goods, and ſold as laſt mentioned in caſe of Executions levied, to the Uſe of the Party complaining; and every Witneſs duly ſummoned, being able to attend, and not attending, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds to the Party grieved, to be recovered as laſt mentioned, and then another Day, on ſuch Failure of the accuſed Parties attending, or the attending of any material Witneſs ſummoned, ſhall be granted for Trial on the Complainant's deſiring ſuch further Day, and on his Payment of ſuch Fees and Coſts down for ſuch further Day, as the Juſtice and others ſhall be entitled to.

And

CLAUSE VIII. Owners, &c. of Eſtates, ſuffering Slaves to beat Drums, &c. to forfeit £. 20.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Iſland, being thereupon reſident, and not being Abroad from his or her Plantation, or where there is no ſuch Reſident on the Plantation, then if the Manager or Overſeer of any ſuch Plantation, and having the Care thereof, and being thereon Reſident, and at Home, ſhall ſuffer any Slaves to beat any Drum or empty Caſk, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments for the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Offence, unleſs they ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after it begins; provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Iſland, within One Week after the Offence is committed.

Proviſo.

CLAUSE IX. Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family, to ſearch Negro Houſes every 14 Days for Runaways, &c. under Penalty of 20s.

And be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family ſhall, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings Current Money, cauſe all his or her Negro Houſes to be ſearched every Fourteen Days at the leaſt for Runaway Negroes, Clubs, Wooden Swords, and other miſchievous Weapons, and alſo for ſtolen Goods; and what they ſuſpect to be ſtolen they ſhall ſeize, and give Notice thereof to the Clerk or Conſtable of the Pariſh, within Six Days after, who ſhall ſet up a ſhort Notice in Writing of the ſame, on the Poſts of the Church Door, whereby the Loſer, declaring the Marks, or deſcribing the Goods, may have the ſame again without Coſt or Charges.

CLAUSE X. Perſons buying any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, &c. from Negroes, to be bound over to the Seſſions, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any Means of or from any Slave or Slaves, any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Molaſſes, Ginger, Cocoa, Coffee, or other Goods or Merchandize (except it be Logs of Wood, Fire Wood, Freſh Fiſh, and Dunghill Fowls, Goats, Hogs, Roots, and Vegetables of any Sort), without the Knowledge or Conſent of the Maſter or Owner of Negro or other Slave or Slaves, ſignified by Note in Writing, ſpecifying the Nature and Quantity of the Goods, or by ſending ſome White Perſon with ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall be bound to his or their good Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this Iſland, and to be fined any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods ſo clandeſtinely bought.

CLAUSE XI. Any Conſtable, Clerk of Marker, or other Perſon, impowered to ſeize and take up Negroes ſelling Canes, Sugar, &c. without a Permiſſion in Writing from their Owners.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every Conſtable within this Iſland, and to and for the Clerk or Clerks of the Market for the Time being, his or their Deputy or Deputies, who ſhall have taken the Oath appointed by Law, and to and for every other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to ſeize and apprehend all ſuch Negro and other Slaves in whoſe Cuſtody he or they ſhall find any Sugar Canes, Whole or in Pieces, Muſcovado or other Sugars, Syrup, Rum, or Molaſſes, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Tobacco in Legs, any Plate, whether wrought or melted down, or any other Goods of Value, or of what Nature or Quality ſoever, if ſuſpected to be ſtolen or diſhoneſtly come by, and ſhall carry ſuch Slave or Slaves, with all ſuch Goods as ſhall be found in their Cuſtody, before the next Juſtice of the Peace, before whom if ſufficient Proof ſhall not be made to his Satisfaction that the ſame Goods were delivered or ſent by the Maſter or Miſtreſs of ſuch Negro or other Slaves, or by ſuch as ſhall act under him or them, to be ſold or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, and there is no ſuch Note in Writing as afore-mentioned, the ſaid Goods, and every of them, ſhall be adjudged forfeited, One Half to the Informer or Seizer, and the other Half to the Poor of the Pariſh, unleſs the true and lawful Owner of any Goods ſo ſeized ſhall (after public Notice given by ſuch Juſtice, by ſticking up ſuch Notice in Writing of ſuch Seizure, deſcribing the Goods, and the particular Marks, and affixing the ſame to every Pariſh Church Door in this Iſland at leaſt Ten Days before he returns ſuch ſeized Goods forfeited, which ſuch Juſtice is hereby required to do) appear and claim, and ſhall prove to the Satisfaction of ſuch Juſtice that he or ſhe is the rightful Owner thereof, in ſuch Caſe the Juſtice ſhall cauſe ſuch Goods to be returned to ſuch Owner, upon his or her paying Thirty Shillings for his Trouble therein, and other Charges attending the Trial.

CLAUSE XII. Perſons buying or receiving ſtolen Goods from Negroes, to be proſecuted at Seſſions, and fined any Sum not exceeding £. 100, nor leſs than £. 20, and alſo impriſoned:

If unable to pay the Fine, to ſuffer Corporal Puniſhment; and if guilty of the Offence a Second Time, deemed a Felon.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any unlawful Means, from any Slave or Slaves, any Goods or Chattels whatſoever, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen, although the principal Felon or Felons is or are not known or convict, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall and may be proſecuted thereof at the Court of Seſſions, or of Oyer and Terminer, and ſhall and may be fined as for Miſdemeanor, any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, nor leſs than Twenty Pounds like Money, and be impriſoned alſo for any Time not exceeding One Year; and in caſe of ſuch Offender's being unable, neglecting, or refuſing to pay the Fine immediately, ſuch Offender ſhall undergo ſuch other Corporal Puniſhment, inſtead of the ſame Fine, by Whipping or Pillory, as the Court ſhall think fit; and upon a Conviction of the like Offence as laſt mentioned a Second Time, the Perſon offending ſhall be deemed a Felon.

And

CLAUSE XIII.

Perſons convicted of a Miſdemeanor for buying, &c. of Negroes, to be a Bar to any other Proſecution as acceſſary.

Fines how to be applied.

Stolen Goods found in Poſſeſſion of any Perſon, deemed ſufficient Evidence againſt him or her.

Exception.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall be convicted of a Miſdemeanor for buying, bartering, or trucking with Negro or other Slave or Slaves, contrary to this Act, ſuch Conviction ſhall be a Bar to any other Proſecution for being acceſſary to the Felony committed by the Principal, if the Principal be afterwards convicted; and all Fines hereby laid on Perſons convicted of buying, bartering, or receiving Goods from Slaves, ſhall be to the Uſe of his Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, and the Support of the Government thereof; and all and every Perſon and Perſons on whom or in whoſe Poſſeſſion any loſt or ſtolen Goods ſhall be found, it ſhall be deemed Evidence againſt him, her, or them, that they bought, trucked, or bartered for ſuch Goods of or with a Slave, ſo far as to make him or them liable only to a Miſdemeanor by virtue of this Act, unleſs ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall give ſufficient Evidence to the Court how he came by the Goods, and it ſhall not be any way neceſſary in the Indictment or Information for ſuch Miſdemeanor to name particularly the Slave or Slaves of whom bought, had, bartered, trucked, or received, but the laying it to be from a Slave unknown ſhall be ſufficient.

CLAUSE XIV.

Provoſt Marſhal obliged to receive all Runaways, to pay 12 s. for taking up of each, and Twelve Pence per Mile they are brought;

to advertize them in Gazette, within Six Days:

In caſe no Gazette be publiſhed, ſuch Advertiſement to be ſtuck up at every Church Door.

In caſe of Provoſt Marſhal's Refuſal or Neglect, to forfeit £. 5.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways (brought to him) into his Cuſtody, and ſhall pay the Bringer Twelve Shillings for taking up each Runaway, and Twelve Pence per Mile for as many Miles as each Runaway Negro is brought to the Jail from the Place taken at, and the ſaid Marſhal or Deputy ſhall keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in ſafe Cuſtody, and in a Liſt at the Priſon Door ſhall inſert the Names of ſuch Runaway Negroes and other Slaves in his Cuſtody, and ſhall further cauſe an Advertiſement to be inſerted in the Public Gazette of this Iſland, within Six Days next after receiving each Negro in the Common Jail, containing the Name or Names of ſuch Negro or Negroes in his Cuſtody, their Age and Maſter's Name, if known, but if not known an exact Deſcription of the Perſon of ſuch Negro or Negroes, which Advertiſement ſhall be re-publiſhed once in every Month whilſt ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall continue in Jail; but in caſe there ſhall be no Public Gazette publiſhed in this Iſland, then ſuch Advertiſement as aforeſaid ſhall by the ſaid Marſhal or his Deputy be put up at the Door of each Pariſh Church in this Iſland within Three Days as aforeſaid, under the Penalty aforeſaid; and in caſe the ſaid Marſhal ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Bringer, or to receive the ſaid Slave ſo brought, or put up and publiſh his or their Names as aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds for every ſuch Fault, to be recovered before any Juſtice.

CLAUSE XV.

Provoſt Marſhal ſuffering Slaves to eſcape, to pay the ſame as in Caſes of detaining others Slaves above 24 Hours:

In caſe they periſh in his Cuſtody for Want, to forfeit £. 50.

Provoſt Marſhal's Fees for receiving and delivering Slaves into and out of his Cuſtody.

Slaves remaining in Gaol above Three Months, to be ſold to pay Fees, &c.

Overplus to be returned to Owner if known, if not, to be paid into Treaſury.

Provoſt Marſhal to account on Oath, and pay unto Treaſurer Once a Year, all ſuch Monies, under Penalty of £. 20.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid Marſhal or his Deputy wilfully or neglectfully ſuffers an Eſcape of the Slave by him received, or employs him in any Work, he ſhall pay the Owner as in caſe of any Perſon's detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until ſuch Slave be delivered to the Owner; and in caſe any ſuch Slave ſhall periſh in his Cuſtody for Want, he ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money, and the Marſhal ſhall be entitled and be paid Three Shillings for taking ſuch Slave into his Cuſtody, and Twelve Pence each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Priſon, as alſo upon the Marſhal's Delivery of any Slave to the Owner or Poſſeſſor of the ſame, he ſhall be paid the further Sum of Three Shillings, beſides the Twelve Shillings for taking up, and Twelve Pence per Mile, which the Bringer of the ſaid Slave has received from him; and if any Slave or Slaves lie ſo long as Three Months after the proper Publication as aforeſaid, ſuch Slave or Slaves is and are to be taken out and ſold at Outcry for the Fees, by Order of Two Juſtices of the Peace, and the Overplus, if any there be, after the paying the aforeſaid Fees, and all the above-mentioned Charges, ſhall be returned to the Owner, or for the Want of knowing ſuch Owner to the Treaſurer for the Time being, to remain to the Uſe of the Public till the Owner ſhall appear; and the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy ſhall be obliged upon Oath to account and pay, once every Year at leaſt, unto the Treaſurer for the Time being, all ſuch Money that ſuch Negro or other Slaves ſhall be ſold for, on Forfeiture for every ſuch Neglect of the Sum of Twenty Pounds to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, and the Support of the Government thereof.

CLAUSE XVI.

Marſhal or Deputy refuſing to deliver any Slave, on Tender of his Fees, to loſe the ſame, and pay as in Caſes of wrongfully detaining other's Slaves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Marſhal or Deputy ſhall refuſe to deliver any Slave received by him as a Runaway, on Tender of his legal Fees and Diſburſements, he ſhall not only loſe his Fees, but ſhall likewiſe pay the Owner or Poſſeſſor, as in caſe of wrongfully detaining another's Slave, for each Day detained after Tender made.

CLAUSES XVII.

Perſons taking up Runaways, and knowing their Owners, to carry them to ſuch Owners firſt, under Penalty of 40 s.

If Owner of any Runaway refuſes to pay the Fees of taking up, to forfeit 40 s. beſides the Fees.

And be it alſo further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon taking up a Runaway, and knowing his or her Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, either by the Slaves Confeſſion or otherwiſe, ſhall, on Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, carry ſuch Slave ſo known, or cauſe him to be carried to his Maſter or Owner, and not to the Gaol or the Marſhal; and if any ſuch Maſter or Owner ſhall refuſe to pay Twelve Shillings for taking up ſuch Slave, and Twelve Pence per Mile for the Diſtance he was taken up at (being brought to him) ſhall, beſides the ſaid Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of ſtrong Liquors, after the Publication hereof, ſhall ſell any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, to any Slave or Slaves, under Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds, Current Money, for every ſuch Offence ſo committed; and all Juſtices of the Peace and Conſtables are hereby required, and fully impowered, to diſperſe all unuſual Concourſes of Negroes in or about the Towns, or elſewhere, on Sundays or other Holidays, and to take up, or cauſe to be taken up, all Negroes who ſhall be found armed with Clubs, or other offenſive Weapons, or playing at Dice, or other unlawful Sports, or drinking in the Public Houſes; and ſuch Negroes, ſo taken up, ſhall be whipped by Order of the Juſtice, at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtice.

CLAUSE XVIII. No Retailers of ſtrong Liquors to ſell any to Slaves, under a Penalty of 66 s. Juſtices or Conſtables to diſperſe all unuſual Aſſemblies of Negroes, and to take up thoſe armed, playing Dice, drinking, &c. who are to be whipped.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall employ any Slave in ſelling or diſpoſing of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize in Shops or otherwiſe, ſuch Perſons, upon Proof, either by Confeſſion of the Party, or by the Oath of One Witneſs, of ſuch Slave's having been ſo employed, ſhall forfeit for each Offence the Sum of Five Pounds, Current Gold and Silver Money, to any Perſon who ſhall inform againſt him, to be recovered before One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices for this Iſland.

CLAUSE XIX. Perſons employing Slaves to ſell Goods, to forfeit £. 5 to Informer.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter or Miſtreſs, Owner or Renter of any Slave, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall order or direct, or ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave, on any Pretence whatſoever, to go at large, and be at Liberty to hire himſelf or herſelf out, and to ſeek for Buſineſs or Employment of any Kind, either in Town or in the Country, or ſhall take or receive from any Slave or Slaves any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideration, for allowing or giving up ſuch Slave his or their own Time, ſuch Maſter or Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſhall forfeit not leſs than Five Pounds, or more than Ten Pounds, to any Perſon who ſhall inform of the ſame before any Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby required to hear and determine the ſame; and any Perſon who ſhall employ or take into his or her Service any Slave belonging to another Perſon, without Agreement and Conſent of ſuch other Perſon, or who ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid to any Slave (though openly and legally rented to him or her) the Wages due for the Work and Labour of ſuch Slave, or any Part thereof, except it be by the Order, Direction, and Conſent of the Perſon from whom ſuch Slave is hired, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds to the Informer, to be recovered as laſt aforeſaid; and if any Slave or Slaves ſhall, without the Privity or Knowledge of his, her, or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, or Poſſeſſor, or Owner, go about the Country ſeeking Buſineſs or Employment, or ſhall ſell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon meeting with, or knowing of any ſuch Slave ſo offending, to carry him or her to any Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to order him or her, ſo offending, any Number of Stripes not exceeding Thirty-nine; and if ſuch Slave ſhall aſſert that he or ſhe was to give any Thing for his or her Liberty, or that he or ſhe had Leave from his or her Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, to ſeek out for Labour as aforeſaid, the ſaid Juſtice is then hereby required to order ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, before him, and if he or ſhe refuſe to clear him or herſelf by Oath (or, being a Quaker, by ſolemn Affirmation), he or ſhe ſhall be looked upon as conſenting to ſuch Slave having his or her Liberty, and ſhall be liable to the Penalty in this Clauſe firſt mentioned, to be recovered as aforeſaid; ſave and except that nothing in this Clauſe contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to any Negro Men Slaves who are or ſhall be employed in Towns as Porters, provided ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo employed do always carry a Badge, made of a broad Piece of Lead, hung round his or their Necks, with the Word "Porter" marked or ſtamped on it, and ſo as ſuch Porter, Slave or Slaves, always have a Ticket from his or their Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſignifying his, her, or their Permiſſion of ſuch Slave or Slaves being employed as Porters; and if any ſuch Porter Slave ſhall refuſe to work by the Day, or by the Job, or ſhall require, by Agreement before-hand, or Demand after ſuch Labour done, any exorbitant Price for ſuch Labour, it ſhall be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to hear a Complaint of ſuch Refuſal to work, or exorbitant Price taken or demanded, and puniſh ſuch offending Slave at Diſcretion, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence; and every Juſtice of the Peace ſhall hear and determine ſuch Complaints without demanding or taking any Fee for the ſame.

CLAUSE XX. Owners hiring to Slaves their own Time, to forfeit not leſs than £. 5, or more than £. 10, to the Informer;

and Perſons employing Slaves, without Conſent of Owner, or paying Slaves their Wages, to forfeit £. 5 to the Informer.

Slaves going about ſeeking Work, or ſelling Goods without Knowledge of Owner, may be ordered 39 Stripes by any Juſtice.

If any ſuch Slave aſſert it to be with Conſent of Owner, ſuch muſt clear him or herſelf by Oath, under the Firſt Penalty in this Clauſe.

Exceptions.

Proviſo.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of any Slave or Slaves within this Iſland ſhall cloath the ſaid Slaves Once every Year, by giving to each reſpective Slave, being a Male, One Pair of Drawers and a Shirt, or cloſe-bodied Frock, and to each Female a Petticoat and a Shift, or Cloathing adequate thereto, upon Pain of forfeiting Fifteen Shillings for each Slave which ſhall not be cloathed as aforeſaid, One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to be paid to the Treaſurer for the Uſe of the Iſland.

CLAUSE XXI. Owners of Slaves to cloath them Once a Year, under Penalty of 15 s. for each.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall not be lawful for any Negro or other Slave to plant, to his own or any other Slave's Uſe, any Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger whatſoever; and that if any Negro or other Slave ſhall be found with any ſuch, expoſing the ſame to Sale, ſuch Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger ſhall be deemed ſtolen Goods, and the ſame Proceedings, Penalties,

CLAUSE XXII. No Slave to plant Sugar, &c.; and if ſuch be expoſed to Sale, to be deemed ſtolen Goods.

Any Perſon convicted of buying Sugar, &c. of Slaves, to ſuffer the ſame as thoſe who receive ſtolen Goods.

nalties, and Forfeitures ſhall be had, made, and proſecuted thereon, againſt any ſuch Negro or other Slaves, as in the Caſes herein-before mentioned; and any Huckſter or other Perſon who ſhall be convicted of dealing with or buying any ſuch Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, or Ginger from ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Penalties and Proceedings as are herein-before inflicted on thoſe who receive ſtolen Goods.

CLAUSE XXIII.

Any Perſon taking off Pot-hooks, &c. from Negroes, to pay £. 10; if a Slave be guilty thereof, to receive Forty Laſhes.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall take off any Pot-hook, Ring, or Collar from any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves Neck or Necks, Leg or Legs, without Leave of his, her, or their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be paid to the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave from whoſe Neck or Legs any Pot-hook, Ring, or Collar ſhall be taken as aforeſaid, due Proof thereof being made before any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, before whom the ſame ſhall and may be recovered, or on the Party confeſſing the ſame; and in caſe any Negro or other Slave ſhall be found guilty thereof, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall receive Forty Laſhes on his or her bare Breech, by Order of any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

CLAUSE XXIV.

Perſons manumitting Slaves, to pay £. 100 into Treaſury.

Treaſurer to pay £. 4 every Half Year to ſuch Slaves, out of ſuch Money.

Perſons ſuffering diſeaſed or diſabled Slaves to ramble about, to be fined not more than 10, or leſs than £. 5, and if any infectious Diſorder not more than £. 20, or leſs than £. 10.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter manumit or ſet free any Slave or Slaves, except he, ſhe, or they, or the Repreſentatives of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhall, previous to ſuch Manumiſſion, pay into the public Treaſury of this Iſland One hundred Pounds Current Money, for the Uſe of the ſaid Iſland, and the Receipt of the Treaſurer for the Time being ſhall be tacked to the Deed of Manumiſſion, and be an Authority for the ſame; and the Treaſurer for the Time being is hereby authorized and directed to pay Half-yearly, to any Slave ſo manumitted, out of the public Treaſury, Four Pounds Current Money for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave during the natural Life of ſuch Slave, and the Receipt of ſuch Slave, or a Certificate from a Juſtice of the Peace of the Payment of ſuch Money in his Preſence, which every Juſtice is hereby required to give when thereto required or applied to for the Purpoſe, ſhall be a Diſcharge to the ſaid Treaſurer for all ſuch Money as he ſhall from Time to Time pay to ſuch Slave or Slaves, and any Manumiſſion made in any other Manner than aforeſaid ſhall be void; and any Perſon ſuffering any Slave or Slaves, blind, diſeaſed, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall be fined (upon good Proof) by any Juſtice of the Peace in any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor leſs than Five Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Informer, and One Half to the Public; and any Perſon ſuffering any Slave, having any infectious Diſorder, to ramble as aforeſaid, ſhall, upon Proof as aforeſaid made before any Juſtice of the Peace, be fined by ſuch Juſtice any Sum not exceeding Twenty, nor leſs than Ten Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Public, and One Half to the Informer.

CLAUSE XXV.

Any Miniſter marrying a Free Perſon to a Slave to forfeit £. 50.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Miniſter of this Iſland ſhall marry any Free Perſon to any Slave in this Iſland, ſuch Miniſter ſhall forfeit, to the Uſe of the Public, Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor in Chief, Deputy Governor, or Preſident of the Council for the Time being of the ſaid Iſland, in Nature of an Execution directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, who ſhall levy the ſame.

CLAUSE XXVI.

Such Free Perſon to pay Owner of ſuch Slave £. 200.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Free Perſon ſo marrying ſuch Slave ſhall pay to the Owner of the Slave he hath married the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, or be obliged, by Order of Two Juſtices, to ſerve ſuch Owner Four Years.

CLAUSE XXVII.

No Free Negro or Mulatto, to be Owner of more than Eight Acres of Land, and not deemed Freeholders.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future no Free Negro or Mulatto ſhall be Owner or Poſſeſſor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no Caſe ſhall be deemed and accounted a Freeholder; and that if any Negro or Mulatto ſhall ever be poſſeſſed of more than Eight Acres of Land in his own Right, he or ſhe is allowed Six Months to ſell and diſpoſe of the Overplus of the ſaid Land; and if ſuch Overplus be not ſold and diſpoſed of within Six Months from the Time of his or her Poſſeſſion, then the ſaid Overplus, above Eight Acres, ſhall be forfeited to His Majeſty.

CLAUSE XXVIII.

Free Negroes or Mulattoes not having Land, to chuſe ſome Perſon to live with.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Negroes and Mulattoes not having Land, ſhall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Date hereof, to chuſe ſome Maſter or Miſtreſs to live with, who ſhall be owned by them, and with whom they ſhall live and take their Abode, to the Intent that their Lives and Converſations may be known and obſerved.

CLAUSE XXIX.

Any Free Perſon ſtriking a White, to be whipped and impriſoned,

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Free Perſon, not being a White, ſhall preſume to ſtrike a White Perſon, he ſhall, by Order of the next Juſtice (on Proof of his ſtriking) be ſeverely whipt and impriſoned, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice, ſo as ſuch Impriſonment does not exceed Six Months.

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon ſhall ſtrike, beat, or otherwiſe abuſe any Free Negro or Mulatto, on Proof thereof made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he ſhall be bound over to the Seſſions, and be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices then ſitting, any Law or Uſage notwithſtanding.

CLAUSE XXX. Any White Perſon ſtriking any Free Negro or Mulatto, to be bound over to Seſſions.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall impudently ſtrike or oppoſe any White Perſon, any Juſtice, upon Complaint and Proof made, ſhall order a Conſtable to cauſe ſuch Slave to be publicly whipped at his Diſcretion; and if ſuch White Perſon be anyway hurt, wounded, or disfigured, by any Slave's Reſiſtance, ſuch offending Slave ſhall have his Noſe ſlit, or any Member cut off, or be puniſhed with Death, at the Diſcretion of any Two Juſtices, always excepting, that the Slave do not the ſame by his or her Owner's or Maſter's Orders, or in Defence of his or her Owner or Maſter's Perſon or Goods; and it ſhall be lawful for all Perſons to take away from any Slave or Slaves any hurtful Clubs, or other miſchievous Weapons whatſoever, unleſs ſuch Slave or Slaves is or were intruſted with ſuch Weapons for the Defence of his or their Owner's Goods or Perſon.

CLAUSE XXXI. Any Slave ſtriking a White Perſon to be publicly whipped, and if ſuch White Perſon be hurt, the offending Slave to have his Noſe ſlit, &c. Exception. Miſchievous Weapons may be taken away from Slaves by any Perſons.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who are not Whites, and are fit to go out to Trades, ſhall be bound Apprentice to any Perſon who will receive them for Seven Years (unleſs they chuſe a Maſter or Miſtreſs to be bound to) by the next Juſtice who ſhall be informed of ſuch Perſons, and who is immediately to cauſe them to be bound, in Ten Days after ſuch Information, to any Perſon or Perſons willing to receive them, on Penalty of forfeiting Ten Pounds upon every ſuch Refuſal.

CLAUSE XXXII. Perſons not White, fit to go to Trades, to be bound for Seven Years by a Juſtice, to any Perſon, if they do not chuſe for themſelves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be found guilty of ſtealing from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever Six Pounds Current Money in Specie, or any Goods or Effects to the Value of Six Pounds Current Money, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony.

CLAUSE XXXIII. Any Slaves ſtealing Goods to the Value of £. 6 guilty of Felony.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave who hath been upon or ſhall hereafter be upon this Iſland for the Space of One Year, and ſhall abſent or withdraw him or herſelf, or being now run away ſhall continue abſent from his or her Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service for the Space of Three Months from the Day of the Date of this Act, or from the Time ſuch Slave ſhall firſt abſent himſelf or herſelf, or withdraw or run away hereafter Six Months (to be computed at Twenty-eight Days each); or if any Slave or Slaves, having been or that ſhall be on this Iſland for the Space of One Year, ſhall hereafter withdraw, abſent, or run away from his Maſter's Service at ſeveral Times within the Space of Two Years, amounting in all to Six Months, to be computed as aforeſaid, all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be and are hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons.

CLAUSE XXXIV. Any Slave (after being One Year in the Iſland) run away Six Months, to be deemed guilty of Felony.

Provided always and nevertheleſs, That if any Slave or Slaves now abſent, withdrawn, or run away, ſhall return and ſurrender him, her, or themſelves, to his, her, or their Maſter or Owner within Three Months next enſuing the Day of the Publication of this Act, ſuch Slave ſo returning and ſurrendering is and are hereby pardoned and acquitted of and from all Crime or Crimes (Murder only excepted) by him or her heretofore committed, or which ſhall be committed before Publication of this Act by him, her, or them.

CLAUSE XXXV. Any Slave run away, ſurrendering himſelf within Three Months, to be acquitted of all Crimes, Murder excepted.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slaves, being upon this Iſland for the Space of One Year, and of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards, ſhall hereafter abſent themſelves or run away in any Number amounting to Ten and upwards, and ſhall continue run away and abſent from their Service as aforeſaid for Ten Days or more, or if any leſs Number of Negroes, whether One or more, ſhall run away or abſent themſelves from their Owners Service, and ſhall aſſociate themſelves with any other Negroes, making in the whole Number Ten or more, and ſhall remain abſent Ten Days as aforeſaid, then one of the ſaid Negroes out of each Ten, ſuch as the Juſtices ſhall think the greateſt Offender, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, and the other Negroes aſſociated as aforeſaid ſhall be publicly corrected or puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtices.

CLAUSE XXXVI. Slaves to the Number of Ten, run away for as many Days, the greateſt Offender to ſuffer Death, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whoever ſhall apprehend or take up a Runaway Slave who hath been abſent from his Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, Owner's, or Renter's Service Two Months or more, ſhall receive, as a Reward for apprehending and taking ſuch Slave, Thirty Shillings, to be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, on Proof made of ſuch running away and taking, by the Oath of ſome White Perſon before a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Juſtice's Certificate to the Treaſurer ſhall be ſufficient for ſuch Payment, without further Order to the Treaſurer.

CLAUSE XXXVII. Any Perſon taking up a Runaway abſent Two Months, to receive 30s. from Treaſurer.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Slave ſhall be run away from the Service of his or her Maſter, Owner, or Renter, every other Slave who, knowing ſuch Slave

CLAUSE XXXVIII. Slaves harbouring Runaways, how to be puniſhed.

Slave is run away from his or her Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or anyways aid or aſſiſt, or comfort, afford or give any Suſtenance to any ſuch Runaway, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, for the Firſt Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Breech with any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty; and if it ſhall happen that any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be convicted the Second Time of the ſame Offence, he or they, upon Second Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to be publicly whipt upon the bare Breech, with any Number of Stripes not exceeding One hundred; and if any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be thereof convicted a Third Time, he or they, upon ſuch Third Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to have a further Number of Stripes, not exceeding One hundred and Fifty, and ſo in Proportion for each after Offence.

CLAUSE XXXIX. Owners not to allow Slaves to leave their Eſtates on Sundays or Holidays, without a Ticket, and to puniſh all ſuch as may be found on their Plantations, under Penalty of £. 5.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter, Owner, or Renter of Slaves ſhall give any Slave or Slaves Leave, on Sunday or any other Holidays, to go out of their Plantation (except ſuch as uſually wait upon them, and no others) but with a Ticket under the Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, or Manager's Hands, ſpecifying the Time allowed ſuch Slave to be abſent; and if any Maſter or Owner of a Plantation finds any Negro or other Slave upon his Plantation without a Ticket or Buſineſs from his Maſter or Owner, and doth not puniſh him with a moderate Whipping not exceeding Twenty Stripes, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money.

CLAUSE XL. Slaves without Tickets, found out of their Owners Plantations, may be apprehended by any Free Perſon, and puniſhed, &c. and diſarmed of any Clubs, &c. though with Ticket.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White or Free Perſon or Perſons may apprehend any Slave or Slaves that ſhall be found out of his Maſter's or Owner's Plantation on Saturday Nights, Sundays, or Holidays, not being on their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Buſineſs, nor having ſuch a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except as before), and the ſaid Slaves may correct with moderate Whipping as aforeſaid; and if ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be armed with Clubs, Wooden Swords, or other miſchievous Weapons, and found out of their Maſter's or Owner's Plantation (though with a Letter or Ticket), they may be taken up, diſarmed, and whipped as aforeſaid.

CLAUSE XLI. Juſtices impowered to iſſue Warrants to ſearch for Runaways, and to apprehend Slaves ſuſpected of harbouring them, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace within this Iſland, and every Juſtice of the Peace is hereby authorized and required, upon Complaint on Oath to him made, that any Negro or other Slaves are run away and have abſented themſelves from the Service of their Owners, and at the Requeſt of their Owners or their Attornies, and not otherwiſe, to iſſue a Warrant to ſuch Owners or their Attornies, or to ſome diſcreet Perſon or Perſons to be recommended for that Purpoſe by ſuch Attornies or Owners, and to be approved of by ſuch Juſtice, to ſearch for and apprehend all ſuch Runaway Slaves, as alſo all ſuch Negro or other Slaves as the ſaid Complainants ſhall have juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect to be guilty of wilfully entertaining, harbouring, or concealing ſuch Runaway Slaves, and them to bring before ſuch Juſtice, to be dealt with according to the Directions of this Act for ſuch their Offences, and the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine ſuch Complaints, and to give Judgment thereupon againſt any Slave that ſhall be by him adjudged guilty of any of the Offences aforeſaid according to the Directions of this Act; and it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons ſo authorized by Warrant as aforeſaid to enter any Negro Houſe or Houſes by Night or Day to ſearch for any Slave or Slaves, having firſt given Notice to the Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer, on the Plantation to which ſuch Houſe or Houſes belong, and after ſuch Warrant obtained, and Notice given as aforeſaid, to break open the Door or Doors of ſuch Negro Houſes into which ſuch Perſon is refuſed Admittance.

Perſons ſo authorized, may enter Negro Houſes by Night or Day, and if refuſed Admittance may break open Doors.

CLAUSE XLII. Slaves fighting or drawing Knives on one another, to be publicly whipped.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall be taken fighting, ſhall be whipped publicly by Order of a Juſtice of the Peace at his Diſcretion; and if any Slave draw a Knife, either in aſſaulting another or in his own Defence, he ſhall be publicly whipped by like Order at the Diſcretion of a Juſtice.

CLAUSE XLIII. Slaves taken out of the Plantations they belong to, with Fire Arms, &c. not having Tickets, may be carried before a Juſtice, ſuch Arms to be forfeited to Perſons ſeizing them.

Exception.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall be taken out of the Plantation to which ſuch Slave belongs with any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Swords, Lances, or Pikes, or other hurtful Arms, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave for carrying the ſame, or not being under the Direction of a White Perſon ſent along with ſuch Slave or Slaves, any Perſon or Perſons may ſeize ſuch Slave or Slaves, with the Arms or Weapons, or the Arms and Weapons alone, and carry ſuch Slave and Arms, or the Arms only, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Juſtice ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall have ſeized the ſaid Slave or Arms; but if there was a Ticket duly given for carrying the ſaid Arms, and the ſaid Ticket be loſt, or was taken from the Slave, or the Slave being attendant that Day on his Maſter to exerciſe them, upon Oath thereof made by the Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, or Overſeer, that ſuch Ticket was ſo given, the Arms ſhall be again reſtored to the Owner.

And

CLAUSE XLIV. Slaves guilty of Crimes endangering the Lives of White Perſons, ſetting fire to Dwelling Houſes, Canes, &c. to ſuffer Death.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall be guilty of any enormous Crime, whereby the Life of any White Perſon ſhall be endangered or attempted, or any Dwelling Houſe or Outhouſes belonging to any White or Free Perſon ſhall be burnt, or attempted to be burnt, or in caſe any Sugar Canes or Cocoa ſhall be wilfully ſet on fire, or attempted to be burnt, that then and in ſuch Caſe ſuch Slave or Slaves, and all his and their Acceſſaries, Concealors, or Abettors, being Slaves, ſhall be adjudged, and are hereby made and declared Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death therefore; and if any other Slave ſhall know of any ſuch Crime as laſt mentioned intended to be done, and ſhall diſcover and give Notice thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, ſuch Negro ſo informing ſhall receive Three Pounds Current Money of this Iſland out of the public Treaſury, upon producing a Certificate of the Accuſation and Condemnation from any One of the Juſtices that ſat on the Trial, which ſhall be ſufficient without a Warrant to the Treaſurer; but if on the Trial the Accuſation be found frivolous or groundleſs, the Accuſer ſhall have and receive a Puniſhment by Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, on the bare Breech.

Any Slave informing of any ſuch Crime intended, to receive £. 3.

Accuſation groundleſs, Accuſer to be puniſhed.

CLAUSE XLV. Any Slave diſcovering an intended Mutiny or Rebellion, ſhall receive £. 20, on Conviction of Offenders.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Slave ſhall hear another Slave ſpeaking any Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or knows that he hath, or intends to prepare any Guns, Powder, Balls, Swords, or warlike Inſtruments, other than what are allowed for watching, and to diſcover the ſame to any Juſtice of the Peace, the Slave giving ſuch Information ſhall, upon the Conviction of the Slave or Slaves informed againſt, or any Juſtice of the Peace certifying that there was good Cauſe of Suſpicion of an intended Mutiny or Rebellion, be paid by the Treaſurer, out of the Treaſury of this Iſland, Twenty Pounds Current Money; but if any Negro or other Slave ſo accuſing or informing againſt any other Negro or other Slave ſhall not make his Accuſation to the Satisfaction of the Perſons who ſhall try the Slave or Slaves ſo accuſed, then ſuch Accuſer ſhall have and receive a Puniſhment by Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes.

Accuſation not ſatisfactory, Accuſer to be puniſhed.

CLAUSE XLVI. Price paid by Public on the Execution of one Slave for the Murder of another, to be divided between Owners of both.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where one Slave murders another, the Price paid by the Public on executing the Murderer, as hereafter directed, ſhall be equaliy divided between the Owner of the Offender and the Owner of the Slave ſlain.

CLAUSE XLVII. Any Slave killed in purſuing Runaways, to be paid for by Public; if only maimed, a proportionable Allowance to be made.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon's Slave ſhall be killed in purſuing Runaways by his Maſter's, Owner's, Renter's, or Manager's Orders, or any other lawful Order, the Slave ſlain ſhall be paid for by the Public, and the Value ſettled as herein directed for ſettling the Value of a Runaway killed in being purſued; and if the Slave purſuing be only maimed, or much hurt, then proportionable Allowance ſhall be made by the Public, to be ſettled in Manner laſt mentioned.

CLAUSE XLVIII. Owners, &c. refuſing to deliver up any Slave who has committed any Felony, to be debarred from receiving Payment from the Public if ſuch Slave be afterwards taken and convicted, and to forfeit his or her Value, to Perſons proſecuting beſides.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall kill or murder any Perſon, White or Black, or commit any Felony (running away excepted), made known to the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave, and ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave, being on this Iſland, ſhall refuſe to deliver up ſuch Slave immediately after the Crime made known as aforeſaid (the Slave being then in his Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, Cuſtody, or Power), that then and in ſuch Caſe, if the Slave be afterwards apprehended, and found guilty thereof, the Owner or Renter of ſuch Slave ſhall be and is hereby debarred from having or receiving from the public Treaſury of this Iſland any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideration for the Slave ſo convicted, and ſhall forfeit and pay the full Value of the ſaid Slave to the Perſon or Perſons proſecuting.

CLAUSE XLIX. Slaves condemned to be appraiſed by Two Freeholders before Execution.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, whenſoever any Negro or other Slave ſhall be taken and condemned for any Crime, Offence, or Miſdemeanor by him or them committed, that before Execution do paſs upon them, or any or either of them, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be valued and appraiſed by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two Juſtices who ſhall try ſuch Slave or Slaves, according to the Conſcience, beſt Skill, and Judgment of the ſaid Appraiſers, upon their Oaths, to be given before the ſaid Magiſtrates, or any other Two, before the Return of their Report: Provided always, that ſuch Appraiſers ſhall not appraiſe any Slave condemned for running away to above Thirty Pounds Current Money; and ſuch Value of ſuch condemned Slave ſhall be paid to the Owner or Renter of ſuch Slave ſo condemned and executed, out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, upon producing the Certificate of ſuch Condemnation, Execution, and Appraiſement, under the Hands of the Juſtices trying ſuch Slaves, to the Treaſurer of this Iſland, except it ſhall appear that the Owner, Renter, or Proprietor of ſuch Slave or Slaves has refuſed to deliver up ſuch Slave or Slaves as before-mentioned, except further as is hereinafter mentioned.

Proviſo.

CLAUSE L. Provoſt Marſhal to attend Execution, un-

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland for the Time being, or his lawful Deputy, upon Notice given him from the Juſtices of the Peace,

der Penalty of £. 10; and to be paid £. 5 thereof out of the Appraiſement.

or either of them (who ſhall award the Execution), of the Time and the Place when and where any Slave or Malefactor is to be executed, ſhall attend the Diſcharge and Duty of his Function, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money; and for each and every Execution ſo done and performed by the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, he ſhall be paid the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, to be allowed out of the Sum for which the Slave ſo executed ſhall be appraiſed at, or in the Abſence or Neglect of the ſaid Marſhal and his Deputy, whoſoever (being lawfully appointed) ſhall do or cauſe Execution to be done upon the Body of ſuch Criminal or Malefactor as aforeſaid, upon Certificate thereof from the Juſtices who awarded the Execution, he or they ſhall receive the Benefit of the ſaid Sum of Five Pounds, to be paid in Manner aforeſaid.

CLAUSE LI.

Three Days to be allowed by Owners to their Slaves as Holidays at Chriſtmas, and no more. Perſons offending, to forfeit £. 50.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Maſters, Miſtreſſes, Managers, or Renters of Slaves within this Iſland ſhall allow to their Slaves (except thoſe neceſſary about their Houſe) Chriſtmas Day and the Two Days next following, as Play Days, for their Recreation, and no more or other Days during the Twelve Chriſtmas Holidays; and if any Perſon, Maſter, Renter, or Manager of any Plantation do not allow their Slaves the ſame Days as before mentioned for their Recreation, and as Holidays, or ſhall allow them any other or more Days in the Chriſtmas Holidays than as aforeſaid, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

CLAUSE LII.

Directions to Juſtices for Apprehenſions and Trial of Slaves guilty of Crimes.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Crime committed by any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offenders, and all ſuch Perſons and Slaves to come before him who can give Evidence relative to ſuch Crime; and if ſuch Juſtice finds that the Offence charged will not affect the Life or Limb of ſuch Slave or Slaves, he ſhall and may direct ſuch Slave or Slaves to be publicly corrected at his Diſcretion, and award Satisfaction to the Parties injured in any Sum under Six Pounds Current Money; but if the Crime with which ſuch Slave or Slaves is charged to have committed be ſuch as will affect either Life or Limb, then ſuch Juſtice ſhall commit the accuſed Slave to the Priſon, or take Security at his Diſcretion, and ſhall appoint a Day for the Trial of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and for the Appearance of the Witneſſes who have attended by his Warrant, the Nature of which Crime, and the Day appointed for Trial he ſhall within Ten Days after ſuch Commitment or Security given, certify to the next Juſtice of the Quorum (if he be not of the Quorum himſelf), and require him by virtue of this Act, and ſuch other Juſtice is by ſuch Certificate hereby required to aſſociate himſelf to him, which ſaid Two Juſtices, according to the Evidence which ſhall be given before them, ſhall give Sentence of Death, or for Loſs of Limb or Member, as the Law directs; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall iſſue forth their Warrant for executing their Sentence; and in all Trials of Slaves, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall or may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give ſuch Credit thereto as he or they ſhall in Conſcience be convinced ſuch Evidence deſerves.

CLAUSE LIII.

Slaves convicted of Robbery, who were not provided with ſufficient Allowance by Owners, Damage ſuſtained by Party robbed, to be paid by Public, but nothing to Owners.

And whereas ſome Maſters and Owners of Slaves in this Iſland do not provide ſufficiently for their Slaves, or allow them Time to plant and provide for themſelves, contrary to Law, and yet the Safety of this Iſland requires that ſuch Slaves ſhould ſuffer, or otherwiſe they would commit the greateſt Outrages, and their Maſters and Owners be encouraged in their Neglect at the public Charge; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices at the ſame Time of trying any Slave accuſed of Robbery ſhall enquire, by Witneſſes examined on their Oaths, how the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave was provided with Proviſions and other Neceſſaries, and what Allowance ſuch Slave received; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtices that the Maſter or Owner had not provided ſufficiently for ſuch Slave, and that Neceſſity might have compelled the Slave to the Offence committed by him, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall certify the ſame to the Treaſurer, and direct the Treaſurer to pay the Damage done by ſuch Slave to the Party injured (ſo as ſuch Damage does not exceed the Value of ſuch Slave, as in that Caſe the Value only of ſuch Slave ſhall be paid for the Damages), but nothing to the Owner.

CLAUSE LIV.

Any Perſon who ſhall geld or diſmember any Slave, to be proſecuted at Seſſions, and fined any Sum not exceeding £. 60, or leſs than £ 40.

Proſecution to be commenced in One Year after Offence committed, to pay double Damages to Party grieved.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Free Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall geld or diſmember any Slave, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall and may be proſecuted by Preſentment, Indictment, or Information before the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions, or Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, and, upon Conviction of any ſuch Gelding or Diſmembering, the Offender or Offenders ſhall each be fined any Sum not exceeding Sixty Pounds Current Money, or leſs than Forty Pounds like Money, and ſhall be impriſoned until ſuch Fine be paid, and all Fees, and ſhall further find Sureties for his or their good Behaviour for One Year, ſo as the Proſecution be commenced in One Year after the Offence of Gelding or Maiming be committed, and not after; and ſhall likewiſe pay Double Damages and Coſts to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Treſpaſs in any Court of Record in this Iſland, any Thing herein contained to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And

CLAUSE LV.
Fines and Forfeitures not before provided for, how to be recovered.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures laid by this Act, where no particular Method of Recovery of the Forfeitures mentioned in this Act is directed, and the ſame do not amount to more than Ten Pounds Current Money, the ſame ſhall be recovered by Warrant from any One Juſtice of the Peace directed to a Conſtable, or the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, to be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, which Goods and Chattels ſhall be immediately carried to the next Town, and ſold by public Outcry, at the Expence of the Offender; and in Default of ſufficient Goods and Chattels of the Offender to be found, then on the Body of the Offender, who ſhall be impriſoned till Satisfaction be made of the Forfeiture and all Fees; and if the Forfeitures amount to more than Ten Pounds Currency, then the ſame ſhall be levied by a Warrant from Two Juſtices of the Peace in Manner aforeſaid, of which Proceedings the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall from Time to Time make Record, and return the ſame into the Secretary's Office, under his or their Hands and Seals; and each Juſtice for hearing the Trial and making up the Record as aforeſaid, ſhall and may receive Forty Shillings and no more, and the Secretary Six Shillings for filing, and the Marſhal, his Deputy, or Conſtable ſhall, for making each Levy of Fines and Forfeitures of Ten Pounds, and under Ten per Cent. and for Fines and Forfeitures above Ten Pounds, Five per Cent.

Fees of Juſtice, Secretary, and Marſhal.

CLAUSE LVI.
All Warrants to be executed by the Perſons to whom directed, under Penalty of £. 10.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Warrants from any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, directed to any Conſtable or Conſtables, to apprehend Offenders, or to any Conſtable or Conſtables, or to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, to make Levies as aforeſaid, ſhall be duly executed by ſuch Conſtable or Conſtables, the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds Current Money, to be levied in Manner as aforeſaid, by Warrant of any Juſtice or Juſtices, whoſe former Warrant he or they ſhall refuſe to execute.

CLAUSE LVII.
Any Juſtice refuſing to do his Duty, to forfeit £. 50.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall refuſe or neglect, upon Application made to him, immediately to take and uſe proper Meaſures to apprehend and to try any Slave or Slaves, and effectually to finiſh his Trial in Ten Days after being applied to, for any Felony committed by or charged upon any Slave or Slaves whatſoever, or for any other Crime of a lower Nature charged on any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of the Courts of Record within this Iſland, or by Indictment or Information before the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, or Juſtices of the Peace, at their Seſſions, One Moiety to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other Moiety to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the public Uſes of this Iſland, and the Support of the Government thereof.

How recovered and applied.

CLAUSE LVIII.
Fines and Forfeitures not before diſpoſed of, to be paid into public Treaſury. Treaſurer under Penalty of £. 100, to notify to Commander in Chief, within Three Days, what Sums he ſhall receive.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures laid and impoſed by this Act, and not hereinbefore diſpoſed of, ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſlaud, and to be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, towards defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being ſhall, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds Current Money, to be levied and applied as hereinbefore directed, by Certificate under his Hand, notifying to the Commander in Chief of this Iſland for the Time being, what Sums he ſhall ſo receive within Three Days after ſuch Receipt.

CLAUSE LIX.
Any Perſon ſued for any Thing done under this Act, to plead the General Iſſue.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Action, Suit, Indictment, Information, or Proſecution wherein or whereby any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be ſued, indicted, proſecuted, or moleſted for the doing any Matter or Thing in this Act contained, it ſhall be lawful for all and every the ſaid Perſons, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators to plead the General Iſſue, and to give this Act in Evidence in any Court or Courts of Juſtice where the Matter ſhall be depending.

Dated at Kingſtown, the Eleventh Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-ſeven, and in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

CHARLES P. SHARPE, Speaker.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the Twenty-ſecond Day of June One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-ſeven.

EDM^{D} REYNOLDS, Clerk of the Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council the Firſt Day of July One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-ſeven.

PH. JONES, Dep. Cl. of the Council.

Paſſed

Paſſed the Governor in Chief the Eleventh Day of July One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-ſeven.

ROBERT MELVILL.

Publiſhed in Kingſtown the Thirteenth Day of July One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-ſeven.

WM WALKER, Dep. P. Marſhal.

Recorded and carefully examined the Twenty-ſeventh Day of January One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-eight.

GILBR HILLOCK, Depy. Secy.

N° 5.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

An Act for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein mentioned.

WHEREAS many heinous and grievous Crimes, ſuch as Murder, Poiſoning, Burglaries, Robberies, Rapes, Burning and breaking open Houſes, and other Felonies, are many Times committed by Negro, Mulatto, Muſtees, or Indian Slaves, or are many Times maliciouſly attempted by them to be committed, in which, though by divers Accidents they are prevented, yet are their Crimes nevertheleſs heinous, and therefore deſerve Puniſhment: And whereas Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, and Indian Slaves, do many Times ſteal, wilfully maim, kill, and deſtroy Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, or other Things, of the Value of Six Shillings or above, or are acceſſary to the committing of ſuch Crimes as are before mentioned, which ſeveral Offenders, for Danger of Eſcape, ought not to be long impriſoned, and deſerve not, for the Baſeneſs of their Condition, to be tried by the eſtabliſhed Laws of England, nor is Execution to be delayed in caſe of their committing ſuch horrid Crimes: Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, That if, after the Publication hereof, any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave, ſhall be accuſed of having committed, or having attempted to commit any of the Crimes before mentioned, upon Complaint thereof being made to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for the apprehending the Offender, and for all Perſons to come before him that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of one Slave againſt another, in this and all other Caſes, ſhall be deemed good and ſufficient Proof); and if upon Examination it probably appears, that the Apprehended is guilty, he ſhall commit him or her to Priſon, and certify to any other Juſtice the Cauſe, and require him by virtue of this Act to aſſociate himſelf to him, which ſuch Juſtice is hereby required to do, and they ſo aſſociated ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to ſummon Three Freeholders or Houſekeepers, ſetting forth to them the Matter, and requiring them to be at a certain Day and Hour, and at ſuch Place as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall appoint for ſuch Trial, at which Time and Place the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders or Houſekeepers ſhall cauſe the ſaid Offender and Evidence to come before them; and if they, on hearing of the Matter (the ſaid Freeholders or Houſekeepers being by the Juſtices firſt ſworn to judge uprightly and according to Evidence, which Oath the ſaid Juſtices are hereby impowered and required to adminiſter) ſhall judge the Criminal guilty of the Offence complained of, they, or the major Part of them, of whom one to be a Juſtice, ſhall give Sentence of Death, or order ſuch other Puniſhment as they in their Judgment ſhall think meet, and forthwith by their Warrant, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, or any Conſtable, cauſe immediate Execution to be done upon ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave, in ſome public Place, and the ſaid Magiſtrates ſhall ſeverally be entitled to the Sum of Fifteen Shillings, and the ſaid Freeholders or Houſekeepers ſhall ſeverally be entitled to the Sum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for the whole Proceſs againſt ſuch Offender, and the Conſtable, for Service of every Warrant or Summons, ſhall be entitled to the Sum of Three Shillings, and for cauſing Execution to be done the Sum of Fifteen Shillings; all which Sums are to be paid out of the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands. CLAUSE I.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall aſſault a White Perſon with a dangerous Weapon, whereby the Life of the Perſon ſo aſſaulted may be greatly endangered, or make any Aſſault of a violent Nature, except a Slave, and in Defence of his or her Owner's or Employer's Perſon or Property, he or ſhe ſhall ſuffer Death; and in caſe ſuch Aſſault ſhall be committed by the Direction of the Owner or Employer of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſuch Owner or Employer ſhall be liable to anſwer as by Law they ought; and if any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, be otherwiſe abuſive to any White Perſon, he or ſhe ſhall be puniſhed by the Direction of One Juſtice of the Peace, or by Fine not exceeding Fifteen Pounds, or by Corporal Puniſhment. CLAUSE II.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Freeholder or Houſekeeper ſhall, upon Summons, refuſe or neglect to appear and act with the ſaid Juſtices, and do not ſhew Cauſe for ſuch Neglect or Refuſal, to be approved of by the ſaid Juſtices, he ſhall forfeit Three Pounds, to be forthwith levied on his Goods and Chattels by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtices to a Conſtable. CLAUSE III.

CLAUSE IV. And be it further Enacted, That all ſuch Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, as have been Slaves, and are now free, ſhall, for all Offences, capital or criminal, be tried and adjudged after the Manner and Method as before directed for the Trial and Adjudging of Slaves, and the Evidence of a Slave againſt them ſhall be good and valid to all Intents and Purpoſes, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CLAUSE V. And be it hereby further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave, ſhall carry dangerous Weapons, or aſſemble together in any noiſy, riotous, or tumultuous Manner; and it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to diſarm and take up any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Slave ſo offending, and carry him or her before the next Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby impowered and directed to cauſe him or her to be whipped as he ſhall think proper, for every ſuch Offence.

CLAUSE VI. And it is further Enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons whatever ſhall permit or ſuffer any ſuch noiſy, riotous, and tumultuous Aſſemblies, at or near their Houſes or Cabbins, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace to whom Complaint ſhall be made thereof by One or more Evidences, the One Half to the Uſe of the Pariſh, and the other Half to the Informer, which Fine ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods; and if no ſuch Goods are to be found, then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain Ten Days.

CLAUSE VII. And be it further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall on any Pretence ſell, barter, or carry about for Sale or Barter, any Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, of any Kind whatſoever; and it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon to take and ſeize all ſuch Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, that ſhall be found expoſed to Sale or Barter in the Poſſeſſion of any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, and they ſhall be lodged in the Hands of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, who ſhall forthwith ſell the ſame at public Vendue, and pay One Half the Proceeds to the Perſon who ſeized ſuch Spirituous Liquors, Dry Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and the other Half ſhall be paid to the Churchwarden of Chriſt Church Pariſh, for the Uſe of the Poor; and any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſo offending, ſhall receive Twenty Laſhes on the bare Back, by Order of any Magiſtrate.

CLAUSE VIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall engroſs or foreſtall any Kind of Butchers Meat, Fiſh, Plantains, Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, or other Plantation Proviſions, to carry about for Sale at Second Hand, ſhall forfeit all ſuch Articles, which ſhall be ſold or diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, and alſo ſhall receive Twenty Laſhes on the bare Back, by Order of any Magiſtrate.

CLAUSE IX. And whereas it is notorious that Runaway Slaves have been often harboured, employed, and provided for in ſome Inſtances for a great Length of Time, by Slaves inhabiting and planting on the South Side, and other remote Parts of this Iſland, to the great Detriment of their Maſters or Owners, and to the Prejudice of the Public;

CLAUSE X. Be it Enacted, from and after the Publication hereof, That any Maſter or Owner who ſhall ſuffer his or her Slave or Slaves to plant and remain on any Lands at a great Diſtance from his or her Reſidence, without cauſing ſome White Perſon to dwell thereon, in order to inſpect and be a Check upon the Conduct of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and in caſe of Neglect or Refuſal to comply herewith within the Space of Two Months, he or ſhe ſhall be liable to forfeit ſuch Plantation or Plantations to the Uſe of the Public.

CLAUSE XI. And in regard to Slaves that have been ſuffered to make Plantations in the remote Parts of theſe Iſlands, on Lands not the Property of their Owners, It is hereby Enacted, That if within One Month after Notice ſhall have been given them to remove their Houſes and gather in their Crops, and break up their Plantations, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Conſtable or Conſtables, by an Order from a Magiſtrate, to take with him or them ſuch Aſſiſtance as may be neceſſary, then to repair to the Plantations above deſcribed to burn their Houſes or Huts, to deſtroy their Crops, and all Improvements made thereon, contrary to this Act, unleſs there ſhould be found any Thing valuable that will bear the Expence of Removal, which in ſuch Caſe they ſhall cauſe it to be brought to the Town of Naſſau, and there publicly ſold towards defraying the Expence of this Service; and for every Day the Conſtable and others ſhall be employed in ſuch Service they ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury Twelve Shillings per Day, allowing a reaſonable Time in performing the Duty above-mentioned.

CLAUSE XII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Slave be found ſtrolling about, or rambling out of the Limits of his Maſter's or Owner's Lands, or carrying a Firelock, Cutlaſs, Sword, Bayonet, or Macheet, without a Ticket from his Maſter or Employer, unleſs attending ſome White Perſon of honeſt

honeſt Repute, or within the Limits of his Maſter's or Owner's Lands, which Tickets ſhall ſpecify the Name of the Slave, the Day of the Month and Week it was intended for, and the Hour of the Day, and ſhall not exceed Twelve Hours; and any Maſter or Owner offending, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of Three Pounds, to be recovered before any Magiſtrate: Any Negro taken with Arms contrary to the Act, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit ſuch Arms ſo taken upon him, and on Conviction before any Magiſtrate, ſhall be whipped at Diſcretion, not exceeding One hundred Laſhes; and if any Negro ſhall refuſe to deliver ſuch Arms, or to produce his Ticket to any White Perſon on Demand thereof, and ſhall reſiſt ſuch White Perſon in diſarming him or them, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon to kill any ſuch Offender, any Law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

CLAUSE XIII. And be it hereby further Enacted, That if any Slave ſhall be killed by any Perſon or Perſons in the Execution of this Act, or under the Authority of the ſame, the Perſon or Perſons by whom ſuch Slave may be killed ſhall as ſpeedily as may be give Information thereof to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby required to receive ſuch Information on the Oath of the Perſon who might have ſo killed any Slave as aforeſaid, and alſo the Evidence or Information of any credible Perſon reſpecting the ſame; and if any Perſon ſo killing any Slave ſhall neglect forthwith to give the Information hereby required, he ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Sixty Pounds lawful Money of theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XIV. And whereas many Inconveniences have ariſen from the Method of trying Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians Claims of Freedom at the Courts of Quarter Seſſions only; Be it hereby Enacted, That from and after the Publication of this Act it may at any Time be lawful for the Receiver General and any Two Magiſtrates to examine the Manumiſſions or Paſſes of any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, pretending to be free, and if they ſhould be forged, or otherwiſe inſufficient, or producing no ſatisfactory Proof of their being free, then he, ſhe, or they are to be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol, and ſuch Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians ſhall remain there not longer than One Month, when the Provoſt Marſhal is required, after giving Three Days public Notice, to cauſe the ſaid Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians to be ſold by public Auction, and the Money ariſing from the Sale (lawful Charges, and a Commiſſion of Five per Cent. being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and there ſhall be lodged for the Term of Twelve Months, in order that the Owner, on due Proof of his Property, may receive the ſame; but if after the Time above-mentioned no Owner ſhall appear, or ſhall fail in ſupporting his Claim, then the Money ſhall be applied towards defraying the contingent Charges of this Government; and the Provoſt Marſhal, on the Commitment of ſuch Negro, is hereby ordered to put up an Advertiſement without Delay, deſcribing as particularly as may be the Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians ſo committed, that the Owner or Owners may receive Notice thereof: But if any ſuch Claimant of Freedom as is above deſcribed ſhall appear to be bona fide free, and his or her Manumiſſion or Paſs ſhall be judged good and valid, he or ſhe ſhall be warned and ordered by the Magiſtrates to depart this Government in Three Months, under the Penalty of loſing his or her Freedom, unleſs he or ſhe gives Security to pay Ninety Pounds into the Treaſury at the End of Three Months; and if any Free Man of Colour ſhall by Indenture or other Contract of Servitude attempt to evade this Law, and it ſhall appear to the Receiver General and Two other Magiſtrates, that ſuch Indenture or Contract has been antedated, or is otherwiſe fraudulent, the ſame is hereby declared to be void and of no Effect; and the White Perſon to whom ſuch Indenture or Contract ſhall be made, ſhall on Conviction for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds, to be paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XV. And the Governor or Commander in Chief is hereby empowered and requeſted to iſſue his Proclamation commanding all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, or that call themſelves Free, to be and appear before the Receiver General in the Space of One Calendar Month after the Publication of this Act; and if they do not make their Appearance in the Time abovementioned, the Governor or Commander in Chief is further deſired to iſſue a Second Proclamation for the ſame Purpoſe, offering a Reward of Six Pounds to be paid out of the public Treaſury to any Perſon or Perſons (White or Black) that may apprehend the ſame, and deliver him or her unto the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, that the Validity of his or her Claim of Freedom may be legally tried.

CLAUSE XVI. And be it further Enacted, That if any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian be found out of his Houſe bearing Fire Arms, Cutlaſs, Sword, Bayonet, or Macheet, without a Ticket from a Magiſtrate, any White Perſon may, and every Conſtable is required, as Part of his Duty, to diſarm the ſaid Freeman, and bring him before a Magiſtrate; and the Conſtable ſhall produce the Arms ſo taken to the Magiſtrate, who may order him to retain them to his own Uſe, as a Reward for bringing ſuch Offenders before him, and the Magiſtrate may commit the Offender to the Common Gaol, at Diſcretion, if the Nature of the Offence ſo require, not exceeding One Month: And as

as all People of the above Deſcription (except Men of Property) ſhould get their Livelihood by Labour, if any ſuch be obſerved from Day to Day living in an idle vagrant Manner, without viſible Means of Subſiſtence, it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon, and every Conſtable is hereby required to inform a Magiſtrate, that he may be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain until he ſhall be tranſported, not to return under Penalty of forfeiting his Freedom to the Uſe of the Public.

CLAUSE XVII. Be it further Enacted, That whoſoever ſhall apprehend any Slave that ſhall, after the Publication hereof, run away, and be abſent from his or her Owner above Fourteen Days and under Three Months, ſuch Perſon ſhall be entitled to, as a Reward, the Sum of Three Pounds from the Owner of ſuch Runaway, and ſhall bring, or cauſe to be brought, the ſaid Runaway before ſome Magiſtrate, under the Penalty of Six Pounds; and the Magiſtrate ſhall order ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted on the ſaid Runaway as he ſhall think proper, and alſo order the Owner of ſuch Runaway to pay the Reward above-mentioned, which, if the ſaid Owner ſhall refuſe to do, the ſaid Magiſtrate ſhall order the ſaid Runaway to be delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, who is hereby required to pay the ſaid Reward; and it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal to detain and keep in Cuſtody the Body of ſuch Runaway until his or her Owner ſhall pay unto him what he ſhall ſo pay unto the Perſon who ſhall have apprehended the ſaid Runaway, with Two Shillings per Pound for advancing the Money, and alſo One Shilling and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours the ſaid Slave ſhall remain in Cuſtody, as an Allowance for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, or until the End of Six Months; and if the Owner of ſuch Slave ſhall not, within Six Months from the Day ſuch Slave was committed, pay to the Provoſt Marſhal the Money by him advanced, and reſpective Allowance before-mentioned, it ſhall and may be lawful for him to diſpoſe of ſuch Slave at public Sale, after giving Three Days Notice, and after detaining the before-mentioned Advance Money, and Allowances and Commiſſions on ſuch Sale, he ſhall return the Overplus to the former Owner of the ſaid Slave.

CLAUSE XVIII. And be it further Enacted, That any Slave who may be now run away, and ſhall not, within One Month after the Publication of this Act, return to his or her Owner, or any Slave that ſhall, after the Publication hereof, abſent him or herſelf from his or her Owner for the Space of Three Months ſucceſſively, ſuch Slave ſhall be deemed an Outlaw; and, as an Encouragement to apprehend and bring to Juſtice ſuch Runaways, any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend any ſuch Runaway, either dead or alive, ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury Twenty Pounds for every Slave ſo apprehended and taken; and any ſuch Slave taken alive ſhall be delivered by the Perſon apprehending him or her into the Hands of the Provoſt Marſhal of theſe Iſlands, who is hereby ordered and directed to put every ſuch Runaway Slave into Irons, and forthwith to make his Report thereof to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, who, with the Aſſiſtance of another Magiſtrate and Three Freeholders, ſhall proceed to Trial, and on Conviction ſhall order Execution of every ſuch Runaway Slave, unleſs it ſhall appear to them that ſuch Slave has received ſuch cruel Uſage from his or her Owner or Owners as to have been the Cauſe of his or her running away, then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Magiſtrates, and Freeholders or Houſekeepers, ſhall ſentence ſuch Offender to be tranſported off theſe Iſlands: Provided always, and it is hereby further Enacted, that every Owner ſhall, within Fourteen Days after the running away of his or her Slave, give Notice thereof by Advertiſements to be affixed at the uſual public Places, which ſhall be proved by Oath of One credible Witneſs, wherein ſhall be inſerted the Name and Deſcription of ſuch Runaway, by Means whereof he or ſhe may be the more eaſily apprehended; and in caſe the Owner as aforeſaid ſhall neglect ſo to do, he or ſhe ſhall not receive any Satisfaction from the public Treaſury for ſuch Slave as ſhall be ſo killed or executed.

CLAUSE XIX. And it is further Enacted, That if any White Perſon ſhall hereafter be guilty of employing, concealing, enticing, entertaining, or ſending off theſe Iſlands any Runaway Negro or other Slave, who ſhall be ſuſpected of having committed any Capital Offence, every ſuch White Perſon, guilty of any ſuch Offence, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Six Pounds, One Half to the Perſon who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, and for Want of Diſtreſs, ſuch Offender ſhall receive Sixty Stripes at the public Whipping Poſt, by Order of the Court in which ſuch Fine ſhall be ſued for, and the Informer ſhall receive Thirty Pounds from the public Treaſury, upon producing a Certificate from the Court who ſhall order ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted, and ſuch Offender ſhall alſo be liable to the Owner's Action at Law for the Value of ſuch Slave; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall be found guilty of any ſuch Offence, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit his or her Freedom, and be ſold and tranſported off theſe Iſlands by Order of Three Juſtices of the Peace, who are hereby impowered to take Cognizance of every ſuch Offence, and to make ſuch Orders, and to direct the due Execution thereof; and any Perſon who ſhall inform againſt any ſuch Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall, on Conviction and Sale of ſuch Offender, be entitled to and receive One Half of the Money ariſing from ſuch Sale; and if any Slave ſhall be guilty of ſuch Offence, he or ſhe ſhall be publicly whipped, at the Diſcretion of any Juſtice of Peace to whom Complaint and Proof thereof ſhall be made; and any

Perſon

Perſon ſo informing, ſhall, on Conviction, be entitled to and receive, out of the public Treaſury, a Reward of Six Pounds, on producing a Certificate under the Hands of the Magiſtrates before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be convicted.

Be it alſo Enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for the Owner of any Runaway Slave to ſell ſuch Runaway during his or her Abſence to any Perſon whatſoever; and if the Sale of any ſuch Slave ſhall be diſcovered, the Buyer and Seller thereof ſhall reſpectively forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds, One Half of which ſhall be to the Informer, or to any Perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame; and ſuch Runaway ſhall be tried in Manner hereinbefore directed, and the Owner or Purchaſer ſhall not be entitled to any Reward therefor out of the public Treaſury. CLAUSE XX.

And it is further Enacted, That if any Perſon ſhall, by Accident, kill any Negro or other Slave, he or ſhe ſhall not be liable to any Puniſhment therefor, but the Owner's Action at Law for the Value of the Negro or other Slave ſo killed; and if any Perſon ſhall wilfully kill any Negro or other Slave, he or ſhe ſhall be tried, and if found guilty ſhall ſuffer for the ſame according to the Laws of England, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, only excepted. CLAUSE XXI.

And be it further Enacted, That the Oath of Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, ſhall not be good or valid in Law againſt any White Perſon, excepting in Matters of Debt, and then any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian Chriſtian, ſhall be allowed to prove his or her Account, and ſue for the ſame in any Court in theſe Iſlands, where the ſame ſhall be cognizable. CLAUSE XXII.

And be it alſo Enacted, That when any Slave ſhall ſuffer Death, Two Juſtices, and Three Freeholders or Houſekeepers, ſhall forthwith enquire what Treatment ſuch Slave had received from his or her Owner; and if it ſhall appear to them, or the major Part of them, that the Owner of ſuch Slave had inhumanly uſed him or her, and that Neceſſity or cruel Uſage might have compelled ſuch Slave to run away, or to the Commiſſion of the Offence for which he or ſhe ſhall have ſuffered, the Owner ſhall not be entitled to or receive any Allowance for ſuch Slave; but if it ſhall otherwiſe appear to the ſaid Juſtices, and Freeholders or Houſekeepers, they ſhall then and in that Caſe value the ſaid Slave at a certain Sum, not to exceed Sixty Pounds, and certify the ſame to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, who is hereby deſired to iſſue his Warrant to the Treaſurer to pay the Value of ſuch Slave to the Owner thereof. CLAUSE XXIII.

And be it alſo Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, every Slave who ſhall be found out of his or her Owner's Houſe or Cabbin, where ſuch Slave is known and allowed to reſide, at any Time between the Hour of Nine in the Evening and Day-break, without a Ticket from his or her Owner or Employer, ſhall be taken up by any Conſtable, who ſhall be informed thereof, or diſcover any Slave ſo offending, and conveyed to Gaol, in order to be puniſhed the next Day at the public Whipping Poſt, at the Diſcretion of any Magiſtrate before whom ſuch Slave ſhall be convicted. CLAUSE XXIV.

And be it further Enacted, That no Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall vend or retail any Spirituous Liquors whatſoever, and if any Slave ſhall, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and without the Knowledge of his or her Owner or Employer, ſell or vend any Spirituous Liquors, ſuch Slave, for every ſuch Offence, ſhall be publicly whipped, by Order of any Magiſtrate before whom Proof thereof ſhall be made; but if it ſhall appear to have been done with the Knowledge of his or her Owner or Employer, then and in that Caſe the ſaid Owner or Employer ſhall pay a Fine of Twenty Pounds, One Half whereof ſhall be to the Informer who ſhall ſue for the ſame; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall ſell any ſuch Spirituous Liquors, he or ſhe ſhall pay the like Fine of Twenty Pounds, One Half whereof ſhall be to the Informer who ſhall ſue for the ſame; and for Want of Diſtreſs, ſuch Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall forfeit his or her Freedom to the Public, and the Informer ſhall be paid the Sum of Ten Pounds out of the Treaſury. CLAUSE XXV.

And be it hereby Enacted, That every Slave who ſhall be ſeen playing at Dice, Cards, or be guilty of any other Kind of Gaming, ſhall be publicly whipped, by Order of any Juſtice of the Peace to whom Complaint ſhall be made; and that every Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, who ſhall be found guilty of any Kind of Gaming, ſhall forfeit and pay a Fine of Six Pounds, One Half whereof ſhall be to the Informer who ſhall ſue for the ſame, or ſhall ſuffer Thirty Days Impriſonment by Order of ſuch Magiſtrate; and if any Keeper of a Tavern or Punch Houſe ſhall ſuffer any Slaves to tipple or intoxicate themſelves, with Rum or any other Liquor, or ſuffer any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, to game in or about his or her Houſe or Yard, or ſhall entertain or ſuffer to remain in his or her Houſe or Lot after the Hour of Nine of the Clock at Night, any Slave, ſuch Keeper of Tavern or Punch Houſe ſhall pay a Fine of Three Pounds, to be recovered by the Informer, by a Warrant from the Juſtice before whom ſuch Information ſhall be lodged. CLAUSE XXVI.

CLAUSE XXVII. And be it further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave, at any Time of Invaſion or Appearance of an Enemy, ſhall happen to be killed in the Service of the Country, the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury the full Value of ſuch Slave, to be aſcertained by any Two Juſtices of the Peace.

CLAUSE XXVIII. And whereas it is cuſtomary for Owners to commit their Slaves to the Common Gaol for ſlight Offences, which do not extend to a Breach of this Act; and as no Proviſion has hitherto been made for the Provoſt Marſhal for his Trouble in receiving them:

CLAUSE XXIX. Be it therefore Enacted, If after the Publication hereof any Owner ſhall ſend his or her Slave, who ſhall not have been guilty of any of the Capital Crimes hereinbefore recited, to Gaol, the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall forthwith take the ſaid Slave into Cuſtody, and him or her ſafely keep until releaſed by the Owner, and ſhall receive for his Trouble from the ſaid Owner Three Shillings, together with Nine Pence for every Day ſuch Slave ſhall have remained in the Gaol, provided ſuch Slave ſhall have been maintained by the Provoſt Marſhal.

CLAUSE XXX. And be it alſo Enacted, That the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be allowed and receive out of the public Treaſury Nine Pence per Day for the Maintenance of every Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, who ſhall be committed to the Gaol for any Capital Crime before mentioned.

CLAUSE XXXI. And be it alſo Enacted, That for all Warrants and Executions which ſhall be granted by any Magiſtrate, and ſerved by any Conſtable, for any Fines and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act, ſuch Magiſtrate and Conſtable ſhall reſpectively be entitled to and receive the ſame Fees from the Perſon who may have offended, as are directed to be paid for like Services by an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent vexatious, tedious, and troubleſome Law Suits, &c." and for all Warrants granted for apprehending and puniſhing of Slaves for ſuch Crimes as are not deemed Capital by this Act the like Fees ſhall be paid by the Owners of ſuch Slave as for the laſt-mentioned Services.

CLAUSE XXXII. And be it alſo Enacted, That any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, who ſhall for any Offence againſt this Act forfeit his or her Freedom to the Public, ſhall on ſuch Forfeiture be committed to the Common Gaol until diſpoſed of, and the Provoſt Marſhal is hereby empowered and directed to diſpoſe of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, at public Outcry, within Ten Days from his or her Commitment, and after deducting thereout the Charges of maintaining ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, together with Commiſſions at and after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. to pay the ſurplus Money ariſing from ſuch Sale into the public Treaſury; and any Perſon who ſhall purchaſe ſuch Offender ſhall, within Three Months from the Day of ſuch Sale, tranſport the ſaid Offender from theſe Iſlands, and the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall remain in the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, at the Charge of the Purchaſer, until tranſported; and if any ſuch Offender who ſhall be tranſported ſhall hereafter return to theſe Iſlands, upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he, upon View of the Record, is hereby impowered and required immediately to iſſue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to ſome Conſtable, for the Execution of ſuch Offenders, in ſuch Manner as is before directed for Capital Crimes.

CLAUSE XXXIII. And be it further Enacted, That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures mentioned in this Act, and not hereinbefore diſpoſed of, ſhall be to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards defraying the contingent Charges of this Government; and that all Sums exceeding Six Pounds ſhall be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record within theſe Iſlands, and ſuch as are of the Sum aforeſaid, or under, ſhall be recovered before any Magiſtrate, who is hereby required to grant Execution for the ſame.

CLAUSE XXXIV. And, to the Intent that this Act may be duly executed, Be it Enacted, That the Juſtices, on their appointing Conſtables for the Iſland of New Providence, in their Quarter Seſſions, ſhall give the ſame in Charge to the ſaid Conſtables, on Oath; and if any Conſtable ſhall know of any Offence againſt this Act, and ſhall not endeavour to bring the Offender or Offenders to Puniſhment, as herein is directed, he ſhall, on Proof thereof, forfeit the Sum of Six Pounds to the Perſon who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame before any Magiſtrate.

CLAUSE XXXV. And be it further Enacted, That if, after the Publication hereof, any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall come into theſe Iſlands to reſide, he or ſhe ſhall pay into the public Treaſury, for the defraying the contingent Charges of this Government, the Sum of Ninety Pounds, or depart thereout in Three Months, under Penalty of forfeiting his or her Freedom to the Public.

And it is hereby further Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, if the Owner of any Slave ſhall manumit or make free ſuch Slave, ſo as to entitle him or her to the Liberties or Indulgencies which any Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, may enjoy or receive by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, he or ſhe ſhall pay unto the Receiver General and Treaſurer the Sum of Ninety Pounds, lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, towards defraying the contingent Charges of this Government. CLAUSE XXXVI.

Be it Enacted, That if the Owner of any Slave who ſhall run away and be abſent from his ſaid Owner for the Space of Three Months after the Publication hereof, ſhall thereafter receive the ſaid Runaway, and ſhall not forthwith deliver him or her to the Provoſt Marſhal, in order to be tried in Manner as is directed by the ſaid Act, ſuch Owner ſhall be deemed a Concealer and Harbourer of ſuch Runaway, and be liable to the Penalties therein mentioned.

Whereas Criminals often go unpuniſhed, for Want of a proper Perſon to execute the Sentence of the Judges; Be it Enacted, That the Sum of Forty-five Pounds, lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, be paid out of the public Treaſury per Annum, in Quarterly Payments, to any Perſon who may undertake and perform faithfully the Duty of a public Whipper for theſe Iſlands, to be approved by Three Juſtices of the Peace, who are hereby required to give a Certificate of their Approbation thereof; and his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, is deſired to iſſue his Warrant for the Payment of the ſame: And if the Owner of any Slave ſhall apply to the public Whipper to correct his or her Slave or Slaves, the public Whipper is hereby ordered and directed to cauſe ſuch Corporal Puniſhment as is ordered by the Owner to be inflicted on him or her by whipping, not exceeding the Number of One Hundred Laſhes, on the bare Back; for which Service the Whipper ſhall receive Three Shillings from the Owner of every Slave he may ſo puniſh. CLAUSE XXXVII.

And be it further Enacted, That all and every Act and Acts, and Clauſes thereof, reſpecting the governing Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, heretofore made, ſhall be and are hereby ſuſpended during the Continuance of this Act.

Paſſed the General Aſſembly, 22d June 1784.

JOHN BOYD, Speaker.

Paſſed the Council, 25th June 1784.

R. HUNT, Preſ.

Aſſented to this 7th Day of July 1784.

JOHN MAXWELL.

Publiſhed 7th July 1784.

RICHARD HUTCHESON, P. M.

N° 6.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act paſſed in the Twenty-fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, "Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein mentioned."

WHEREAS ſome Inconveniences have ariſen, and may ariſe, from the Mode of determining the Claims or Applications of Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, for Freedom, under the Powers given in and by an Act paſſed in the Twenty-fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for governing Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, "and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein mentioned:" In order to provide againſt any ſuch Inconveniences, and to explain and amend the ſaid Act, Be it Enacted and Declared, by his Excellency the Right honourable John Earl of Dunmore, His Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of theſe Iſlands, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Receiver General of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, and any Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized Monthly, and on the Firſt Monday in every Month in every Year, to meet PREAMBLE.

The Receiver General, and Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, impowered to hear and determine the Applications of Negroes, &c.

meet and aſſemble in the Court Houſe at Naſſau, between the Hours of Nine in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon, and to adjourn ſuch Meeting from Time to Time to any other Day or Days as they ſhall think fit, for the Purpoſe of hearing and determining the Claims or Applications of Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, who ſhall or may claim to be entitled to his, her, or their Freedom, and for the Purpoſe of carrying this Act into Execution.

Receiver General and Juſtices to be ſworn.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That no ſuch Receiver General, Juſtice, or Juſtices, ſhall preſume to act in the Execution of this Act, except in the adminiſtering the Oath hereinafter mentioned in the firſt Inſtance (which Oath the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, or any One of them, are hereby empowered to adminiſter), until he and they ſhall have taken an Oath to the following Effect:

The Oath.

" I *A. B.* do ſwear, That, according to the beſt of my Judgment, Skill, and Knowledge, " I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute all and every the Powers and Authori- " ties repoſed in me, in purſuance of an Act made in the Twenty-eighth Year of the " Reign of King George the Third, for explaining an Act paſſed in the Twenty-fourth " Year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for governing Negroes, Mu- " lattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, and for ſuſpending ſeveral Acts therein mentioned.

" So help me GOD."

Penalty on Perſons acting before taking Oath.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon ſhall preſume to act in the Execution of this Act, or any of the Powers herein contained, before he ſhall have taken the aforeſaid Oath, he ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch Offence the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor more than One Imparlance ſhall be allowed; and that the Forfeitures and Penalties ſo to be incurred (all neceſſary Charges for the Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall go and be diſtributed, one Moiety thereof to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and the other Moiety thereof to him or her who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame.

Diſtribution of the Penalties incurred.

Receiver General, &c. to examine Manumiſſions, &c.

and Perſons on Oath.

And be it further Enacted, That the Receiver General for the Time being, and any Two Juſtices of the Peace preſent at any Meeting or Meetings under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act, ſhall be and they are hereby authorized and required from Time to Time to examine the Manumiſſions, Paſſes, Certificates, Bills of Sale, and other Deeds and Writings to be produced at any ſuch Meeting, and to examine any Perſon or Perſons upon Oath, which Oath the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, or any One of them, is and are hereby authorized to adminiſter, and to hear and determine the Claims and Applications of all Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, who pretend to be free, and to adjudge and determine any ſuch Claimant or Claimants to be free or to be Slaves, as to them ſhall ſeem right; and in caſe they adjudge any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian to be free, they are hereby required to report their Determination, under their Hands and Seals, to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Determinations in Favour of Negroes claiming Freedom, to be reported to the Commander in Chief.

The Governor or Commander in Chief impowered to give Certificates to Negroes, &c. adjudged to be free.

And be it further Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief of theſe Iſlands for the Time being to give a Certificate under his Hand and Seal, from Time to Time, to any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, adjudged to be free under the Powers and Authorities of this or the before-recited Act, but no ſuch Certificate ſhall be delivered into the Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, until the Time hereinafter limited for appealing againſt the Determination of the Receiver General and Juſtices ſhall be expired, or in caſe of Appeal the ſame be heard and determined purſuant to the Powers hereinafter given, which Certificate and Certificates ſhall be regiſtered by the public Secretary of theſe Iſlands, who ſhall be entitled to demand and receive for ſuch Certificate and Regiſtry, from the Party to whom the ſame is granted, the Sum of Twelve Shillings of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands; and ſuch Certificate and Regiſtry, or either of them, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as a full Proof of the Freedom of the Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, to whom the ſame ſhall be ſo given; and where he or ſhe ſhall be adjudged to be free in conſequence of any Proclamation iſſued by any of His Majeſty's Officers or Commanders during the late Diſturbances in America, ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall be entitled to all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, that any manumitted Slave is now or heretofore has been deemed to be entitled to, who has paid Ninety Pounds into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Aſſembly now in force; and ſuch Certificate and Regiſtry ſhall and may be produced and read in Evidence in all Courts whatever.

Certificates to be regiſtered by the public Secretary.

Secretary's Fee.

Such Certificate or Regiſtry to be a full Proof of Freedom; and the Negro, &c. to whom granted, in conſequence of the King's Officers Proclamations, during the American Diſturbances, to enjoy all the Privileges of manumitted Slaves.

Proviſo.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That no ſuch Certificate as aforeſaid ſhall extend, or be deemed or conſtrued to extend to authorize any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, except he, ſhe, or they be deemed free, in conſequence of any ſuch Proclamation as is before mentioned, to be and remain upon theſe Iſlands beyond the Time limited, or contrary to any Law of this Colony

Colony now in Force, or to exempt him, her, or them from the Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money due or to become due from, or the Duty to be performed by, any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, but that the Departure of any Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians (except as aforeſaid) ſhall be required; and all Monies, Fines, Forfeitures, and Duties ſhall and may be ſued for, recovered, had, levied, and performed as if ſuch Certificate or Certificates had not been given, and this Act had never been made.

Penalty on Negroes, &c. producing fraudulent Certificates, Paſſes, &c.

And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any Manumiſſion, Paſs, Certificate, Bill of Sale, or other Deed or Writing, produced by or on the Behalf of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, at any ſuch Meeting, ſhall appear to the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices to be forged, antedated, or otherwiſe fraudulent, or that the Application of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian is not well founded, or that he or ſhe hath attempted to impoſe on the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, and they are hereby authorized to commit ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian to the Common Gaol of theſe Iſlands for any Time not exceeding Three Days, and to cauſe him or her to be publicly whipped within that Time not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, at ſuch Place as they ſhall think proper.

Perſons claiming Property in Negroes, and producing fraudulent Writings, to forfeit £. 30.

And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall or may claim to be the Owner, Maſter, or Miſtreſs of any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall produce at any ſuch Meeting any Bill of Sale, Contract, or other Deed or Writing which ſhall appear to the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices to be forged, antedated, or otherwiſe fraudulent, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, nor more than One Imparlance ſhall be allowed, and that the Forfeiture and Penalty ſo to be incurred ſhall go and be diſtributed One Moiety thereof to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and the other Moiety to him or her who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame.

Receiver General, &c. impowered to ſummon Perſons to give Evidence.

And be it further Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Receiver General and Juſtices, or any One of them, to ſummon any Perſon or Perſons to appear and give Evidence at any Meeting or Meetings to be held under the Authority of this or the before recited Act; and if any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be ſo ſummoned as aforeſaid ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear on ſuch Summons, (and Proof ſhall be made on Oath of ſuch Summons having been duly ſerved upon him, her, or them for that Purpoſe,) or if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall appear, and neglect or refuſe to anſwer ſuch lawful Queſtions as ſhall be propoſed to him, her, or them by ſuch Receiver General and Juſtices, or any of them, he, ſhe, or they ſo offending ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds, which Penalty or Forfeiture ſhall be paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, and for want of ſufficient Diſtreſs the Offender or Offenders ſhall and may be committed to the Common Gaol of theſe Iſlands, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for a Term not exceeding One Calendar Month.

Penalty on Perſons refuſing or neglecting to obey ſuch Summons, or to give Teſtimony.

Perſons guilty of Perjury, to incur the Penalties preſcribed by Law.

And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any Perſon taking an Oath at any ſuch Meeting ſhall be guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, and be thereof convicted by due Courſe of Law, he, ſhe, or they ſhall incur and ſuffer the Pains, Penalties, and Puniſhments which by Law are enacted or inflicted in Caſes of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Regiſter of Proceedings to be kept.

And be it further Enacted, That all Acts, Orders, and Proceedings of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, ſhall be entered in a Book or Books to be provided and kept by the Receiver General for that Purpoſe, and ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid Receiver General at each Meeting, or at the next enſuing Monthly Meeting, and ſuch Orders ſhall be then deemed and taken to be original Orders, and ſuch Book or Books ſhall and may be produced and read in Evidence in all Courts, and at any Meeting of the Governor and Council of theſe Iſlands.

Perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by the Determinations, may appeal to the Governor and Council.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſons or Perſons ſhall think himſelf or herſelf or themſelves aggrieved by the Determination of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, or by the Determination of any Perſon or Perſons to be named in a ſpecial Commiſſion purſuant to the Power hereinafter given to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Council, or by any Thing done in purſuance of this or the before-recited Act, ſuch Perſon or Perſons may, within Two Months after the Cauſe of Appeal ſhall have ariſen, appeal to the Governor and Council of theſe Iſlands for the Time being, ſuch Appellant or Appellants firſt giving or cauſing to be given Eight Days Notice at leaſt in Writing of his, her, or their Intention to bring ſuch Appeal, and of the Matter thereof, to the Clerk of the Council for the Time being, and within Two Days after ſuch Notice enter into Recognizance before the ſaid Clerk of the Council, with ſufficient Sureties, conditioned to try ſuch Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Go-

vernor or Commander in Chief, and Council, and to pay ſuch Coſts and Charges as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council; and the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, upon due Proof of ſuch Notice being given, and of the entering into ſuch Recognizance as aforeſaid, ſhall hear and finally determine the Cauſe and Matter of ſuch Appeal in a ſummary Way, and award ſuch Coſts to the Party or Parties appealing or appealed againſt as they, the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, ſhall think proper; and the Determination of ſuch Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, ſhall be binding, final, and concluſive, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Determinations of the Governor and Council final and concluſive.

In caſe Appellants neglect to proſecute Appeals within One Month, the Adjudication of the Receiver General, &c. to be confirmed.

And be it further Enacted, That if, after Notice given by any Perſon or Perſons of his, her, or their Intention to appeal as is hereinbefore directed, ſuch Appellant or Appellants ſhall neglect to proſecute and try ſuch Appeal for the Space of One Month, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, to confirm the Adjudication of the Receiver General and Juſtices, and all Acts, Matters, and Things done by and under the Powers and Authorities hereby given, which Determination ſhall be binding, final, and concluſive, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Proceedings to be ſent to the Clerk of the Council.

And be it further Enacted, That all Acts, Orders, and Proceedings of the ſaid Receiver General and Juſtices, and all Books in which any Entry or Entries ſhall be made under the Authority of this Act, ſhall from Time to Time be delivered and ſent to the Clerk of the Council for the Time being, in order that the ſame may be produced to the Governor and Council upon the hearing and determining of Appeals.

Perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by any Determination of the Receiver General, &c. heretofore made, to appeal within Six Months after the Publication of this Act.

And, to prevent vexatious Suits, and to remove any Doubts and Differences which may have ariſen with reſpect to any former Determination or Determinations of the Receiver General and Juſtices of theſe Iſlands, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore-recited Act, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons who may think himſelf or herſelf or themſelves aggrieved by any Determination or Determinations of the Receiver General and Juſtices heretofore made, at any Time within the Space of Six Months next after the Publication of this Act, to appeal to the Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, of theſe Iſlands, ſuch Appellant or Appellants firſt giving or cauſing to be given Eight Days Notice at leaſt in Writing of his, her, or their Intention to bring ſuch Appeal, and of the Matter thereof, to the Clerk of the Council, and within Two Days after ſuch Notice entering into a Recognizance before the ſaid Clerk, with ſufficient Sureties conditioned to try ſuch Appeal, and to abide the Order of the Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, and to pay ſuch Coſts and Charges as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council; and the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, upon due Proof of ſuch Notice being given, and of the entering into ſuch Recognizance as aforeſaid, or the Appellant or Appellants neglecting to proſecute ſuch Appeal for the Space of One Month next after ſuch Notice given, ſhall and may hear and finally determine the Matter and Cauſe of ſuch Appeal in a ſummary Way, and award ſuch Coſts to the Party or Parties appealing or appealed againſt, as they the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, ſhall think proper.

Proceedings of the Receiver General, &c. in purſuance of the Act of 24 Geo. III. not quaſhed, altered, or declared void, on Appeal to be good and valid.

And be it further Enacted, That all and every Acts, Orders, Adjudications, Determinations, and Proceedings of the Receiver General and Juſtices of theſe Iſlands had, made, and done, under and by virtue of the hereinbefore-recited Act, or hereafter to be had, made, and done in purſuance of the Authorities given by this Act, and which ſhall not be quaſhed, altered, or declared void, upon an Appeal to the Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, purſuant to the Powers herein given, ſhall and are hereby declared to be good and valid, and ſhall and are hereby declared to be binding, final, and concluſive, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Fees of the Receiver General and Juſtices.

And be it further Enacted, That the Receiver General for the Time being ſhall upon every Determination of the Freedom or Slavery of any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, under the Authority of this or the before-recited Act, receive out of the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands the Sum of One Pound Twelve Shillings of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands for his Trouble and Attendance, and alſo ſuch further Sum and Sums of Money for Books, Paper, Ink, and other contingent Expences, as the Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, ſhall from Time to Time think proper; and that each Juſtice ſhall receive, upon every ſuch Determination as aforeſaid, for his Trouble and Attendance, the Sum of Sixteen Shillings of like Money; and his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Conſent of His Majeſty's Honourable Council, is hereby authorized and requeſted to iſſue his Warrant from Time to Time for Payment of the ſame.

In caſe of the Abſence or Sickneſs of the Receiver General,

And to prevent any Delay or Omiſſion in the Execution of this Act, which can or may happen by reaſon of the Abſence or Sickneſs of the Receiver General, and to provide againſt any

ſuch Inconvenience; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Council, in caſe of the Abſence or Sickneſs of the Receiver General, to iſſue a ſpecial Commiſſion, directed to ſuch Perſon as he ſhall think proper, thereby empowering him to execute the Powers and Authorities given to the Receiver General in and by this Act, which Commiſſion ſhall remain in force during the Pleaſure of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, who may from Time to Time iſſue a like Commiſſion as often as may be neceſſary; and the Perſon to be named in ſuch Commiſſion and Commiſſions ſhall and is hereby authorized and required, during the Pleaſure of ſuch Governor or Commander in Chief, to meet and aſſemble, from Time to Time, with any Two or more Juſtices, for the Purpoſe of carrying this Act into Execution, in the Room and Stead of the Receiver General; and every Perſon to whom any ſuch Commiſſion ſhall be directed ſhall have the ſame Powers veſted in him and them for putting this Act in Execution, as the Receiver General for the Time being might or could have if he was perſonally preſent, and acted at ſuch Meeting, and as if he and they had been named in or by virtue of this Act, and ſhall be entitled to all Fees given to the Receiver General in and by this Act.

the Governor or Commander in Chief impowered to appoint a Perſon to act in his Stead.

Provided always, That no Perſon or Perſons to be named in any ſuch Commiſſion ſhall preſume to act in the Execution of this Act until he and they ſhall have taken the Oath preſcribed by this Act; and that if any ſuch Perſon ſhall preſume to act herein without having taken the aforeſaid Oath, he ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Thirty Pounds of lawful Money of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered in any Court of Record, and the Forfeitures and Penalties ſo to be incurred ſhall go and be diſtributed, One Moiety to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, and the other Moiety thereof to him or her who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame.

Proviſo.

And be it further Enacted, That no Proceeding to be had or taken in purſuance of this Act ſhall be quaſhed or vacated for Want of Form, or removed by Certiorari, or other Writ of Proceſs whatſoever, into any Court of Record of theſe Iſlands, ſave and except the Right and Power of Appeal as is hereinbefore given, any Law or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

No Proceedings had in purſuance of this Act to be quaſhed for Want of Form, or removed into any Court of Record.

And be it further Enacted, That where any Diſtreſs ſhall be made for any Sum or Sums of Money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the Diſtreſs itſelf ſhall not be deemed unlawful, nor the Party or Parties making the ſame be deemed a Treſpaſſer or Treſpaſſers on Account of any Default or Want of Form in any Proceedings relating thereto.

Diſtreſs made in purſuance of this Act not to be deemed unlawful.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act, or in relation to the Matters therein contained, ſuch Action or Suit ſhall be brought within Six Months next after the Fact committed, and not afterwards; and the Defendant and Defendants in every ſuch Action or Suit ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the Authority of this Act; and if the ſame ſhall appear to be ſo done, or if ſuch Action or Suit ſhall be brought after the Time before limited for bringing the ſame, then the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants, and upon ſuch Verdict, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his or their Action or Suit after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer Judgment ſhall be given againſt the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, then the Defendant or Defendants ſhall recover Treble Coſts, and have ſuch Remedy for recovering the ſame as any Defendant or Defendants have or hath in other Caſes by Law.

Perſons ſued for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act, to plead the General Iſſue.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons claiming a Right to any Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, either in his, her, or their own Right, or by virtue of any Power of Attorney, or other Deed or Deeds, ſhall preſume to inveigle, tranſport, or convey away, or ſhall cauſe it to be done, any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, after they or any of them ſhall have exhibited his, her, or their Claim or Pretenſions to Freedom, or whilſt the Trial of the ſaid Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, ſhall be held and pending, or after any Adjudication of the Receiver General, or other Perſon acting in his Stead, and the Magiſtrates appointed by this Act to determine upon ſuch Claims and Pretenſions, or upon the Determination of the Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, on Appeal, declaring ſuch Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, to be free, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall, upon due Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the Firſt Offence Three Hundred Pounds lawful Money for each Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian ſo inveigled, tranſported, or conveyed away; and for the Second and every ſucceeding Offence Six Hundred Pounds lawful Money as aforeſaid, to be recovered and applied as is hereinbefore directed.

Penalty on Perſons conveying away any Negro, &c. whilſt the Trial of ſuch Negro, &c. is pending.

And

Continuance of this Act.

And be it further Enacted, That this Act ſhall be and continue in force for and during the Continuance of the before-recited Act.

Aſſented to 25th February 1788.

DUNMORE.

Paſſed the General Aſſembly, February 7th, 1788.

THOMAS ROKER, Speaker.

Paſſed the Council, 21ſt February 1788.

JOHN BROWN, P.

Publiſhed 26th February.

WILLIAM BAYLIS, P. M.

(A true Copy.)

HENRY HALL, Clerk of the Aſſembly.

N° 7.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

An Act for the better Government of Negroes, and other Slaves.

WHEREAS the Behaviour of the Negroes and other Slaves on this Iſland has of late, and particularly ſince the War, been more inſolent, and their Villanies more frequent and notorious than ever: Therefore, in order to their better Government for the future, we, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, the Council of Saint Chriſtopher's, together with the Aſſembly of the ſame, humbly pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Day of the Date of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, upon Complaint made to him of any Felony or other Crimes committed by any Negro or other Slave whatſoever on this Iſland, to iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and him or them within the Term of Three Days after his or their being in Cuſtody, taking to his Aſſiſtance One other Juſtice of the Peace near the Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, without a Jury, hear, examine, try, award, and appoint Pains and Penalties, and inflict and cauſe Execution to be done as to Life or Limb, or other Puniſhment, by Warrant under their Hand and Seal, in which they are to regulate themſelves according to the known Laws of England in Criminal Caſes.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall force, perſuade, or otherwiſe ſeduce any Negro or other Slave out of his or their Maſter or Owner's Plantation or Plantations, Houſe or Houſes, or from any other Place whatſoever, and ſhall entertain him or them to work or abide with him or them, ſo that the Maſter or Owner be deprived of his or their Service, is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever do, by Force or Perſuaſion, carry off from this Iſland any Negro or other Slave (other than his or their own, or ſuch as he or they may be lawfully intruſted with), or but attempt the ſame, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and debarred the Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever ſhall preſume, by themſelves or others under him or them, to trade, traffic, or deal with any Negro or other Slave for Sugar, Syrup, Molaſſes, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton, Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or any other Goods or Merchandize whatſoever, without the Knowledge or Conſent of the ſaid Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſignified by a Note in Writing, or by ſending ſome White Perſon with ſaid Negro or other Slave, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall be bound to his or their good Behaviour, and to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this Iſland, and there be fined, as the Court ſhall think fit, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or double the Value of the Goods ſo clandeſtinely bought.

And be it further Enacted, If any Negro or other Slave oppoſe, ſtruggle with, or ſtrike any White Perſon, upon Complaint made to the next Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Negro or other Slave ſo offending ſhall be publicly whipped by the Conſtable of that Diviſion, or ſome other Perſon he ſhall provide to do the ſame, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtice; but in caſe ſuch Perſon be hurt, wounded, bruiſed, or maimed by ſuch Negro or other Slave, then Two Juſtices of the Peace are hereby authorized and impowered to ſentence ſuch Negro or other Slave to Death, Diſmembering, or ſuch other Puniſhment as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think fit.

And for the better preventing the running away of Negroes, and other Slaves, and evil-minded People's entertaining them, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Perſon or Perſons ſoever ſhall entertain or harbour any Negro or other Slave, other than his own, and being run away above Twenty-four Hours, and not give the Owner (if to him or them known) any Account of ſuch Slave's being in his or their Cuſtody, ſhall forfeit and pay to the Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave, if a common Field Negro, Twelve Shillings; if a Tradeſman, Twenty Shillings for each Twenty-four Hours after the Firſt; but if the Maſter ſhall not be known, then the Party or Parties in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Runaway Negroes

or

or Slaves are ſhall carry him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy for the Time being, who is hereby obliged to receive him or them into his Cuſtody, and pay the Bringer Six Shillings for taking each ſuch ſaid Runaway Negro or Slave, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as each ſaid Negro or other Slave is brought to the Gaol, from the Place where he or they were taken; and the ſaid Marſhal is to keep the ſaid Negro or other Slave in ſafe Cuſtody, and by a Liſt at the Priſon Door, or ſome other public Place, inſert the Name of ſuch Negroes and other Slaves as are in his Cuſtody, their Age, and other Marks, as alſo their Maſters Names (if known); and if the Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall refuſe to pay the Bringer as aforeſaid, or receive the Negro or other Slave, or neglect to put their Names in the Liſt, he or they ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay Six Pounds Current Money; and in caſe the ſaid Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall negligently or wilfully ſuffer ſuch Negro or other Slave to eſcape, or ſhall put them to Work, ſhall forfeit and pay to the Owner for every Twenty-four Hours ſo employed, as is before expreſſed for entertaining Runaway Negroes; and in caſe any Negro or other Slave periſh in his Cuſtody for Want of Proviſion, ſhall forfeit and pay Fifty Pounds Current Money: Provided always, that the ſaid Marſhal, upon the Delivery of any Negro or other Slave to their reſpective Maſter or Owner, ſhall receive from him or them the Six Shillings paid for taking each Negro or other Slave, and the Nine Pence per Mile; and for every Twenty-four Hours he or they have been in his Cuſtody, ſhall receive Twelve Pence; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall happen to lie ſo long in Priſon as Three Months, ſuch Negro or other Slave is to be taken out of Priſon, and ſold at public Outcry for the Fees and Charges aforeſaid, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of Two Juſtices of the Peace, and the Overplus (if any) after the Payment aforeſaid, to the Owner or Owners (if known), otherwiſe to the Treaſurer for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Public, till the Owner ſhall appear, to whom the Treaſurer ſhall be obliged to account, and pay what remains in his Hands, all neceſſary Charges firſt deducted; and the Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby enjoined to give Notice to one or more Juſtices when the Term of Three Months is expired for each ſuch Negro or other Slave, or forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch Neglect the Sum of Four Pounds Current Money.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall kill a Negro or other Slave in the juſt Defence of his Property, or in the Purſuit of ſuch Negro or other Slave, being run away or broke out of Priſon, and reſiſting and refuſing to ſubmit, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall not be liable to any Proſecution, Moleſtation, or Damage whatever, either in Law or Equity, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding: Always provided, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that the Maſter and Owner of all ſuch Negroes and other Slaves that ſhall be ſo killed or puniſhed with Death by virtue of any Sentence according to this Act, ſhall be ſatisfied and paid for the Loſs of ſuch Negro or other Slave by the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, the ſaid Negro or other Slave being to be appraiſed by Two neighbouring Freeholders, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the Two Juſtices aforeſaid, which ſaid Appraiſers ſhall take the following Oath; viz.

> " I *A. B.* and *C. D.* do ſwear upon the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, That " the Appraiſement which I ſhall now make ſhall be, according to my Conſcience, " beſt Skill, and Judgment, without Favour or Affection to any Perſon or Perſons " whatſoever.
>
> " So help me GOD, and the Contents of this Book."

Which ſaid Appraiſement ſhall be certified by the ſaid Two Juſtices to the Treaſurer for the Time being, who is hereby commanded to pay the ſame out of the public Stock of this Iſland.

And foraſmuch as Negroes and other Slaves upon committing any Crime frequently eſcape to the Mountains, ſo that they cannot be taken in a long Time; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That what Negro or other Slave ſoever ſhall at any Time commit a Felony or other Crime, and ſhall abſent him or themſelves, ſo that he or they cannot be taken to be brought to Trial in the Space of Four Months after the Crime committed, every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be and is by virtue of this Act outlawed; and if the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall wilfully keep ſuch Negro or Slave, or be a Means of hindering his or their being brought to Trial, every ſuch Maſter or Owner is hereby foreclоſed and debarred from having any Benefit by this Act, or receive any Thing for ſuch Negro or Slave, if killed or brought to Trial by any other Means.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Retailer or Retailers of ſtrong Liquor ſhall, after Publication of this Act, preſume to ſell, upon Sundays or Holidays, any Liquor or Liquors, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, to any Slave or Slaves, upon the

the Pain and Penalty of Three Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Offence ſo committed.

And, becauſe it is not poſſible to foreſee and provide againſt all the Difficulties that may happen in the Execution of this Act, Be it Enacted, That the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions may from Time to Time make and publiſh ſuch further Orders and Regulations as ſhall be found neceſſary for the better Government of Slaves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland ſhall neglect or refuſe to do his Duty as by this Act is required, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be ſued for in any of Her Majeſty's Courts of this Iſland, the One Half to the Informer, and the other to fortify the Iſland; and where any Clauſe of this Act requires the Marſhal or his Deputy, or any Conſtable, to do and perform any Duty, where a Penalty is not already mentioned, he or they neglecting or refuſing to do the ſame, the Juſtices before whom the Matter lies ſhall fine ſaid Party or Parties ſo neglecting or refuſing, for each ſuch Offence, according to their Diſcretions, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money, and ſuch and all other Penalties ariſing by virtue of this Act, and not directed how to be levied or diſpoſed of, ſhall be levied, by Warrants under the Hand and Seal of Two Juſtices, on the Goods and Chattels of the Party or Parties offending, by a Conſtable of this Iſland, and ſold at public Outcry, rendering the Overplus (if any) to the Owner, the Fines and Forfeitures to be to Her Majeſty, and applied to the fortifying this Iſland.

Dated at the Town of the Old Road, St. Chriſtopher's, the Twenty-fourth Day of March 1703-4, in the Third Year of Her Majeſty's Reign.

JN° POOSON, Speaker.

Vera Copia,

JOHN HELDEN, C^lk Councell.

CHR. CODRINGTON.

N° 8.

An Act for attainting ſeveral Negroes therein mentioned; and for the more effectual preventing Negroes from running away from their Maſters Service; and for explaining and rendering more effectual an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better "Government of Negroes, and other Slaves."

WHEREAS it has been found by Experience, that the Laws now in force for the better Government of Negroes and other Slaves, and for puniſhing ſuch as do withdraw from the Service of their Maſters, have proved too mild and gentle to curb and reſtrain them, and that they have ſo abuſed the Lenity of the Laws, that great Numbers of them have deſerted the Service of their Maſters, and fled to the mountainous Parts of this Iſland, and there have armed and aſſembled themſelves in Bands to oppoſe their Maſters, and any that come in Purſuit of them, and in the Night Time, when they cannot be eaſily diſcovered or taken, do frequently commit divers Thefts and Robberies in the Plantations of this Iſland, to the inſupportable Wrong and Damage of many of His Majeſty's good Subjects: And whereas they are daily enticing other Negroes to reſort to and join with them; and it is much to be apprehended, that their Numbers will very much increaſe, without the Aid of ſome Law to give ſome extraordinary Encouragement for taking their Chiefs or Ringleaders, and for the inflicting of condign Puniſhment upon ſuch as ſhall be taken: And whereas it is notorious that Johnny Congo, belonging to the honourable Lieutenant General Matthew; Chriſtopher, belonging to William M'Dowall, Eſquire; and Antego Quamina, belonging to Marmaduke Batchelor, Eſquire, have for a long Time paſt, and ſtill do head ſeveral armed Bands or Companies of Fugitive Negroes in this Iſland, and do all that in them lies to entice other Negroes to deſert their Maſters Service, and join with them; and have themſelves committed and been the Occaſion of committing many flagrant Thefts and Felonies: We therefore, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, do moſt humbly pray Your Majeſty, That it may be Enacted; And it is hereby Enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Chief Governor, Council, and Aſſembly aforeſaid, and by the Authority of the ſame, That

That the ſaid Johnny Congo, Chriſtopher, and Antego Quamina, and every of them, be and are hereby convicted and attainted of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer the Pains of Death.

And, for the encouraging the ſpeedy taking the ſaid Johnny Congo, Chriſtopher, and Antego Quamina, It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall apprehend and take the ſaid Johnny Congo, Chriſtopher, and Antego Quamina, or any of them, and ſhall deliver his or their Bodies alive into the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, or ſhall bring ſufficient Proof of the ſaid White Perſon's having, in Purſuit of the ſaid Negro or Negroes, killed him or any of them, he or they ſhall, for each of the ſaid Perſons ſo taken and delivered, or killed as aforeſaid, receive from the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being (who is hereby authorized and required to pay the ſame, upon a Certificate thereof from the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, atteſted by any One Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid Iſland) a Reward of Thirty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, or the Value thereof in Sugar.

And, for the preventing any Negroes or other Slaves deſerting their Maſter's Service for the future, and alſo for the encouraging of ſuch as are deſerted to return thereto, Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Negro or other Slaves, who hath or ſhall have lived upon this Iſland for the Space of Twelve Months, ſhall at any Time after the Publication of this Act abſent or withdraw himſelf from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, for the Term of Six Months in one continued Space of Time, or where any ſuch Negro or other Slave that now is abſent from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall not return to the ſame within the Space of Three Months after the Publication of this Act, every ſuch Offence ſhall be adjudged Felony, and the Offenders, and every one of them, ſhall ſuffer Death: And in caſe any Negro or other Slave that now is abſent from his Maſter's Service, except the ſaid Johnny Congo, Chriſtopher, and Antego Quamina, ſhall voluntarily come in and ſurrender himſelf to his Maſter, or any Magiſtrate in this Iſland, within the aforeſaid Term of Three Months, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo ſurrendering ſhall be, and is hereby pardoned and acquitted of any Offence (Murder only excepted) which he ſhall or may have committed during the Time of ſuch his Abſence, and before his Notice of this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall kill any Negro or other Slave who has been abſent for the aforeſaid Term of Six Months in one continued Space of Time from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, after the Publication of this Act, or ſhall apprehend or take any ſuch Negro or other Slave, ſo as that he be legally convicted of ſuch Offence, ſuch Perſon or Perſon ſhall receive a Reward for every ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo killed or taken, from the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being (who is hereby authorized and required to pay the ſame), upon due Proof made before any One Magiſtrate of this Iſland of his or their killing ſuch Negro or other Slave, or upon Certificate of ſuch Conviction from the Magiſtrate before whom ſuch Negro or other Slave was tried, the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, or the Value thereof in Sugar.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Negro or other Slave is or ſhall be run away from the Service of his Maſter, Owner, or Renter, every Negro or other Slave who, knowing ſuch Negro or other Slave is run away from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or anyways aid, aſſiſt, or comfort, afford or give any Suſtenance to any ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo run away, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Iſland, for the Firſt Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty; and if it ſhall happen that any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be convicted a Second Time of the like Offence, he or they, upon ſuch Second Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to be publicly whipped upon the bare Back with any Number of Stripes not exceeding One hundred; and if ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be thereof convicted a Third Time, he or they, upon ſuch Third Conviction, ſhall be adjudged to have a further Number of Stripes, not exceeding One hundred and Fifty; and ſo for each after Offence; and every other Free Perſon or Perſons who, knowing that ſuch Negro or other Slave is run away from his Maſter's, Owner's, or Renter's Service, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or anyways aid, aſſiſt, or comfort, afford or give any Suſtenance to any ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo run away, ſhall forfeit (to be levied as hereafter directed) for the Firſt Offence the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; and for the Second Offence double, and Six Months Impriſonment; and for the Third Offence One hundred Pounds, and One Year's Impriſonment; and be moreover liable to pay, for any ſuch Offence, to the Owner of ſuch Runaway Negro or other Slave, ſuch ſeveral Sum or Sums of Money as are mentioned and enacted in an Act of this Iſland, intituled, "An Act for the better Govern-

"ment

" ment of Negroes or other Slaves," and paſſed in the Tenth Year of Her late Majeſty's Reign; which ſaid afore-mentioned Act is hereby confirmed and declared to be in force to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whenever any of the aforeſaid Negroes attainted by this Act ſhall be apprehended, any Two Juſtices of the Peace may and ſhall award Execution to be done on his or their Bodies, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy; and that all Felonies or other Crimes created by this Act, and committed by any Slave, ſhall be tried and adjudged, and all Slaves condemned to die before Execution ſhall be valued and appraiſed, to be paid for by the Treaſurer of this Iſland, as is directed by the aforeſaid Act; and in all Trials of Negroes or other Slaves, the Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall and may hear the Evidence of any other Slave, and give ſuch Credit thereunto as he or they ſhall in Conſcience be convinced ſuch Evidence deſerves.

And, for the eaſier and readier apprehending of any Negro or other Slave run away from his Maſter's or Owner's Service, Be it, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Maſter or Owner of any Negro or other Slave, or any other Perſon or Perſons by his Direction, to enter any Negro Houſe, or Houſes, by Night or Day, to ſearch for any Negro or other Slave abſenting himſelf from his Service, without any Warrant from any Magiſtrate for that Purpoſe, having firſt given Notice thereof to the Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer on the ſaid Plantation.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall have abſented himſelf from his Maſter's Service above the Space of Six Months, or ſhall have wilfully murdered any Chriſtian or Slave belonging to his own Maſter, and the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall conceal or neglect to proſecute ſuch Slave guilty of any of the aforeſaid Crimes for the Space of Three Months after ſuch Offence committed, that then and in ſuch Caſe, if any other Perſon ſhall proſecute ſuch Slave for ſuch Offence, and he, ſhe, or they ſhall be legally convicted thereof, the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall forfeit and pay the full Value of ſuch Slave to the Perſon or Perſons ſo proſecuting; and the Maſter or Owner in ſuch Caſe ſhall be and is hereby debarred from receiving from the Treaſurer or Public of this Iſland any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideration, for ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo convicted or executed, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And, for the more ſpeedy and effectual enforcing the Payment of ſuch Forfeiture, It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland may in ſuch Caſe iſſue out his Warrant, directed to Two ſubſtantial Perſons, to value and appraiſe ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo proſecuted and convicted as aforeſaid; and in caſe the Maſter or Owner ſhall refuſe to pay what he, ſhe, or they ſhall be ſo appraiſed at, to iſſue his Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal, or any Conſtable in the ſaid Iſland, commanding him to levy the ſame upon the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Maſter or Owner, and to pay the ſame to the Perſon or Perſons ſo proſecuting as aforeſaid.

And be it further Enacted, That no Maſter, Owner, or Renter of Negroes or other Slaves ſhall give any Slave or Slaves Leave, on Sundays or any other Time, to go out of their Plantations (except ſuch as uſually wait upon them, and no other) except with a Ticket under the Maſter's, Miſtreſs's, or Manager's Hands, ſpecifying the Time allowed ſuch Negro or other Slave to be abſent; and if any Maſter or Owner of a Plantation finds any Negro or other Slave on his Plantation without a Ticket, or Buſineſs from his Maſter or Owner, and doth not puniſh him with a moderate whipping, not exceeding Twenty Stripes, he ſhall forfeit Twelve Shillings Current Money.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any White or Free Perſon or Perſons may apprehend any Negro or Negroes, or other Slave or Slaves that ſhall be found out of his Maſter's or Owner's Plantation at any Time, eſpecially Saturday Nights or Sundays, and Holidays, not being on their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Buſineſs, nor having ſuch a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them, (except as before,) and the ſaid Negro or Negroes, Slave or Slaves, may correct with moderate Whipping as aforeſaid; and if any ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be armed with Clubs, Wooden Swords, or other miſchievous Weapons, and found out of their Maſter's or Owner's Plantation, though with a Letter or Ticket, they may be taken up, diſarmed, and whipped as aforeſaid.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Manager, or Overſeer, who has any Negroes under his Care, ſhall ſuffer his or their Negroes or Slaves at any Time to beat Drums, blow Horns, or uſe any other loud Inſtruments, or ſhall ſuffer any public Meetings or Feaſting of ſtrange Negroes or other Slaves in his or her Plantation,

he or ſhe ſo offending ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Offence, provided Information of the ſame be made and given upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of this Iſland, within One Month after ſuch Offence committed: And that every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family ſhall, under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings Current Money, cauſe all his or her Negroes Houſes to be ſearched once every Fourteen Days at the leaſt for Runaway Negroes, Clubs, Wooden Swords, and other miſchievous Weapons, and alſo for Cloaths and other Goods not honeſtly come by, and what they ſuſpect to be ſtolen they ſhall ſeize, and give Notice thereof to the Clerk or Conſtable of the Pariſh within Six Days after, who ſhall ſet up a ſhort Notice of the ſame on the Poſts of the Church Door, whereby the Loſer, declaring the Marks or deſcribing the Goods, may have the ſame again without Coſts or Charges.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Chriſtians as ſhall apprehend and bring any Runaway Negro unto the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or his Deputy, or to the Gaol, ſhall deliver upon Oath an Account of the Name, and when and where he apprehended ſuch Fugitive Slave, and that he knew of no Ticket the Slave had, nor of his Owner; and the Keeper of the Gaol at the Re-delivery of ſuch Slave, ſhall take a Receipt of the Perſon to whom delivered, with a Deſcription of the Slave delivered.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Commanding Officer of this Iſland for the Time being, if he ſhall have Notice of the Reſidence or Hiding of any Runaway Negroes, or other Fugitive Slaves, ſhall and may raiſe and arm, of Dragoons or Foot Militia, a ſufficient Number of Men to purſue and apprehend, or kill any ſuch Negroes or other Slaves; and if any Perſon of the Dragoons or Foot, being in Health and able to travel, ſhall refuſe to go in Queſt of ſuch Runaways, he ſhall forfeit Thirty Shillings Current Money; and whoever ſhall apprehend or take any Runaway Slave abſconding in the Mountains of this Iſland, or in the Lands laying to Windward of Frigate Bay, or who hath been abſent from his Maſter's Service Two Months or more, ſhall receive, as a Reward for taking and apprehending each and every ſuch Negro, the Sum of Twenty-eight Shillings, to be paid by the Owner of the ſaid Negro if delivered to him, or by the Marſhal if delivered at the Gaol.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Negro or Slave ſhall hear another Slave or Negro ſpeaking any Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or that ſhall have or ſhall prepare any Guns, Powder, Ball, Swords, or Warlike Inſtruments, other than what are allowed for Watching, and ſhall diſcover the ſame to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice, and One other next Juſtice, ſhall cauſe the Slave accuſed to be apprehended, and if they find the Accuſation juſt, the ſaid Slave ſhall be tried by Two Juſtices of the Peace, in the Manner as Murders and other Felonies are hereby before directed to be tried, and if the ſaid Slave be found guilty, and condemned to Death, he ſhall be appraiſed in ſuch Manner as, and at no greater Price than is appointed and limited in and by the above-mentioned Act; and the Negro or Slave giving ſuch Information ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer, out of the Treaſury, Three Pounds Current Money; but if any Negro or Slave ſo accuſing or informing againſt any other Negro or Slave ſhall not make good his Accuſation to the Satisfaction of the Perſons who ſhall try the Negro or Slave ſo accuſed, then ſuch Accuſer ſhall have and receive ſuch Puniſhment, not extending to Life or Member, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall buy any Sugar, Rum, Molaſſes, Syrup, Cotton, Wine, or other Strong Liquors, Plate, Wearing Apparel, or Houſhold Goods from any Negro or other Slave, except ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall have a Ticket for that Purpoſe from his or her Maſter, Owner, Renter, or Overſeer, ſuch Buyer or Purchaſer, being legally convicted of any ſuch Crime, not exceeding Twenty Shillings Value, ſhall ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment, and for every ſuch Crime exceeding Twenty Shillings Value ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer accordingly.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the One Moiety of all the Penalties and Forfeitures impoſed, laid, and ariſing by virtue of this Act, ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, for the defraying the public contingent Charges of this Iſland, and the other Moiety thereof to the Informer, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of every and any Perſon and Perſons offending or acting contrary to this Act, and the true Meaning and Intent thereof, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any One Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, to be directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, or to any Conſtable of the Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Action, Suit, Indictment, Information, or Proſecution, wherein or whereby any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be ſued, indicted, proſecuted, or moleſted, for the doing any Matter or Thing in the ſaid Acts or either

ther of them contained, it ſhall be lawful for all and every the ſaid Perſons, their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, to plead the General Iſſue, and to give this Act in Evidence in any Court or Courts of Juſtice where the Matter ſhall be depending; and alſo that the ſaid Acts, or either of them, ſhall be taken and allowed, in all Courts within this Iſland, as Public Acts, and all Juſtices, Judges, and Juries are hereby required to take Notice thereof accordingly.

(A true Copy)
E. MOORE,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y}.

N° 9.

An Act for puniſhing with Death all Negroes and Slaves who ſhall attempt to take away the Life of any White Man or Free Perſon by Poiſon.

WHEREAS divers of Your Majeſty's Subjects in this Iſland have lately been in great Danger of Death, by means of Poiſon being maliciouſly mixed with their Food, with an Intent to kill them, by Negroes and other Slaves; Therefore we, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council and Aſſembly of the ſaid Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, pray Your Majeſty that it may be Enacted;

And be it Enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Governor and Chief of His Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of Your Majeſty's Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Negro or other Slave or Slaves ſhall attempt to take away the Life of any White or Free Perſon or Perſons by Poiſon, that then and in every ſuch Caſe ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves, and their Acceſſaries or Abettors (being Slaves) ſhall be adjudged and are hereby declared and made Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſame.

And be it further Enacted, That ſuch Negro, or Slave or Slaves, their Acceſſaries and Abettors, being Slaves, ſhall be tried before any Two or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall upon Conviction have Power by this Act to condemn ſuch Negro or Slave or Slaves, or ſuch Acceſſaries or Abettors, to Death, and order Execution of ſuch Sentence to be done upon ſuch Criminal or Criminals, at ſuch Time and Place, and in ſuch Manner, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think fit, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal of the ſaid Iſland, or his lawful Deputy.

Provided, That ſuch Criminal or Criminals ſhall, before Execution, be appraiſed by Two Freeholders, and not to exceed the Value of Five thouſand Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar, rated at Twenty-five Shillings per Cent. for each Criminal, out of which the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall be paid Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar, at the Rate aforeſaid, and the Owner of each ſuch Criminal ſhall be paid the Reſidue of the ſaid Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar at the ſame Rate; and the Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby ordered to ſee Execution performed upon the ſaid Criminal or Criminals accordingly.

Dated in St. Chriſtopher's, the Thirty-firſt Day of October, in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine.

Read and paſſed the Aſſembly the Twenty-fifth Day of June One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine.

WILLIAM WEBB,
Clerk of Aſſembly.

Read and paſſed the Council the Third of September One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Dep^{y} Sec^{y}.

ROBERT COLHOUN, Speaker.

Paſſed

Paſſed by the Governor and Chief the Thirty-firſt Day of October One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine.

GEORGE (L. S.) THOMAS.

Publiſhed in the Town of Baſſeterre on Monday the Fifth of November One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine, and at Old Road and Sandy Point on Tueſday the Sixth Day of the ſame Month.

The Anſwer of W^M MANNING, D. P. Marſhal.

Recorded and examined the Twenty-ſixth of November One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine.

WILLIAM SMITH, D^y Sec^y.

(A true Copy)
E. MOORE, D^y Sec^y.

N° 10.

An Act to prevent the cutting off or depriving any Slaves in this Iſland of any of their Limbs or Members, or otherwiſe diſabling them.

WHEREAS ſome Perſons have of late been guilty of cutting off and depriving Slaves of their Ears, which Practice is contrary to the Principles of Humanity, and diſhonourable to Society: For Prevention whereof in future, Be it Enacted by the Governor in Chief of the Iſlands of Saint Chriſtopher's and Nevis, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher, That if any Owner or Poſſeſſor of any Negro or other Slave in this Iſland ſhall wilfully and wantonly cut out or diſable, or cauſe or procure to be cut out or diſabled the Tongue, put out or cauſe or procure to be put out an Eye, ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cauſe the ſame to be done, or break or cauſe to be broken the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb or Member of any Negro or other Slave in this Iſland, ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall, on due Conviction thereof in any Court of Record in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Current Money, and ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, and for Want of ſufficient to pay the ſame, ſhall ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, One Half of ſuch Forfeiture to be paid to any Perſon who ſhall give Information of the Offence, the other Half to the Treaſurer of this Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon who ſhall wilfully and wantonly cut out and diſable, or cauſe and procure to be cut out and diſabled, the Tongue, put out or cauſe or procure to be put out an Eye, or ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off a Noſe, Ear, or Lip of any Negro or other Slave, or cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, or cut off any Limb or Member of any Negro or other Slave, or cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, or break or cauſe or procure to be broken the Arm, Leg, or any other Limb of any Negro or other Slave, not belonging to ſuch Perſon, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall, on due Conviction thereof in any Court of Record in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five hundred Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland, and ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland; and for Want of ſufficient to pay the ſame, ſhall ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment, One Half of ſuch Forfeiture to the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave, and the other Half to be paid to the public Treaſurer.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Negro or other Slave ſhould at any Time have his Tongue cut out or diſabled, his Eye put out, his Noſe, Ear, or Lip ſlit, his Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb or any other Member cut off, or any Limb or any Member broken, in this Iſland, and no Perſon or Perſons have been convicted of having been guilty of ſuch Offence, the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to apprehend ſuch Negro or other Slave, and confine him, her, or them, in the Common Gaol; and in caſe the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall not, within Sixty Days after Publication made by the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, in the public News-papers in this Iſland, of his having taken up and confined in the Common Gaol ſuch Negro or other Slave, prove upon Oath before any Magiſtrate of this Iſland, either by himſelf or ſome credible Witneſs, that he did not wilfully cut out or diſable the Tongue, put out the Eye, ſlit the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or cut off the Noſe, Ear, or Lip, or any Limb or

Member of any ſuch Negro or other Slave, or cauſe the ſame to be done, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be forfeited to the Uſe of the Public of this Iſland, and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to ſell ſuch Negro or other Slave at public Sale in the Town of Baſſeterre, in the Preſence of Six White Perſons at leaſt, within Six Days after the Expiration of the Term hereinbefore allowed to Owners to make Oath as aforeſaid of their Innocence; and the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby directed to pay all ſuch Monies as ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall have been ſold for, into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, after deducting the Charges and Expences attending the apprehending, confining, and ſelling ſuch Negro or other Slave as aforeſaid, and the Sale of the ſaid Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ſhall give a good Title to any Purchaſer of ſuch Negro or other Slave: Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained ſhall prevent Owners and others from ſuffering the Pains and Penalties hereinbefore directed to be inflicted, whenever ſuch Owner or other Perſons ſhall be convicted of any of the Offences hereinbefore mentioned.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſuch Forfeitures as are before directed to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, ſhall remain for the Uſe of the Public thereof, to be paid and applied in ſuch Manner as the Legiſlature ſhall direct.

Dated in St. Chriſtopher this Eighteenth Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

Read and paſſed the Aſſembly this Twenty-eighth Day of November One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

JA. WARD,
Clerk of Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council the Twenty-eighth Day of November One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

THOS WALL,
Dy Secy.

CAMILLE CHARLES (Seal.) DE FRESNE.

Publiſhed in the ſeveral Towns of Baſſeterre, Old Road, and Sandy Point, on Saturday the Twentieth Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

HENRY BERKELEY,
Marſhal.

Recorded and examined the Twenty-ſecond Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

THOS WALL,
Dy Secy.

This Act was confirmed by an Act, after the Reſtoration of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, bearing Date the Eleventh Day of March One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

(A true Copy.)

E. MORSE,
Depy Secy.

N° 11.

ANTIGUA.

An Act for further Prevention of Damages to the Harbours, and Abuſes in carrying on the Inland Trade of this Iſland; regulating the Hire and Manumiſſion of Slaves, and for advertiſing Runaways committed to Gaol.

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Towns and Harbours, ſet-"tling of Markets, and encouraging of Wharfs in this Iſland, and to prevent Abuſes in "the Fiſhery about the ſame," hath been found in general to be a good and uſeful Law, but it is in ſome Particulars defective; in others, through Change of Circumſtances of the Iſland, is inconvenient and difficult in the Execution:

And whereas great Damages have ariſen to the Harbour of Saint John, and the Cove, by Perſons throwing Rubbiſh and Ballaſt into the ſame, who have evaded paying the Fine impoſed by the above-receited Act, becauſe no proper Places for receiving the Rubbiſh and Ballaſt were appointed purſuant to the ſaid Act: For ſupplying therefore the ſaid Defects, and rendering the ſaid Law more uſeful and convenient, we, Your Majeſty's moſt loyal, dutiful, and obedient Subjects, the Governor of Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of Your Majeſty's Iſland Antigua, moſt humbly pray Your Excel-
I. lent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act all Rubbiſh and Ballaſt to be landed from on Board of any Ships or Veſſels in the Harbour or Cove of Saint John's, ſhall be landed and thrown on the Eaſt Part of Rat Iſland, Twenty Feet above High-Water Mark, except ſuch as ſhall be landed upon public Wharfs, or for repairing old Wharfs, and the immediate erecting of new ones, or any other Uſes on Shore; and all Rubbiſh and Ballaſt to be landed from on Board of any Ships or Veſſels in any other of the Harbours or Coves of this Iſland ſhall be landed and thrown Twenty Feet above High-Water Mark in ſome convenient Place; and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall land or throw any Ballaſt or Rubbiſh nearer High-Water Mark than Twenty Feet, ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſteal or carry away any of the Ballaſt or Rubbiſh from Rat Iſland, after the ſame ſhall be landed, ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money, both which Sums of Fifty Pounds to be recovered in a ſummary Way before Two or more Juſtices of the Peace of this Iſland; and in caſe any Magiſtrate ſhall refuſe or neglect, upon Information of any Rubbiſh or Ballaſt being landed or thrown contrary to the Intention of this Act, or that the ſame hath been ſtole or carried away from Rat Iſland, after landed, to hear and determine the ſame, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of this Iſland, to be recovered in any Court of Record of this Iſland, by Bill, Plaint, Information, or Action of Debt, wherein he ſhall not be allowed any Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law.

II. And whereas it hath often happened, that when Veſſels have ſunk in the Harbours or Coves of this Iſland, the Owners and Proprietors of the ſaid Veſſels have ſuffered the ſame ſo ſunk to remain, whereby great Banks are gathered, and Shoal Ground occaſioned, which greatly damages the ſaid Harbours and Coves, by filling them continually; Be it therefore Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons, being Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, Purchaſer or Purchaſers of any Veſſel ſo ſunk in the ſaid Coves or Harbours, ſhall ſuffer them to remain for the Space of Two Calendar Months, the Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, Purchaſer or Purchaſers of the ſaid Veſſels, ſhall be proceeded againſt in like Manner as in Caſe of throwing Rubbiſh or Ballaſt into the ſaid Coves or Harbours, and ſhall be fined Fifty Pounds Current Money for the Firſt Offence; and in caſe the ſame is not removed after ſuch Two Months, then the Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, Purchaſer or Purchaſers of ſuch Veſſels, ſhall be fined Fifty Pounds for every Month ſuch Veſſel ſhall ſo remain unremoved, after the ſaid Two Months, ſuch Fines to be recovered in the ſame Manner as the Fine for throwing Rubbiſh or Ballaſt into the ſaid Coves or Harbours; and the Town Wardens of the Town of Saint John for the Time being are hereby authorized and required to preſent all ſuch Nuiſances in the ſaid Harbours and Coves before two or more Juſtices of the Peace, and after Order of ſuch Juſtices thereon, to ſee the ſame removed, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered and applied in Manner hereafter mentioned.

And

III. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Human or other dead Body be hereafter thrown into any of the Harbours or Coves, under the like Penalty of throwing Rubbiſh or Ballaſt therein, and to be recovered in the ſame Manner.

IV. And whereas great Inconveniences have ariſen to the Inhabitants, and the Trade of this Iſland hath greatly ſuffered by Perſons ſending Goods and Merchandizes about the Towns and in the Country to ſell by way of hawking and pedling; To prevent which, Be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall hereafter ſend out any Perſon, being Free or Slave, with ſalted Beef or Pork, or with Bread or Biſcuit, or with Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes of any Sort, in Baſkets, Boxes, or Trunks, or otherwiſe, to be ſold in any of the Towns or Country by Way of hawking and pedling (except ſalted Beef and Pork, Salt Fiſh, Bread and Biſcuit, as ſhall be ſold in the Negro Market on the uſual and cuſtomary Days) all ſuch Goods, with wharever they ſhall be contained in, ſhall be forfeited to any Perſon that ſhall carry the ſame before the next Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall award the ſame to the Perſon ſo bringing them before him, and give him moreover a Certificate ſignifying his having ſo done, and mentioning the Name of the Slave from whom the ſame were taken, to whom belonging, and the ſeveral Particulars awarded, which Certificate, together with this Act, may be given in Evidence upon any Indictment, Information, or Action for Damages, in any Suit or Proſecution againſt the Perſon to whom the ſame ſhall be adjudged; and if a Verdict be given in his Favour, or a Judgment by Confeſſion, upon Default or Demurrer, he ſhall be allowed Treble Coſts: Provided always, That Cordial Waters or ſtrong Waters (Rum excepted), Freſh Proviſions, Feathered Fowl, Fruits, Roots, and Vegetables of the Earth, may be carried to the Towns, and there ſold publicly in the Streets, and may be ſold in any of the High Roads, or any other Part of this Iſland, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

V. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall employ any Slave in ſelling or diſpoſing of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, in Shops or otherwiſe, ſuch Perſon, upon Proof, by Confeſſion or Oath of One Witneſs, of ſuch Slave's having been ſo employed, ſhall forfeit, for each Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Current Gold and Silver Money to any Perſon that ſhall inform, to be recovered before One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of this Iſland.

VI. And whereas a Cuſtom hath prevailed for ſeveral Years paſt, of permitting Slaves to go about the Towns and Country to hire themſelves out, or to take their own Liberty, and pay their Maſters and Miſtreſſes for their Time, by which Means many Negroes who were actually Runaways, under Pretence of working out, or being at Liberty to hire themſelves, have been employed in the Towns and Country unknown to their Maſters or Miſtreſſes, and often Robberies are committed by ſuch Slaves; and although an Act was paſſed in the Year One thouſand Seven hundred and Two, for the better Government of Slaves and Free Negroes, in which a ſevere Penalty was laid on any Perſon or Perſons who ſhould employ or keep in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion, any Slave or Slaves longer than Twenty-four Hours without ſending ſuch Slave or Slaves to his, her, or their Owner or Owners; yet from the afore-mentioned Cuſtom it has been extremely difficult to put the ſaid Act in Execution: To prevent ſuch Abuſes for the future, Be it further enacted, That if any Maſter or Miſtreſs, Owner or Renter of any Slave, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall order or direct, or ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave, on any Pretence whatſoever, to go at large, and be at Liberty to hire him or herſelf out, and to ſeek for Buſineſs or Employment of any Kind, either in the Towns or in the Country, or that ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to ſell and diſpoſe, in his, her, or their Plantation or Plantations, or in any Houſe or other Place whatſoever belonging to him, her, or them, or by Water, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes whatſoever (except as in this Act is hereinbefore excepted), or to ſlay or ſell, upon the proper Account of ſuch Slave or Slaves, any Beef, Veal, or Mutton, or ſhall take or receive from any Slaves or Slave any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Conſideration, for allowing or giving up ſuch Slave his or her own Time, ſuch Maſter or Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſhall forfeit not leſs than Five Pounds, or more than Ten Pounds, to any Perſon who ſhall inform before any Two Juſtices of the Peace, who are hereby required to hear and determine the ſame; and any Perſon that ſhall employ, hire, or take into his or her Service, any Slave belonging to another Perſon, without Agreement and Conſent of that other Perſon, or ſhall pay or cauſe to be paid to any Slave, though openly and legally rented to him or her, the Wages due for the Work or Labour of ſuch Slave, or any Part thereof, but by Order, Direction, and Conſent of the Perſon from whom ſuch Slave is hired, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds to the Informer, over and above any Penalties already inflicted by former Laws, to be recovered in a ſummary Way, as the other Fines are by this Clauſe; and if any Slave or Slaves ſhall, without the Privity or Knowledge of his or her Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, go about the Country ſeeking for Buſineſs or Employ, or ſhall ſell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon meeting with or knowing of any ſuch Slave, to carry him or her to any Juſtice of Peace, who is hereby authorized and empowered to order him or her any

any Number of Stripes, not exceeding Fifty; and if ſuch Slave ſhall aſſert that he or ſhe was to give any Thing for his or her Liberty, or that he or ſhe had Leave from his or her Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, to ſeek out for Labour as aforeſaid, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby required to order ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Renter, Poſſeſſor, or Overſeer, before him, and if he or ſhe refuſe to clear him or herſelf by Oath, or (being a Quaker) by ſolemn Affirmation, he or ſhe ſhall be looked upon as conſenting to ſuch Slave's having his or her Liberty, and ſhall be liable to the Penalty in this Clauſe firſt mentioned, to be recovered as aforeſaid, ſave and except that nothing in this Clauſe contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any Negro Men Slaves who are or ſhall be employed in the Towns as Porters, provided ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo employed do always carry a Badge, made of a broad Piece of Lead, hung round his or their Necks, with the Word 'Porter' marked or ſtamped on it, and that they always have a Ticket from his or their Owner, Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Renter, ſignifying his, her, or their Permiſſion of ſuch Slave or Slaves being employed as Porters; and if any ſuch Porter Slave ſhall refuſe to work by the Day or by the Job, or ſhall require, by Agreement before-hand, or demand after ſuch Labour done, any exorbitant Price for ſuch Labour, it ſhall be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to hear a Complaint for ſuch Refuſal to work, or exorbitant Hire taken or demanded, and puniſh ſuch offending Slave at Diſcretion, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence, and every Juſtice of the Peace ſhall hear and determine ſuch Complaints without demanding or taking any Fee for the ſame.

VII. And whereas a barbarous and inhuman Cuſtom hath prevailed, of manumitting and ſetting free Slaves diſeaſed, blind, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, and at the ſame Time no Ways providing proper Cloathing, Habitation, and Suſtenance for ſuch Slaves, but ſuffering them to ramble about and beg for their Subſiſtence; Be it therefore Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall hereafter manumit or ſet free any Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they, or the Repreſentatives of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhall provide a proper Houſe and ſufficient Cloathing and Diet for ſuch Slave or Slaves, and if any Slave or Slaves ſo freed ſhall afterwards be found rambling or begging through the Neglect of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, he, ſhe, or they, or their Repreſentatives, ſhall be fined, upon good Proof, by any Two Juſtices of the Peace, in any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or leſs than Five Pounds, One Half to the Informer and the other to the Public, to be diſpoſed of as hereinafter directed; and any Perſon ſuffering any Slave or Slaves blind, diſeaſed, aged, or otherways diſabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame Manner as if he, ſhe, or they had regularly manumitted and neglected to make proper Proviſion as aforeſaid.

VIII. And whereas, by an Act for the better Government of Slaves and Free Negroes, dated the Twenty-eighth of June One thouſand Seven hundred and Two, It is Enacted, that the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy ſhall receive into the Common Gaol all Runaway Negroes not knowing or confeſſing their Maſter's Name, and ſhall fix a Liſt of ſuch Slaves at the Priſon Door, which Slaves ſo brought to him, and lying in Gaol Three Months, are by the ſaid Act ordered to be ſold; which ſaid Circumſtance of fixing Liſts at Priſon Doors only hath been found to be detrimental to the Owners of new Negroes ſo run away, by Reaſon of the Priſon or Gaol being out of the common and ordinary Sight of Owners of Negroes; Be it therefore Enacted, That the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall and is hereby ordered to cauſe an Advertiſement to be inſerted in the Public Gazette of this Iſland, within Six Days next after receiving ſuch Negroes into the Common Gaol, containing the Name or Names of all ſuch Negroes in his Cuſtody, their Age and Maſter's Names, if known, but if not, an exact Deſcription of the Perſons of ſuch Slave or Slaves, which Advertiſement ſhall be re-publiſhed once in every Month while ſuch Negro ſhall continue in Gaol, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Neglect, to be recovered as hereafter mentioned.

IX. And whereas, through the too great Indulgence of Maſters, Miſtreſſes, Owners, Renters, and Overſeers of Slaves, or the Ambition of the Slaves themſelves, they have endeavoured to imitate White Perſons in pompous and expenſive Funerals; Be it therefore Enacted, That from henceforth no Slave or Slaves in any of the Towns of this Iſland ſhall be buried after Sun-ſet; and that no Slave or Slaves ſhall be buried in any other than a plain Deal Board Coffin, without any Covering or Ornament, neither ſhall there be worn any Scarves or Favours at any of their Funerals; and all Perſons are hereby declared to have full Power and Authority to ſeize any Slave or Slaves wearing Scarves or Favors, and them to bring before any One Juſtice of the Peace, which ſaid Juſtice may order the ſaid Slave or Slaves any Number of Stripes, not exceeding Fifty, and ſhall take away ſuch Scarves or Favors, and give them to the Perſon who brought the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo offending before him, for the ſaid Perſon's ſole Uſe and Benefit.

X. And be it further Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon, Free or Slave, to kill any Swine running at large in the Streets of the ſaid Town of St. John, and all Swine ſo

killed ſhall be the Property of the Perſon or Perſons killing the ſame, unleſs claimed or taken away within One Hour after being killed.

XI. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines, Fees, or Monies impoſed by virtue of this Act, and not particularly ſpecified how to be levied, ſhall be levied, if under Five Pounds, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of One Juſtice of the Peace, and all exceeding Five Pounds by Warrant under the Hands and Seal of Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and for Want of Goods whereon to levy, the Offenders to be committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, and there to remain until the next Court of King's Bench and Grand Seſſion of the Peace, where they may be puniſhed with Corporal Puniſhment or Correction as ſhall be ordered by the Court; and all Monies ariſing from the Fines laid and impoſed by this Act, and not already diſpoſed of, ſhall go and enure, the One Half to the Informer, and the other Half to the public Treaſury of this Iſland, to be diſpoſed of as the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and the Council and Aſſembly, ſhall think fit; but if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall think him or herſelf aggrieved by the Determination of any One or more Juſtices of the Peace out of the Seſſions, ſuch Perſon or Perſons may have a Re-hearing of his or their Caſe before the Juſtices in Seſſion, on giving Security for his, her, or their Appearance; and in caſe the ſame Appeal ſhall, upon a Re-hearing before the Juſtices in Seſſion, be found frivolous, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Juſtices in Seſſions, and ſhall pay Treble Coſts and Treble Fees.

XII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in force for Three Years, from the Publication thereof, and from thence to the next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland.

Dated at St. John's, the Twentieth Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one, and in the Firſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

Paſſed the Council the Eighteenth Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one.

SAMUEL MARTIN,
Speaker.

JOHN WEBB,
Clk. Council.

Paſſed in the Aſſembly the Eighteenth Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one.

EDWD GAMBLE,
Clk. to Aſſembly.

Antigua, publiſhed the Twenty-ſeventh Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one.

SAMUEL H. WARNER,
Dep. Pro. Mar.

Paſſed by the Governor in Chief, the Twentieth Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one.

GEO. THOMAS.

Recorded the Sixth Day of March One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one, and examined by

NATHANIEL GILBERT,
Secretary.

N° 12.

TORTOLA.

An Act for the good Government of Negro and other Slaves, for preventing the Harbourage and Encouragement to Runaway Slaves, and for reſtraining and puniſhing all Perſons who ſhall abet the pernicious Practices of trafficking with Slaves for any of the Staple or other Commodities of theſe Iſlands, &c. &c. &c.

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS a proper Eſtabliſhment of good Order, in an uniform and conſiſtent Government of Slaves, will very greatly contribute to the Happineſs and Safety, and alſo promote the Advantage and Succeſs of the Planters and other Inhabitants reſiding in this Community; We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor of all your Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Virgin Iſlands, do moſt humbly pray your Majeſty, That it may be Enacted; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace within theſe Iſlands of any heinous and grievous Crime or Felonies, Act or Acts, committed or done by Slave or Slaves, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall iſſue his Warrant for apprehending the Offender, and all Perſons or Slaves to come before him who can give Evidence; and if upon Examination it probably appeareth that the Apprehended is or are guilty, he ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and alſo, within Ten Days after the Commitment, certify to Two of the Juſtices dwelling neareſt to him (One of whom being of the Quorum, if he be not of the Quorum himſelf) the Cauſe, and to require them to aſſociate themſelves to him, and they ſo aſſociated are hereby required and impowered to try the ſaid Offender or Offenders, within Five Days after the ſaid Certification, at ſuch Place as they ſhall appoint, and cauſe the Offender or Offenders, and Evidences, to come before them, giving the Owner or Owners of any Slave or Slaves to be tried Forty-eight Hours previous Notice of the Time and Place appointed for the Trial; and if the ſaid Judges (One whereof to be of the Quorum) upon hearing the Matter ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Crime deſerveth, and forthwith by their Warrants cauſe immediate Execution to be done, by ſuch Slave or Slaves as they ſhall appoint, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think fit; and if the Crime committed ſhall not deſerve Death, they ſhall adjudge the Criminal or Criminals to the Party or Parties injured, and to his or their Heirs for ever (after they have received ſuch Corporal Puniſhment as the Juſtices aforeſaid ſhall inflict) unleſs the Owners ſhall pay to the Parties injured ſuch Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding Six Pounds Currency, at ſuch Time or Times as the Juſtices ſhall appoint; and if the Three Juſtices before whom the Offender or Offenders is or are tried cannot agree, the Determination ſhall be definitive by the Agreement of any Two, in all but in ſuch Capital Caſes where the Sentence ſhall extend to Death, and then in ſuch Caſe where a Diſagreement ſhall ariſe in the Judgment of the Juſtices, they may and ſhall, within Five Days after ſuch Diſagreement, call in Two other Juſtices neareſt to them (One of whom to be of the Quorum) to aſſiſt in the Trial, and the Determination of any Three of them ſhall be the final Sentence; and the ſaid Juſtices ſo called in are required and impowered to aſſociate themſelves, and proceed to Trial accordingly.

CLAUSE I. Crimes committed by Slaves to be puniſhed by Three or more Magiſtrates;

the Mode of proceeding.

What Notice neceſſary to be given to the Slaves Maſters.

CLAUSE II. The Manner in which Slaves ſhall be puniſhed for running away.

And be it hereby further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave who hath or ſhall have lived in theſe Iſlands for the Space of Twelve Months, ſhall, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, abſent or withdraw himſelf or herſelf from his or her Maſter's, Owner's, Renter's, or Poſſeſſor's Service, for the Term of Three Months in any one continued Space of Time, or Six Months in Two Years, ſuch Offence or Crime ſhall be adjudged Felony, and each and all the Offenders ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices, from the Circumſtances of the Caſe, ſhall judge proper; and if any Slaves above Sixteen Years of Age run away in Gangs of Ten in Number or more, and keeping out Ten Days or more from any one Plantation, then One of ſuch Abſentees, being the Ringleader, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices ſhall ſee fit, and the other Offenders ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall award, which ſhall not extend to the Deprivation of Life.

CLAUSE III. Slaves convicted to be appraiſed by Two Freeholders, out of Three to be nominated by the Juſtices, the

And that on the Conviction and Condemnation of any and all Slaves, and previous to the Execution to be done on any and all of them according to Sentence, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall iſſue their Warrant or Warrants for nominating and appointing any Three Freeholders, who are hereby authorized and required to ſet a Value on and appraiſe the Offender or Offenders ſo

ſo convicted and ſentenced to Death, and ſuch Appraiſement being made upon Oath (which the ſaid Juſtices are hereby commiſſioned to adminiſter) and returned by the ſaid Freeholders, or any Two of them, under their Hands and Seals, ſhall be deemed ſufficient for the Treaſurer of theſe Iſlands to pay unto the Owner or Owners of ſuch Offenders as ſhall be hereafter directed, according to the Nature of their different Offences and Crimes.

Appraiſement to be on Oath returned on the Back, which will entitle the Owner to be paid by the Treaſurer.

CLAUSE IV.

Where Negroes ſhall be condemned to Death for running away, £.50 Currency for a Man, £.45 Currency for a Woman, excepting where Slaves run away in Gangs to the Number of Ten, or upwards.

And whereas Appraiſements, by amounting to large Sums, may thereby encourage too rigorous and frequent Proſecutions; Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Caſe where any Negro ſhall be condemned to Death for running away, no Appraiſement of ſuch condemned Negro ſhall exceed the Sum of Fifty Pounds Currency for a Man, and Forty-five Pounds like Money for a Woman Slave, excepting all ſuch Slaves, who in Gangs, to the Number of Ten or upwards, ſhall run away or be abſent from their Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Employer for the Space of Ten or more Days, and in ſuch Caſe, then the Requiſitions of this Act to be purſued as in Manner before recited.

CLAUSE V.

Slaves now abſent, upon Surrender within Five Months after Publication hereof, pardoned all Offences, except Murder, committed during Abſence.

And if any Negro or other Slave now abſent from his or their Owner or Owners, or Employer's Service, ſhall voluntarily come in and ſurrender him or herſelf within the Term of Five Months after the Publication hereof, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be and is hereby pardoned and acquitted of any Offence (Murder excepted) which he or ſhe ſhall or may have committed during the Term of ſuch his or her Abſence, and before his or her Notice of this Act.

CLAUSE VI.

Perſons unavoidably killing Runaway Slaves indemnified, and ſhall receive a Gratuity.

And be it moreover Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall kill any Negro or other Slave in Purſuit unavoidably, who has been abſent for the aforeſaid Term of Three Months in one continued Space of Time, or Six Months in Two Years, from his or her Maſter's, Owner's, Renter's, or Poſſeſſor's Service, is and are not only indemnified to all Intents and Purpoſes, but ſhall receive the following Gratuities; namely, for every Negro or other Slave ſo unavoidably killed in Purſuit, the Sum of Three Pounds, and for every Negro or other Slave apprehended and taken alive, the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money, which ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer of theſe Iſlands, upon Proof being made before a Juſtice of the killing or apprehending of the Offender or Offenders, and upon Certificate thereof under the Hand and Seal of the Magiſtrate.

CLAUSE VII.

The Value of the Runaway killed in Purſuit, or executed, to be aſcertained; in what Manner.

And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon and Perſons who ſhall have any Slave or Slaves guilty of running away, puniſhable by Death by virtue of this Act, killed in Purſuit, or who ſhall be taken, convicted, and condemned to Death for ſuch Offences, ſhall receive the full Value of ſuch Convict or Convicts out of the Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, which ſhall be aſcertained by Appraiſement of Three Freeholders, properly directed to make the ſame, by Warrant of the Juſtices before whom the Slave or Slaves was or were committed, and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, of ſuch Slave or Slaves who ſhall be killed in Purſuit, ſhall receive the full Value thereof according to the Pretium fixed on by Two credible White Perſons who have been acquainted with the Perſons and Characters of the Slain, and ſhall be ſworn to the ſame before a Juſtice of the Peace, which ſhall be certified under his Hand and Seal, for the Guidance and Indemnification of the Treaſurer in his making ſuch Payments as in theſe Inſtances are herein required and directed.

CLAUSE VIII.

The Manner in which Slaves harbouring Runaway Slaves ſhall be puniſhed.

The Manner in which White Perſons, Free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Muſtees, harbouring Runaway Slaves, ſhall be puniſhed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Negro or other is or ſhall be run away, and have deſerted from the Service of his Maſter, Owner, Renter, or Poſſeſſor, every other Negro or Slave within this Community, knowing of ſuch Deſertion, who ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or by any other Ways and Means aid, aſſiſt, comfort, afford or give any Suſtenance to any Slave or Slaves ſo run away, ſhall upon Conviction thereof before One Juſtice of the Peace be publicly whipped on the bare Back, with any Number of Stripes not leſs than Fifty, nor more than One hundred, at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrate; and if any White Perſon or Perſons, or free Negro, Mulatto, or Muſtee, knowing any Slave or Slaves to be run away from the Uſe and Employ of his, her, or their Owner or Owners, or Employers, ſhall entertain, harbour, receive, or conceal, or otherwiſe aid, aſſiſt, comfort, afford or give Suſtenance to any ſuch offending Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, and they for the Firſt Tranſgreſſion ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds, for the Second Fifty Pounds, and for the Third One hundred Pounds, Current Money of theſe Iſlands, and ſhall be moreover liable to be proſecuted and pay the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch Slave or Slaves, all Forfeitures and Penalties hereinafter expreſſed; and if ſuch Free Perſon or Perſons will not or cannot immediately pay the Fines hereby impoſed for entertaining Runaway Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be impriſoned Three Calendar Months in lieu of the Fine for the Firſt Offence, Six Months in lieu of the Second, and Twelve Months in lieu of the Third Offence, unleſs the Fine, Coſts, and all due Fees are ſooner paid.

And,

CLAUSE IX.
The Employer or Employers, or any Perſon duly authorized, by a Warrant from a Magiſtrate in his Aid, to ſearch all Negro Houſes, and if oppoſed to break open Doors of any Negro Houſes by Day or Night to ſearch for Runaways; and the Forfeiture impoſed on thoſe who ſhall oppoſe ſuch Warrant.

And, for the more ready and eaſy apprehending Runaway Slaves, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner or Owners, or Renter or Renters, or Employer or Employers of any Runaway Slave or Slaves, or any other Perſon or Perſons (duly authorized by a Warrant from a Magiſtrate) by his Directions and in his Aid, to enter into any Negro Houſe belonging to any other Perſon or Perſons, and upon Refuſal of opening to break the Door of any Negro Houſe, by Day or by Night, for the Purpoſe of ſearching for ſuch Ranaway Slave or Slaves; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, Owner, Renter, or others, ſhall oppoſe ſuch Warrant, by hindering, threatening, or deterring any Perſon from making Search after any Runaway Slave or Slaves, each Perſon ſhall pay and forfeit for every ſuch Offence Ten Pounds Currency; and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall in making, aiding, or aſſiſting in ſuch Search, beat, abuſe, wound, hurt, or evil treat any Slave or Slaves without juſt Cauſe, the Offender and Offenders, upon Conviction before Two Magiſtrates, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds Currency, and be liable to the Action of the Party injured for further Damages.

CLAUSE X.
The Provoſt Marſhal ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Cuſtody: What he ſhall pay, and how he ſhall act; under what Forfeiture.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Provoſt Marſhal of theſe Iſlands, or his Deputy, ſhall be obliged to receive all Runaways brought to him into his Cuſtody, and ſhall pay to the Bringer Three Shillings for taking the ſaid Runaway, and Nine Pence per Mile for as many Miles as the ſaid Negro is brought to Gaol, from the Place taken at, and the ſaid Marſhal is to keep the ſaid Slave or Slaves in ſafe Cuſtody, and in a Liſt at the Priſon Door ſhall inſert the Names of the Negroes in his Cuſtody, their Age, and their Owners Names (if known), againſt the Names of the Negroes belonging to him, her, or them; and in caſe the ſaid Marſhal fail to pay the Bringer, or receive the Slave or Slaves brought, or to put up their Names, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds for every Fault, to be recovered before a Juſtice.

CLAUSE XI.
The Marſhal ſhall not ſuffer ſuch Runaways to eſcape, nor employ them, nor ſuffer them to periſh for Want, under what Penalty. What and when the Marſhal ſhall be paid for receiving and keeping ſuch Slaves.

And in caſe the ſaid Marſhal ſhall wilfully or neglectfully ſuffer an Eſcape any Way whatſoever of the Slave by him received, or employ him in any Work, he ſhall pay the Owner as in caſe of any Perſon's detaining another's Slave above Twenty-four Hours, until ſuch Slave be delivered to the Owner, or forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money; and in caſe any Slave periſh in Cuſtody for Want, he ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds like Money, the Marſhal to have Three Shillings for taking ſuch Slave into Cuſtody, and Two Shillings each Twenty-four Hours the Slave lies in Priſon, as alſo upon the Marſhal's Delivery of any Slave or Slaves to his Owner or Poſſeſſor, the Sum of Three Shillings, beſides Nine Pence per Mile, which the Bringer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves has received from the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy.

CLAUSE XII.
Slaves after lying in Gaol Three Months, to be taken out and ſold at Outcry for the Fees: How and to whom the Overplus is to be paid or appropriated.

And if any Slave or Slaves lie in Gaol ſo long as Three Months, ſuch Slave or Slaves is and are to be taken out and ſold at Outcry for the Fees, by the Order of Two Juſtices, and the Overplus, if any be, after paying the aforeſaid Fees and all the above-mentioned Charges, ſhall be returned to the Owner, or for Want of knowing ſuch Owner, to the Treaſurer for the Time being, to remain to the Uſe of the Public till the Owner ſhall appear; and the Marſhal, or his Deputy, ſhall be obliged on Oath to account and pay, once every Year at leaſt, unto the Treaſurer, all ſuch Money that ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſold for, on Forfeiture for every ſuch Neglect, for not accounting and paying the ſaid Money, where no Owner is to be found, after his juſt Fees and Charges of Sale are deducted, Twenty Pounds, for the Uſe of the Public of theſe Iſlands, to be recovered as hereafter ſet down in this Act.

CLAUSE XIII.
Any Perſon taking up a Runaway, knowing the Owner thereof, ſhall carry the ſaid Slave to the Owner, under a Penalty of 40 Shillings; what is to be paid for ſo doing: On Refuſal Slave to be ſent to the Marſhal.

And it is alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon taking up a Runaway, and knowing his or her Poſſeſſor, either by the Slave's Confeſſion or otherwiſe, ſhall, on Penalty of Forty Shillings, carry ſuch Slave ſo known, or cauſe him to be carried, to his Owner or Poſſeſſor, and not to the Gaol or Marſhal, unleſs the Owner or Poſſeſſor be unknown to him or her; and if any Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall refuſe to pay Three Shillings after taking up ſuch Slave, and Nine Pence per Mile for the Diſtance he or ſhe was taken up at, being brought to him or her, ſhall, beſides the ſaid Fees, forfeit Forty Shillings.

CLAUSE XIV.
Forfeiture on Marſhal refuſing to deliver up Slaves on Tender of his Fees.

And if any Marſhal or Deputy ſhall deny to deliver any Slave in his Cuſtody, on Tender of his due Fees and Diſburſements, he ſhall loſe his Fees, and forfeit Forty Shillings beſides for each Refuſal, and pay as in caſe of wrong detaining another's Slave for each Day detained.

CLAUSE XV.
Slaves not to carry hurtful Weapons out of the Plantation he belongs to without a Ticket, or without Order or Direction of a White Perſon preſent, or ſent on

And be it alſo Enacted, That if any Slave ſhall be taken out of a Plantation to which he belongs with any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Swords, Pikes, or Lances, or other hurtful Weapons, not having a Ticket from the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave, permitting the carrying the ſame, or not being under the Order and Direction of a White Perſon then preſent, or ſent on ſome Errand to be lawfully executed by ſuch Slave, any Perſon or Perſons may ſeize ſuch Slave, with the Arms and Weapons, or the Arms or Weapons diſtinctively, and

and carry the Offender and Arms, or either, before a Juſtice, who ſhall order the Arms to be forfeited, and the ſame are hereby declared forfeited to the Perſon or Perſons ſeizing the ſame, unleſs the Perſons claiming ſhall pay the Sum of Thirty Shillings for the Redemption thereof, and the tranſgreſſing Slave receive Thirty-nine Stripes on his bare Back, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtice, in his Diſcretion, ſhall be pleaſed to inflict; but in caſe a Ticket was given for carrying the Arms, and the ſame proved to have been loſt, or to have been taken from the Slave, or if the Slave ſhall be proved to be on that Day attendant on his Maſter, and carrying his Arms to the Place or Rendezvous of public Duty, or returning Home with the ſame, then upon Oath thereof made before a Magiſtrate by an Owner, Renter, Overſeer, or White Servant, the Arms ſhall be returned exempt from Forfeiture, and all Charges whatſoever.

ſome Errand, to be lawfully executed by ſuch Slave:
The Weapon to be forfeited;
for what it may be redeemed.

And be it alſo Enacted, That if any Perſon whatever ſhall hereafter ſell, barter, or give to any Slave, any Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, or other hurtful or offenſive Weapon, except thoſe uſually given for Watchmen, or by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being in theſe Iſlands, for the Uſe, Service, or Defence of the ſame, by and with the Conſent of the Council (and, ſhould Time permit, in caſe of Invaſion or Inſurrection, of the Aſſembly) thereof, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall forfeit from Ten to Fifty Pounds Currency, according to the Nature of the Offence, to be recovered by One Juſtice, and placed in the Treaſury for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Forts and Fortifications.

CLAUSE XVI.
Offenſive Weapons not to be given to Slaves, except ſuch as are uſually given to Watchmen, unleſs by Order of the Commander in Chief, &c.
The Forfeiture, &c.

And if any Slave ſhall have wilfully murdered any Perſon whatſoever, and the Owner or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Negro or other Slave or Slaves ſhall conceal or neglect to proſecute either or all of the guilty Perſons within Three Months after the Murder, then and in ſuch Caſe, if any other Perſon ſhall proſecute the Slave or Slaves for ſuch Crime, and he, ſhe, or they, be convicted thereof, the Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit and pay full Value of ſaid Slave or Slaves to the Perſon or Perſons proſecuting, and the Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall be and is hereby debarred from receiving from the Treaſury any Money or other Conſideration for the Slave or Slaves ſo convicted or executed, any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary hereof in anyways notwithſtanding; and any Juſtice may iſſue his Warrant, directed to Two or more Freeholders, to value and appraiſe the proſecuted and convicted Slave or Slaves; and in caſe the Owner or Poſſeſſor ſhall refuſe to pay the Sum ſo valued, and appraiſed, to iſſue his Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Owner or Poſſeſſor, to make full Payment and Satisfaction to the Proſecutors aforeſaid.

CLAUSE XVII.
The Owner of any Slave committing Murder, concealing or neglecting to proſecute ſaid Slave for ſuch Crime for Three Months, and the Slave ſhall be convicted thereof, on Proſecution of ſome other Perſon, the Proſecutor and not the Owner to receive the Value of the Slave convicted.

And by the Authority aforeſaid be it Enacted, That no Owner or Poſſeſſor of Negroes or other Slaves ſhall permit them or either of them to go out of their reſpective Plantations or Homes (except ſuch as they appoint to attend their Perſons), without a Ticket ſigned by the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Manager, or Overſeer, or ſome other White Perſon dwelling on the Eſtate, ſpecifying the Time of Abſence allowed the Slave or Slaves: Provided nevertheleſs, that it is hereby permitted and allowed to all Negro and other Slaves to paſs unmoleſted to Market, and to return to their Habitations on Sundays and other Days, from the riſing of the Sun till Eight o'Clock at Night; and if any Owner or Poſſeſſor of a Plantation, or a Manager dwelling thereon, in the Abſence of the Proprietor or Renter, ſhall find any Slave or Slaves on ſaid Plantation without a Ticket, or ſent on ſome Buſineſs from his, her, or their Owner, or the Manager of the Eſtate to which he, ſhe, or they, ſhall belong, it is hereby directed, and the Perſon or Perſons as above named is and are empowered to chaſtiſe the Offender or Offenders by whipping, not exceeding Twelve Stripes or Laſhes; and if any of the Offender or Offenders ſhall be armed with dangerous Clubs, Sticks, or any other hurtful Weapon, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be inſtantly diſarmed, after having received a Correction by ſuch a Number of Laſhes as ſhall be ordered to be publicly inflicted by any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices, before whom the Offender or Offenders ſhall be forthwith brought, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be delivered and ſent to his, her, or their Owner or Employer.

CLAUSE XVIII.
Proviſo.

And no Owner, Renter, Employer, or Overſeer of Negroes, or other Slaves, ſhall ſuffer any Slave or Slaves belonging to or under his or her Care and Inſpection to unreaſonably beat Drums, blow Horns, or uſe any loud or alarming Inſtruments, or allow of great Feaſts and Meetings of ſtrange Slaves in his, her, or their Plantations, or in the Yards of Negro Houſes belonging to his, her, or their Habitations, in any Town within theſe Iſlands, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds Current Money, One Half to be paid into the Treaſury for the public Uſes thereof, and the other Half to the Informer for every ſuch Tranſgreſſion, provided Information of the ſame be made and given upon Oath to One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices, within One Month after the Offence, who is and are hereby empowered to recover and order the Penalty to be immediately paid in Manner aforeſaid.

CLAUSE XIX.
Owners or others not to ſuffer Slaves to beat Drums, or make uſe of loud Inſtruments, or make great Feaſts, or permit the Meeting of ſtrange Slaves in their Plantations, &c.
Forfeiture for offending.
Proviſo.

CLAUSE XX. Owners of Slaves to cauſe their Negro Houſes to be ſearched Once in Three Months for Runaways, and for Drums, Weapons, and ſtolen Goods, &c. &c.

And every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family ſhall, and is hereby required to cauſe every and all his or her Negro Houſes to be ſearched once in every Three Months for Runaways, for Clubs, miſchievous Weapons, and unlawful Drums, for Cloths and other Goods not honeſtly or legally procured, and all Goods or Cloths whatſoever found, which may be ſuſpected to be ſtolen or illegally attained ſhall be ſeized, and Notice thereof given to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, within Six Days after, who ſhall advertiſe the ſame; ſo that the Perſon or Perſons from whom ſuch Articles might have been ſtolen, by declaring the Marks or deſcribing their Goods (which Deſcription correſponding with thoſe found) may have the ſame returned free from all Coſts and Charges; and upon Information given before One or more Juſtices, by any credible Teſtimony, of the Non-obſervance of this Requiſition, the Defaulter or Defaulters therein ſhall forfeit and pay Five Pounds Current Money for each Neglect, to be recovered by Warrant or Order of the Magiſtrate before whom the Information ſhall be lodged.

CLAUSE XXI. Upon the Information of a Slave hearing other Slaves ſpeaking Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or propoſing Voyages or Means of Eſcape to a Foreign Colony, or having or preparing to procure warlike Inſtruments (except thoſe allowed Watchmen) to a Juſtice, he is to cauſe the Party accuſed to be brought before him, and if he finds the Accuſation juſt, and that the Offender is meditating Meaſures for ſuch Eſcape or Flight, or perpetrating or accompliſhing any Deſign contrary to the Peace, Safety, or Laws, to proceed to the Trial of the Accuſed as a Felon, who, on Conviction, is to ſuffer Death or other Puniſhment, at the Juſtice's Diſcretion; and if ſentenced to die, to be appraiſed and paid for out of the Treaſury; the Informer to have £. 3 from the Treaſury, on a Certificate from One of the Juſtices before whom the Accuſed was convicted, that the Information was well grounded; or otherwiſe, if the Information prove falſe, malicious, or frivolous, the Party informing ſubjected to Corporal Puniſhment.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon the Information of any Slave or Slaves who ſhall hear any other Slave or Slaves ſpeaking Words tending to Mutiny or Rebellion, or propoſing Voyages or Means of Eſcape to the Spaniſh or other Foreign Colonies, or who ſhall have or be preparing to procure any Guns, Powder, Ball, Swords, or other warlike Inſtrument or Inſtruments (except and beſides ſuch commonly allowed to Watchmen) being made unto any Juſtice, he ſhall forthwith cauſe the Perſon or Perſons accuſed to be apprehended and brought before him; and if he find the Accuſation juſt, and that the Offender or Offenders is or are meditating Meaſures for Eſcape or Flight to Foreign Countries, or for perpetrating or accompliſhing any Deſigns pernicious and contrary to the Peace, Safety, or Laws of theſe Iſlands, he ſhall proceed to the Trial of the Accuſed as a Felon or Felons, in Manner as is directed by this Act, who ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices, as they ſhall think fit; and if ſentenced to Death, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be appraiſed, and the Amount of the Appraiſement be paid out of the Treaſury to the Owner or Owners, as in ſimilar Caſes of Felony committed by Slaves, who are executed on Conviction thereof; and the Informer or Informers ſhall be entitled to receive from the Treaſury the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money, to be paid on producing a Certificate from one of the Magiſtrates before the Accuſed was or were convicted, that the Information was on ſufficient Ground; but in caſe ſuch Information or Accuſation ſhall not be ſupported, and proves to be falſe, malicious, or frivolous, the Informer or Accuſer ſhall receive ſuch Corporal or other Puniſhment as any One Juſtice before whom the Matter is informed or tried ſhall award, which does not extend to the Loſs of Life or Limb.

CLAUSE XXII. And be it moreover Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, after the Publication hereof, buy any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Syrup, Molaſſes, Wine, or other Strong Liquors, Plate, Wearing Apparel, Houſehold Goods, Horſes, Horned or other Cattle (Goats and Hogs excepted), Building Timber, Cobble or other Boats, from any Slave or Slaves, and ſuch Purchaſer or Buyer be legally convicted of ſuch Tranſgreſſion, ſhall ſuffer One Month's Impriſonment, and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money for the firſt Offence; Two Months Impriſonment, and pay the Sum of Forty Pounds, for the Second; and Six Months Impriſonment, and pay the Sum of One Hundred Pounds like Current Money, for the Third Offence, and ſo on in like Proportion and Degree for each and every future Offence; the One Half of ſuch Fine to be given to the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Perſon or Perſons informing againſt ſuch Offender or Offenders as aforeſaid, and the other Half to His Majeſty, for the Uſes of the Public of theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XXIII. And whereas the Indulgence given by their Owners to Negro and other Slaves, to propagate and reap Cotton on their Plantations, and to expoſe the ſame to Sale within theſe Iſlands, having proved prejudicial to the Intereſts of White Perſons deſirous of cultivating ſmall Plantations or Parcels of Land for the Growth of that Commodity, whoſe Induſtry is liable and expoſed to frequent Injuries by Slaves, who, under their Permiſſion to raiſe that Plant, and to traffic the Product thereof, ſeek Opportunities to ſteal from any Plantations contiguous to their Grounds, and acquire a Sanction to diſpoſe of their Plunder as their licenſed and rightful Property; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, for the Suppreſſion of Thefts of this Kind, and for the Encouragement and increaſing the Number of White Inhabitants and Settlers in theſe Iſlands, That the preſent Crop of Cotton only already planted in the Grounds allotted to Negro and other Slaves, be without Hindrance reaped and delivered to their Owners, who may ſell the ſame for their Advantage and Benefit, for and during the Term of Six Calendar Months after the Publication of this Act, and if after that Limit and Period any Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſuffer or allow any Slave or Slaves whatever to plant Cotton in his, her, or their Eſtate or Eſtates, or Plantation or Plantations, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall forfeit and pay One hundred Pounds Current Money for the Firſt Tranſ-

greſſion,

greſſion, Two Hundred Pounds like Money for the Second, and ſo on in ſimilar Proportion for every future Offence of this Nature, on Conviction before Three or more Juſtices (One of whom to be of the Quorum), or by Indictment or Information before the Juſtices of the of the Peace in any Court of Seſſions, or Juſtices of Court of Oyer and Terminer, which ſhall be held in and for theſe Iſlands; the Moiety of which Fine or Fines for ſaid Offences, ſhall go to the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Informer or Informers, and the other Half to His Majeſty, for the public Uſes of theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XXIV. And be it Enacted, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall impudently ſtrike or oppoſe any White Perſon, any Juſtice, upon Complaint and Proof made, ſhall order a Conſtable to cauſe ſuch Slave or Slaves to be publicly whipped, at his Diſcretion; and if Reſiſtance, ſuch offending Slave or Slaves ſhall have their Noſe ſlit, or any Member cut off, or be puniſhed with Death, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices, always excepting, that ſuch Slave or Slaves do not the ſame by his or her Owner or Employer's Order, or in Defence of his or her Perſon or Goods.

CLAUSE XXV. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons ſuſpected to trade with Slaves for ſtolen Goods ſhall be obliged, on Complaint thereof to a Juſtice, to enter into Bonds of Recognizance with Two ſufficient Freeholders, as Security for the Performance thereof, before Two Juſtices, not to trade or traffick, barter or truck with any Slave or Slaves, contrary to the preceding or any other ſubſequent Part of this Act; and any Perſon or Perſons being afterwards reaſonably ſuſpected of having Goods unlawfully acquired, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be compelled to give Account (and make Proof thereof) at the Court of Seſſions, or any Court of Oyer and Terminer which ſhall be hereafter held in and for theſe Iſlands, how he became poſſeſſed of the ſame, otherwiſe his Recognizance ſhall be and is hereby forfeited.

CLAUSE XXVI. And any and every of His Majeſty's Juſtices may, and is and are hereby impowered to grant a Commiſſion for ſuch limited Time as he or they in his or their Diſcretion ſhall think fit, to any White or other Free Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, authorizing him or them to take to his or their Aſſiſtance ſuch other White or free Perſon or Perſons as ſhall offer themſelves, together with a ſufficient Number of truſty Slaves, to hunt the Woods and all other Lurking Places in and about theſe Iſlands, and there purſue to take and ſecure any and all ſuch Slave or Slaves as ſhall appear to them, or they may find Cauſe and Reaſon to ſuſpect to be Runaways or Stragglers: And it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Hunters to uſe and exerciſe Muſquets, Cutlaſſes, and other fencible Weapons, whilſt on Hunting as aforeſaid; and to fire upon, kill, and wound any Slave or Slaves appearing to them to be Runaways, who ſhall reſiſt or refuſe to ſurrender, being firſt required to ſubmit, and warned of the Conſequence of Refuſal and Reſiſtance; and the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall not be entitled to any Damages from the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be in the Execution of apprehending ſuch Runaways ſo refuſing to ſubmit and reſiſting, and the Hunter and Hunters ſo killing and wounding is and are hereby indemnified and exempted from any Fine, Forfeiture, or Puniſhment whatſoever for ſo doing, unleſs it can be proved and made appear ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo killed and wounded was known to the Hunter or Hunters, or his or their Aſſociates, ſo killing and wounding, not to be run away, or that the killed or wounded Perſon or Perſons was or were not really a Slave or Slaves, though of a ſimilar Complexion and Colour, or that ſuch killing or wounding was wantonly done, and that there was no Reſiſtance, Refuſal of Surrender, or Cauſe whatſoever to render ſuch killing and wounding unavoidable or neceſſary: Provided always, that the Power herein given to Juſtices ſhall not be underſtood in anywiſe to interfere with the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, or the Power of its Repreſentative here; and that it ſhall be underſtood that all ſuch Parties as ſhall act by Commiſſion or Warrant from the Commander in Chief for the Time being, ſhall be veſted with the ſame Power, ſubject to the ſame Reſtrictions, and entitled to the ſame Immunities, as thoſe authorized to act by Juſtices of the Peace.

CLAUSE XXVII. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the Publication hereof, if any Negro or other Slaves ſhall attempt to take away the Life of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever by Poiſon, or any other unlawful or indirect Means, that then and in every ſuch Caſe ſuch Slave, and his or her Accomplices, Acceſſaries, and Abettors, are hereby declared and made Felons, and being Slaves ſhall ſuffer Death accordingly, and the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves condemned, as in the foregoing Part of this Act provided, ſhall be paid the Value appraiſed out of the Treaſury.

CLAUSE XXVIII. And be it alſo Enacted, That in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall take away any Slave or Slaves, or delude or entice him, her, or them away from the Owners or Poſſeſſors thereof, and endeavour to carry any or all of them off theſe Iſlands, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and excluded the Benefit of Clergy; and any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall hire or employ any Negro or other Slave in any Work or Labour whatever, without previouſly having a perſonal

perſonal Conſent, or written Licence, from the Owner or Poſſeſſor for that Purpoſe, ſhall, on Proof thereof made before One Juſtice, by his Order, pay unto the ſaid Owner or Poſſeſſor (for each Slave, if Tradeſman, Sailor, Sempſtreſs, or Waſher) One Pound and Thirteen Shillings, and for other Callings or Denominations Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours the Slave ſhall be abſent from the Owner or Poſſeſſor; and on Proof of the ſaid Slave being perſuaded or enticed to be ſo hired and employed, or to quit, without Leave or Conſent, his Poſſeſſor's Duty, the Perſon in whoſe Service the Slave ſhall be found ſhall pay, by like Order and Direction, double the Penalty for every Twenty-four Hour's Abſence; and if any Perſon ſhall detain any Runaway Slave who ſhall be apprehended longer than Twenty-four Hours, without ſending the ſame (if he or ſhe can by any Ways be known to whom belonging) to the Owner or Poſſeſſor, or without delivering the Slave to the Marſhal, or his Deputy, to be dealt with as herein is directed, ſhall pay to the Poſſeſſor or Owner, by Order alſo of a Juſtice, Twelve Shillings for each common Slave, and for every Slave of ſuperior Quality Twenty-four Shillings per Diem, as long as detained, whoſe Qualifications ſhall be decided by the Magiſtrate; and if the Slave be entertained or employed in any Work during the Detention after ſaid Twenty-four Hours, the Employers ſhall, by ſimilar Award, pay One Pound and Thirteen Shillings for every common Slave, and Three Pounds and Six Shillings for each Slave of ſuperior Quality, for every Twenty-four Hours Abſence, to the Owner or Poſſeſſor.

CLAUSE XXIX.

For the effectual Suppreſſion of a prevalent and injurious Cuſtom, for hiring and employing Slaves, under the Sanction of their being permitted to go about the Towns and Country to hire themſelves out, to take their own Liberty, and pay the Proprietor for their Time, by which Means many Slaves, who were actually Runaways, under Pretence of working our, or being at Liberty to hire themſelves, have been employed unknown to their Owners, and often Robberies are commmitted by ſuch Slaves: And furthermore, for Encouragement to an Eſtabliſhment from which great Utility is to be derived to the Commtunity in the Intercourſe of Buſineſs, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Owners, Renters, or others legally concerned therein, who ſhall be diſpoſed to employ their Slaves as Porters to carry Burthens, or convey Letters, Packets, or Meſſages to and from any Part of the Iſlands, ſhall, from and after the Publication of this Act, be enjoined to give in the Names of ſuch Slave or Slaves to be employed, to the Treaſurer or his lawful Deputy of theſe Iſlands, who is hereby required to receive and inſert the ſame, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners, in a Book or Regiſtry to be duly kept for that Purpoſe, together with the limited Time the Slave is to ſerve in that Capacity, who is to be furniſhed by the Treaſurer, at the Expence of the Owner or Owners, with a Badge made of Lead or any other Metal, on which the Word 'Porter,' together with his and the Name of the Iſland whereto he belongs, ſhall, in Capital Letters, and the Number of the Ticket in large Figures, be ſtamped, engraved, or inſcribed, which he ſhall continually, during the Hours of Duty, wear hung round his Neck, or on ſome conſpicuous Part of his Body, denoting the Licence for exerciſing his Trade; and every Porter, for each Day's Hire, ſhall receive Four Shillings; and for each Burthen under the Weight of Twenty Pounds, and for each Packet, Letter, or Meſſage which he ſhall convey to or from any Part within the Precinct of the Town, he ſhall receive Nine Pence; and for all Burthens exceeding Twenty Pounds, at and after the Rate of One Farthing for every Pound over and above the Twenty Pounds; and for all Burthens of and under Twenty Pounds Weight, Packets, Letters, or Meſſages, which he ſhall faithfully and expeditiouſly carry and convey into the Country, he ſhall receive a Gratuity at and after the Rate of Nine Pence for the firſt Mile, and Six Pence for every Mile after; and if any ſuch Porter ſhall refuſe to attend, and be at the Point known by the Name of Purcell's Point, in the Road Town at Tortola, and in the Valley at Spaniſh Town, and at Great Harbour at Joe's Van Dykes, which Places are hereby appointed to be Stands or Rendezvouſes, from Sun-riſe in the Morning to Sun-ſet at Night, throughout the Year, or to work by the Day or Job, as ſhall be required, within the Times allotted, or ſhall demand, by Agreement before-hand, or after the Labour done, any exorbitant Price moreover than is herein ſtipulated, it ſhall be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to hear a Complaint for ſuch Refuſal to work, or exorbitant Hire taken or demanded, and to puniſh ſuch offending Perſon at Diſcretion, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence; and if any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Muſtee, ſhall be inclined to become Porters, and ſubmit to and qualify under the Regulations and Reſtrictions enjoined in this Act, the Treaſurer or his Deputy is hereby authorized and requited to receive and regiſter the Names of any or all ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and to diſtribute Badges accordingly, Fifty of which are forthwith after the paſſing of this Act to be provided, which ſhall be the ſtipulated Number of Perſons to be employed under the Denomination of Porters; and every and all Perſon or Perſons (not being Whites) who, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ſhall after Publication preſume to act or labour in that Vocation, on Conviction thereof being made before Two Magiſtrates, ſhall for the Firſt Offence forfeit Five Pounds Current Money, for the Second Ten Pounds, and for the Third Twenty Pounds like Money, and ſuffer Impriſonment for ſuch Time, or other Correction, as the Juſtices at their Diſcretion ſhall inflict; and each and all Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, or Perſon or Perſons

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any Way concerned, who ſhall in Violation to this Law allow or countenance any Slave or Slaves to do or perform the Work or Trade of a Porter, but under and purſuant to the Requiſitions and Obſervances herein directed, ſhall, on Conviction thereof made before Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, alſo forfeit, for the Firſt Five Pounds, for the Second Ten Pounds Current Money, which ſhall be doubled for every ſucceeding Offence, and the Slave or Slaves ſhall moreover receive any Number of Stripes which the Magiſtrate ſhall be pleaſed to order, according to the Nature of the Offence; and the Fines incurred in caſe of Non-compliance are hereby directed to be levied by Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal or his Deputy, under the Hands and Seals of the Juſtices who ſhall hear and determine the Complaint, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods; and for Want of Goods whereon to levy, the Offender ſhall be committed to the Gaol of theſe Iſlands, and there to remain until the next Court of Seſſions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, where they may be further dealt with as ſhall be ordered by the Court; and all Monies which ſhall be received from the Forfeitures as aforeſaid ſhall go and enure, the one Half to the Informer, and the other Half to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, to be diſpoſed of as the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and the Council and Aſſembly, ſhall think fit.

CLAUSE XXX.

Whereas many Miſchiefs and Inconveniences have ariſen and do daily happen from the maintaining and encouraging of ſundry idle, looſe, and diſorderly Muſtees, Mulattoes, and Negroes, as well Free as Slaves, in their diſhoneſt and diſſolute Courſe of Gaming, to the circumventing, deceiving, cozening, and debauching of many of the younger and better Sort, particularly thoſe entruſted with Goods and Effects belonging to their Employers or Owners, and to the Loſs of the ſame, and the valuable Time which ought to be exerciſed in more conſiſtent and laudable Employments, according to their reſpective Callings and Duties: And for the Prevention and Diſcontinuance of this Evil, which alſo tends to promote frequent Robberies and Thefts, to ſupport the Practitioners under their Loſſes at Play, and in their future Ability to purſue their deſtructive Practices of unlawful Games; Be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within theſe Iſlands ſhall after the Day of the Date hereof be convicted before any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices, by One or more Evidence, of receiving, entertaining, or encouraging, in his, her, or their Habitation or Dwelling, or within the Plantation where he, ſhe, or they ſhall be Proprietor or Proprietors, Renter or Renters, Reſident or Reſidents, in any other Capacity, any Muſtee, Mulatto, or Negro, at any Time or Times, for the Promotion or Sufferance of any Play at or with Cards, Dice, Billiards, Tables, Skittles, Shovelboard, Quoits, Nine Pins, or in or by Cock Fighting, or any other Game or Games whatever, he, ſhe, or they, being White, ſhall forfeit for the Firſt Fifty Pounds, for the Second Seventy-five Pounds Current Gold and Silver Money of theſe Iſlands, and on every Repetition after of the Offence the Offender or Offenders ſhall be fined in double the laſt-mentioned Sum, and be moreover bound to appear at the next Court of Seſſions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, which ſhall be held for theſe Iſlands, after Conviction thereof, to be further dealt withal by the Juſtices of the Court, who are hereby empowered to impoſe any Mulct, not leſs than One hundred Pounds, nor more than Two hundred Pounds, and in caſe of Inability to comply by Payment of the Fine, to ſuffer Impriſonment, or ſuch Corporal Corrections as the Court ſhall enjoin; and ſhould the Place of Rendezvous be detected in the Houſe or Dwelling of any Free Negro, Muſtee, or Mulatto, the Owner thereof ſhall be ſubject to any Fine the Magiſtrates ſhall think proper to impoſe, not leſs than Fifty nor more than Seventy-five Pounds, over and above the Sum of Thirty Pounds, which every Free Muſtee, Mulatto, or Negro preſent ſhall forfeit, and ſuch Corporal Correction as the Juſtice in his Diſcretion ſhall order, not exceeding Thirty-nine Stripes for the Firſt, or Fifty for any ſucceeding Offence; and all Slaves of every Denomination found Gaming ſhall be publicly puniſhed by Whipping, Pillory, or Impriſonment, as the Magiſtrate before whom convicted ſhall direct; and all Monies to be derived from the aforeſaid Forfeitures ſhall be levied by Warrant of the Magiſtrates, under their Hands and Seals, before whom the Offender or Offenders ſhall be convicted, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, and when recovered the One Half to go to the Informer, and the other Half to be paid into the Treaſury, to be appropriated to the Uſe of His Majeſty's Forts and Fortifications in theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XXXI.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, or Muſtees, ſhall be obliged, in Thirty Days after the Publication hereof, under a Penalty (to be recovered by Warrant of One Juſtice upon Conviction) of Five Pounds Current Money, to be paid, One Moiety to the Treaſury for public Uſes, and the other Half to the Informer of his, her, or their Default (and the ſaid Fine to be forfeited and paid in ſimilar Manner, every Three Months within the Year, until a Compliance with the Requiſitions), to chuſe ſome Patron or Protector, who ſhall be an eligible and creditable Freeholder, and ſhall be by them owned and acknowledged before a Juſtice as his, her, or their Patron or Protector, who may render an Account, and anſwer for the Tenor of his, her, or

their Conduct and Lives, and direct the Converſations and Employments of the ſaid Free Perſon or Perſons, according to the Laws of theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XXXII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future no Free Negro, Indian, Muſtee, or Mulatto ſhall be Owner or Poſſeſſor of more than Eight Acres of Land, and in no Caſe be deemed a Freeholder, always provided that if any ſuch Free People poſſeſs more than Eight Acres in their own Right, they may in Six Months after the Publication of this Act make Sale of the Overplus, or the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and is hereby declared forfeited, and ſhall be ſold, and the Net Proceeds of the Sales ſhall be depoſited in the Treaſury, and be to the Uſe of theſe Iſlands: And be it furthermore Enacted, That if any Miniſter of theſe Iſlands, or Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall marry any Free Perſon to any Slave in theſe Iſlands, ſuch Clergyman or Juſtice ſhall forfeit to the Uſe of the public Treaſury One hundred Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hands of the Governor in Chief, and in his Abſence of the Lieutenant Governor, and in his Abſence of the Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, being the Commander in Chief for the Time being, in Nature of an Execution, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, who ſhall levy the ſame, and the Free Perſon marrying ſuch Slave ſhall pay unto the Owner of the married Slave the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, or be obliged and bound by Two Juſtices to ſerve the Owner or Poſſeſſor Four Years.

CLAUSE XXXIII. And by the Authority aforeſaid, Be it alſo Enacted, That all Free Negro, Indian, Muſtee, and Mulatto Men, ſhall on all Occaſions, when required by Writ from the Commander in Chief for the Time being of theſe Iſlands, or any Juſtice of the Peace, and in Times of Martial Law by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being in theſe Iſlands, or the Commanding Officer of that Department of Militia to which they are inrolled, go in Queſt and Purſuit of Runaway Slave or Slaves, and for every One taken and delivered according to Writ or Order, the Party apprehending ſhall be entitled to a Reward of Two Dollars, to be paid out of the Treaſury or by the Proprietor of the apprehended Slave, agreeable to the Direction of the Commander in Chief, or Juſtice of Peace, or Commanding Officer, who is and are hereby impowered to award and direct the ſame accordingly; and any and every of the aforeſaid Freemen who ſhall be nominated to the Command of the Party going in Search, and ſhall refuſe to execute the Buſineſs of the Commiſſion, as required by Writ or Order, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings, and every and all of the Subordinates in ſaid Party who ſhall refuſe to go in ſuch Purſuit, or obey his ſuperior Officer, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money for each and every Offence, which Fines ſhall be recovered and levied, by Writ of the Commander in Chief, or Magiſtrate, or Commanding Officer, who ſhall have iſſued the Search Warrant or Order, ſhall have nominated the Commander of the Party, and paid into the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, for the Uſe thereof, and any and every Offender ſhall be moreover liable to be tried by a Regimental Court Martial for Diſobedience or other Offences, and be ſubject to ſuch pecuniary Penalties, not exceeding Ten Pounds Current Money, excluſive of Coſts of Court, and in Default of Payment to Confinement, not exceeding Fourteen Days, which the Court by Sentence ſhall inflict.

Sic Orig.

CLAUSE XXXIV. And be it Enacted, That if any Proprietor or Proprietors who ſhall manumiſe or grant Freedom to any Slave or Slaves to evade the Payment of any Tax or Taxes which ſhall be deemed neceſſary and expedient to be or aſſeſſed on them, for the Uſes and Services of theſe Iſlands, by the Legiſlature thereof, or for any Purpoſe whatſoever, ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors ſo manumitting ſhall give good Security on Bond, according to the Satisfaction of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, which ſhall be recorded in the Secretary's Office of theſe Iſlands, for the Maintenance, Subſiſtence, and Proviſion for the liberated People at their Coſt, ſo that none of them ſhall become a Burthen or Incumbrance on the Public, or to pay into the Treaſury Annually the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money for thoſe Purpoſes, otherwiſe any and all ſuch Manumiſſions ſhall be deemed, and is hereby invalid and not good in Law, and the Perſon or Perſons ſo manumitted and unprovided ſhall be conſidered as Vagrants or Stragglers, and be ſubject to ſuch Reſtrictions and Impoſitions as ſhall be hereinafter ſet down and provided.

Sic Orig.

CLAUSE XXXV. And whereas many vagrant Negroes, Mulattoes, and Muſtees daily wander throughout theſe Iſlands, under fictitious Pretenſions of Freedom, without having any fixed Place of Abode, to the great Annoyance of Proprietors of Plantations, and become Nuiſances to the Community in general, by inculcating idle and pernicious Principles into the Minds of their Slaves; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it may be lawful for, and all Perſons are hereby impowered in future to take up and carry before a Juſtice of the Peace every and all ſuch Vagabonds, who hereafter may be found ſtraggling through theſe Iſlands, to render ſome Account of him, her, or themſelves; and if found to be Impoſtors, and Perſons let looſe on the Country without Homes or Means of Subſiſtence provided for them by their Owners, or any Perſon or Perſons intereſted in him, her, or them, he, ſhe, or they

ſhall be ſentenced to receive Corporal Puniſhment at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice, and be impriſoned till ſuch Time as the Owner ſhall make Satisfaction for all Fees and Coſts attendant on the Trial and Sentence of the Offence; and if, in the Courſe of Two Months, no Owner or Owners, or his, her, or their legal Attorney or Attornies, ſhall appear to claim the Property in the Perſon or Perſons ſo committed to Gaol, then, by Order of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Conſent of both Branches of the Legiſlature, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be employed in making and repairing High Roads or Public Paths, in erecting Works on and in the Forts and Fortifications, or doing ſome other Labour of public Utility within theſe Iſlands, and be placed under the Care, Cuſtody, Inſpection, and Direction of Perſons who ſhall be appointed to conduct and ſuperviſe the ſame; and all Perſons ſo condemned to labour ſhall be ſubſiſted during the Term of their Service out of the Funds of theſe Iſlands.

CLAUSE XXXVI.

And, to prevent any barbarous and inhuman Cuſtom which may prevail from manumitting and ſetting free Slaves diſeaſed, blind, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, and at the ſame Time noways providing proper Cloathing, Habitation, and Suſtenance for ſuch Slaves, but ſuffering them to ramble about and beg for Subſiſtence, Be it Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall manumit or ſet free any Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they, or the Repreſentatives of him, her, or them, ſhall provide a proper Houſe and ſufficient Cloathing and Diet for ſuch Slave or Slaves; and if any Slave or Slaves ſo freed ſhall afterwards be found rambling or begging through the Neglect of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, he, ſhe, or they, or their Repreſentatives, ſhall be fined, upon good Proof, by any Two Juſtices of the Peace, in any Sum not exceeding Ten, or leſs than Five Pounds Current Money, One Half to the Informer, and the other to the Uſe of the public Treaſury; and any Perſon or Perſons ſuffering any of their Slaves, blind, diſeaſed, aged, or otherwiſe diſabled from working, to ramble or beg about the Towns or Country, ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame Manner as if he, ſhe, or they had regularly manumitted and neglected to make proper Proviſion as aforeſaid.

CLAUSE XXXVII.

And whereas, from the Vicinage or Nearneſs of theſe to Foreign Iſlands, by which they are expoſed and liable to Foreigners emigrating and colonizing amongſt the Inhabitants thereof, many Dangers and Injuries now unforeſeen may ariſe againſt their inſular Security and Credit, by the too rapid Increaſe of Wealth or other Power of ſuch Coloniſts, or of the Connections they may form with the Reſidents of the ſame Complexion; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Free Negro, Mulatto, Muſtee, or Indian, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall in future purchaſe or acquire, by Bequeſt, or any other Means, or be at any One Time Poſſeſſor, Renter, or Employer of more than Fifteen Slaves, unleſs he or ſhe ſhall, purſuant to Summons from the Treaſurer, or his lawful Deputy, appear in every enſuing Year perſonally before a Juſtice of the Peace, at a Place and Time to be appointed, and there and then upon Oath deliver in to him a juſt and true Account of the whole Number of which he or ſhe does at that Time own, rent, hire, or employ, in his or her own Right, or in the Right of other Perſons, and for every one exceeding the Number herein limited ſhall pay an Annual Tax of Thirty Shillings Currency, over and above the Yearly Poll Tax, to be appropriated to the Exigencies of the Public, in ſimilar Manner with the Taxes raiſed in ſuch Year on other Slaves: Provided nevertheleſs, that no Conſtruction whatſoever of any Part contained in this Act ſhall imply the Inſufficiency of Title to any Land, or to any Slave or Slaves, now held, occupied, or poſſeſſed by any and all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, or Indians, or their Heirs, but that every and all Perſons of that Quality and Complexion, who are in preſent legal Poſſeſſion, ſhall in future as heretofore remain in the quiet uninterrupted Enjoyment thereof, without any other than the uſual and general Exactions, to all Intents and Purpoſes, together with all lawful Privileges and Immunities, as if this Law had never been inſtituted.

CLAUSE XXXVIII.

And be it alſo Enacted, for the more effectual Detection of Frauds committed by Fugitives from the adjacent Governments, under a ſpecious Pretext and Appearance of Freedom, That the Treaſurer or Deputy ſhall twice in the Courſe of Twelve Months iſſue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal to any Conſtable (who is required to duly execute the ſame), to ſummon every and all the reputed Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Muſtees, and Indians, at that Time in theſe Iſlands, to appear before any Juſtice at the Time and Place he ſhall appoint, who ſhall carefully examine and inquire into the Nature, Extent, and Identity, and Legality of their Freedom or Manumiſſions; and he is required to cauſe to be apprehended, and commit every and all Perſons who cannot or will not render a ſatisfactory Account of him, her, or themſelves, to the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, until the ſaid Juſtice ſhall return a Certificate of his Proceedings (which is to be within Three Days after Examination) to the Commander in Chief for the Time being of theſe Iſlands, ſo that the Delinquents may be dealt with and diſpoſed of in Manner aforeſaid, as allotted for Vagrants and Impoſtors, and in caſe of Non-obſervance of the Summons from any and all Juſtices, who is and are empowered and required to iſſue his and their Warrant to the Marſhal, Deputy, or any Conſtable, for apprehending the Defaulter or Defaulters, and when apprehended, to order ſuch Corporal Puniſhment, or pecuniary Fine, not more than Five Pounds, to be depoſited for the public

Uſes

Uſes in the Treaſury, beſides paying all Fees incurred by Reaſon of Default, as he in his Diſcretion ſhall think fit to be inflicted on him, her, or them, according to the Nature of the Offence.

CLAUSE XXXIX. And if any Free Perſon, not being White, ſhall preſume to ſtrike any White Perſon (Servant or otherwiſe) he or ſhe ſhall, by Order of any One Juſtice, on Proof of ſuch Striking or Beating, be ſeverely whipped, at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrate for the Firſt Offence; for the Second Offence whipped and impriſoned alſo, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice; and for the Third Offence ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as is hereinbefore provided for Slaves committing the like Offence or Crime.

CLAUSE XL. And if any White Perſon ſhall ſtrike, beat, or otherwiſe abuſe any Free Negro, Mulatto, Indian, or Muſtee, on Proof thereof made to any Juſtice of the Peace, he or ſhe ſhall be bound over to the Court of Seſſions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, and be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices then ſitting, any Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CLAUSE XLI. And, for preventing Diſorders by thoſe Perſons who ſhall be appointed either by Civil or Martial Law to execute Warrants or Orders, to parade the Rounds for apprehending Runaway or other Tranſgreſſing Slaves, and for ſearching for ſecreted Goods through and in any of the Plantations, Towns, or Houſes, or other Requiſitions, according to the Directions contained in this Act, Be it moreover Enacted, That if any Perſon ſo appointed, commanded, or required, ſhall wantonly break open any Negro Houſe, or beat or abuſe any Slave, but in Purſuit of a Runaway or Criminal Slave flying or reſiſting, and due Notice given to the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Renter, or Manager, being then preſent, having the Care of ſuch Plantation, every Offender ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Complaint and Proof made before any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices, and, by his Order, to be depoſited in the Treaſury for public Uſes.

CLAUSE XLII. And whereas the unwary Indulgences of Proprietors to their Slaves have crept imperceptibly into great Exceſs within theſe Iſlands, by granting them a Licence of owning and purchaſing Slaves and Cattle, by which they become aggrandized, inſolent, and contumacious, diſregarding the neceſſary Decorum which ought to be ſupported in a prudent and well-regulated Police, and moſt probably will be fraught with moſt fatal, ruinous, and deſtructive Events, unleſs timely checked and prevented; Be it by the Authority aforeſaid Enacted, That no Proprietor nor Renter of any Slave ſhall hereafter permit any of their Slaves to buy or keep any Slave, nor Horſes, nor Horned Cattle; and that every Proprietor and Renter ſhall be and are hereby ſtrictly enjoined, within Thirty Days after the Publication hereof, to take into their own Poſſeſſion all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves, and Horned Cattle, as their own Property, the Renter accounting to the Proprietor for the full Value thereof: And if it ſhall be found that any Owner or Renter (or their Repreſentatives) of Slaves owning or poſſeſſing other Slaves or Cattle, contrary to this Act, each offending Perſon ſhall forfeit ſuch Slave or Horned Cattle, and the ſame be ſold, after Conviction before the Juſtices, and the Monies ariſing from ſuch Sales be paid into the Treaſury, for the public Uſes thereof.

CLAUSE XLIII. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That Two Days ſhall be allowed to Negroes or other Slaves, as Holidays after Chriſtmas, and no more, and every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall allow either more or leſs, Sunday not included, ſhall forfeit Fifty Pounds Current Money for every Offence: And to prevent the many Evils ariſing from allowing Slaves too much Time, no Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors, or his, her, or their Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, ſhall allow their Slave or Slaves the Forenoon of Saturday, under the like Forfeiture and Penalty, to be recovered before Two Juſtices; and the Owner or Owners, Renter or Renters, Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors, or his, her, or their Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, is and are hereby required to pay the ſame, in conſequence of Information and Conviction; and the Juſtices are alſo hereby required to iſſue their Warrant, directed to the Marſhal, or his Deputy, on Conviction, who, on Refuſal to comply, ſhall levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender or Offenders, for the Payment of the ſame, together with all Fees and Coſts, the Moiety of which Fine to go to the Informer, and the other Half to the Treaſury, for public Uſes.

CLAUSE XLIV. And whereas, through the too great Indulgence of Maſters, Miſtreſſes, Owners, Renters, and Overſeers of Slaves, or the Ambition of the Slaves themſelves, they have endeavoured to imitate White Perſons in pompous and expenſive Funerals; Be it therefore Enacted, That from henceforth no Slave or Slaves ſhall be buried after Sun-ſet, nor in any other than a plain Deal Board Coffin, without any Covering or Ornament; neither ſhall there be worn any Scarfs or Favours at any of their Funerals; and all Perſons have hereby Power and Authority to ſeize any Slave or Slaves wearing Scarfs or Favours, and to carry them before any Juſtice, who ſhall order the ſaid Slave or Slaves to receive any Number of Stripes not exceeding Fifty,

Fifty, and ſhall take away and give ſuch Scarfs and Favors to the Perſon bringing the Offender before him, for his or her ſole Uſe or Benefit.

CLAUSE XLV. And whereas great Inconveniences do ariſe daily to the Inhabitants, and the Trade of theſe Iſlands hath greatly ſuffered by Perſons ſending Goods and Merchandize about by Way of hawking and pedling, and a Remedy for the Evils accruing therefrom, and future Prevention, ſhould be provided; Be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall hereafter ſend out any Perſon, being Free or Slave, with Salted Beef or Pork, or with Bread or Biſcuit, or with Goods or Merchandize of any Sort, in Baſkets, Boxes, or Trunks, or otherwiſe, to be ſold through the Towns or Country, in the Way of hawking and pedling (except ſuch Salted Beef, Pork, Salt Fiſh, Bread, or Biſcuit, as ſhall be ſold in the Negro Market on the uſual and cuſtomary Days) all ſuch Goods, with whatever Veſſel or Package they ſhall be contained in, ſhall be forfeited to any Perſon who ſhall carry the ſame before the next Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall award them to the Perſon ſo bringing them before him, and give moreover a Certificate of the Proceeding, mentioning the Name of the Perſon from whom the ſame were taken, and to whom they were ſaid to belong, which Certificate, together with this Act, may be given in Evidence upon any Indictment, Information, or Action for Damages, in any Suit or Proſecution againſt the Perſon to whom the ſame ſhall be adjudged; and if a Verdict be given in his or her Favour, or a Judgment by Confeſſion, upon Default or Demurrer, he or ſhe ſhall be allowed Treble Coſts.

CLAUSE XLVI. And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice, Provoſt Marſhal, Treaſurer, or their lawful Deputies, or any Conſtable, ſhall refuſe or neglect to do their reſpective Duties purſuant to this Act, he or they ſhall for every Offence forfeit Twenty Pounds.

CLAUSE XLVII. And be it furthermore Enacted, That all Fines, Fees, or Monies impoſed by virtue of this Act, and not particularly ſpecified how to be levied, if under Five Pounds, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of One Magiſtrate, and all exceeding Five Pounds, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of Two or more Juſtices of the Peace, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and for want of Goods whereon to levy, the Offenders to be committed to the Cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal of theſe Iſlands, and there to remain until the Sitting of the next Court of Seſſions, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, where they may be puniſhed with Corporal Puniſhment, or ſuch other Correction as the Court ſhall order; and all Monies ariſing from the Fines laid and impoſed by this Act, not already diſpoſed of, ſhall go and enure, the One Moiety to the Informer, and the other Half to the public Treaſury of theſe Iſlands, to be appointed as the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and the Council and Aſſembly, ſhall think fit; but if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall think him, her, or themſelves aggrieved by the Determination of any One or more Juſtices of the Peace out of Seſſions, ſuch Perſon or Perſons may have a Re-hearing of his, her, or their Caſe before the Juſtices in Seſſions, on giving Security for his, her, or their Appearance; and in caſe the ſame Appeal ſhall upon Re-hearing be found frivolous, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be puniſhed at Diſcretion of the Juſtices in Seſſions, and ſhall pay Treble Coſts and Treble Fees.

CLAUSE XLVIII. And be it moreover Enacted, That all ſuch Forfeitures and Pecuniary Penalties which may be incurred by a Diſreſpect to the Intention and Inſtitution of this Act, either by Neglect or otherwiſe, and have been deemed expedient to be impoſed in a ſummary Way and Proceſs by the Magiſtrates before whom the ſeveral Offenders were convicted, ſhall be recovered by Warrant of the Juſtice or Juſtices who ſhall try and take Cognizance of the Offences and Crimes, who is and are hereby impowered to and ſhall iſſue the ſame, under their Hands and Seals directed to the Marſhal, or his Deputy, or to ſome One or more Conſtables of theſe Iſlands, to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Defaulters or Offenders, which ſhall be publicly ſold to anſwer the Amount of the Forfeitures and Penalties, and all ſuch other legal Fees and Coſts which ſhall accrue on the Levy and Sale ſo executed; and that all Juſtices, Marſhals, and Conſtables, or other proper Officers, ſhall be for ever exempt and removed from all Proſecutions whatever, in the Execution and Performance of their Duty, in Obedience to the Requiſitions of this Act, wherein no Eſſoign, Imparlance, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

CLAUSE XLIX. And be it alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in every Action, Suit, Indictment, Information, or Proſecution, wherein any Perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for doing any Thing by virtue of this Act, the Perſon or Perſons ſo ſued or proſecuted, his, her, or their Executor or Adminiſtrator, may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act in Evidence in any Court within theſe Iſlands; and if there be a Verdict of ſuch Party proſecuted, the Proſecutor ſhall pay Treble Coſts; and this Act be deemed a Public Act, and all Judges, Juſtices, and Juries, are hereby required to take Notice thereof accordingly.

Dated at Tortola, the Sixth Day of February, in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the Thirteenth Day of May One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-two.

JAMES DAWSON,
Speaker.

JOHN FATICE,
Preſident.

RICHARD MOLINEUX,
Clerk to the Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council the Tenth Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-two.

WM JOHNSTON, Junr.
Clerk of the Council.

Aſſented to by his Excellency the Governor in Chief, at the Government Houſe, in the Road Town, the Sixth Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three.

THOS SHIRLEY.

Publiſhed in the Road Town, Tortola, February the Tenth One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-three, and in the Reſt of the Virgin Iſlands, by

MAU. LISLE,
Deputy Provoſt Marſhal.

Virgin Iſlands, Tortola. } ſſ.

A true Copy from the original Act filed in the Secretary's Office of ſaid Iſlands, taken this Twenty-ſixth Day of October One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, and examined per

S. FLEUTY,
Dy Secretary.

N° 13.

NEVIS.

An Act for the good Government of Negroes, and other Slaves in this Iſland.

WHEREAS divers Negroes and other Slaves have abſented themſelves from their reſpective Maſters, and have and do daily ſeduce others to join them, whereby they are now increaſed to a great Number, and do often commit inſupportable Inſolencies, Outrages, Thefts, and Robberies on the Inhabitants of this Iſland: For the Prevention of which for the future, and the ill Conſequences that may attend it, we, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chief Governor of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, together with the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, do pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, it may be Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave, now abſent from their reſpective Maſters and Owners, ſhall come in and ſubmit himſelf to them, or to any Magiſtrate in this Iſland, within Thirty Days after Publication of this Act, the ſaid Negro or other Slave ſo ſubmitting himſelf ſhall be free from any Puniſhment to be inflicted by this Act, provided always that ſuch Slave hath not committed or been guilty of any Felony or Murder; but if any Negro or other Slave, now abſent from his Maſter, ſhall continue obſtinate, and refuſe to ſubmit himſelf for the Time aforeſaid, the ſaid Negro or other Slave is hereby Outlawed, and when taken ſhall ſuffer Death: And, for the better Encouragement of all ſuch Perſons who ſhall take, apprehend, or kill a Negro, or other Slave outlawed, the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, upon Affidavit made of the Matter of Fact, ſhall pay to the Perſon ſo apprehending or killing, the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money; and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be free and clear from all Damages and Proſecutions whatſoever for the ſame, either in Law or Equity.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall have full Power and Authority to iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending of any Negro or Slave whatſoever, upon any Information or Complaint made, and alſo for the inflicting of any Corporal Puniſhment for Crimes not Capital; but for all Felonies and other Capital Crimes, where Life or Member are in queſtion, it ſhall require Two Juſtices at the leaſt to hear, try, and determine the ſame; at all which Trials the Evidence of Two or more Slaves ſhall be taken, and deemed good and ſufficient: Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that the ſtealing of Turkies, Fowls, any Poultry, or other ſmall Stock of like Value, ſhall not be puniſhed in any Slave with the Loſs of Life or Limb, but any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland may cauſe to be whipt, or other Puniſhment may inflict on the Offender at Diſcretion; and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall award Satisfaction to be made by the Owner of ſaid Slave, to the Party from whom ſuch Stock is ſtolen, and ſhall alſo have Power by Warrant to diſtrain for the ſame, and ſuch Diſtreſs to ſell at public Outcry.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, or other Slave outlawed, ſhall be killed in the taking, or ſuffer Death by virtue of any Clauſe whatſoever in this Act contained, the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be appraiſed by Two Freeholders upon Oath, to be adminiſtered by a Magiſtrate; and the Value of the Slave ſo appraiſed ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland to the reſpective Maſters or Owners, provided that ſuch Appraiſement be made within Ten Days after the Death of ſuch Slave: Provided alſo, that if any ſuch Negro ſhall be appraiſed at a greater Value than Thirty Pounds Current Money, that no more than the Sum of Thirty Pounds Current Money ſhall be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland to the reſpective Maſters or Owners.

And be it further Enacted, That it ſhall be Felony in any Negro or other Slave to run away with any Boat or Canoe off this Iſland; and if any Perſon ſhall apprehend a Slave run away off this Iſland, and bring and deliver him or her to the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, the Maſter or Owner of every ſuch Slave ſhall pay the Perſon ſo taking or apprehending the Sum of Six Pounds Current Money, if he does not ſuffer Death for the Felony, to be recovered by Suit in any Court of Record; but if ſaid Slave doth ſuffer for the Felony, the Treaſurer of this Iſland ſhall pay him for his Encouragement the like Sum of Six Pounds Current Money out of the Treaſury.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon whatſoever to ſuppreſs and diſperſe any diſorderly Rout of Negroes, or other Slaves got together drinking, quarrelling, or gaming, and to take from them all Knives, Clubs, and other Weapons whatſoever; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall oppoſe, ſtruggle with, or ſtrike any White Perſon or Perſons, ſuch Slave ſhall be whipt, by Order and at the Diſcretion of One Juſtice of the Peace; but in caſe any White Perſon be wounded or maimed by a Slave, it is hereby declared Felony in ſuch Slave, and ſhall be tried and puniſhed as in and by this Act is before directed.

And whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes and other Slaves to meet in great Companies on the Lord's Day, feaſting and drinking, whence Quarrels, Fightings, and Murders frequently ariſe; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall ſell Rum or other ſtrong Liquors on the Sabbath Day to any Negro or other Slave, ſuch Perſon being preſented and convicted at the General or Quarter Seſſions, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Three Pounds Current Money.

And be it further Enacted, for the preventing the ſaid Meetings and Feaſtings, That if any Maſter or other Perſon having the Management of a Plantation ſhall knowingly and willingly ſuffer the Slaves to beat a Drum by the Space of One Quarter of an Hour in their reſpective Plantations, ſuch Maſter or Manager, being preſented and convicted of the ſame, ſhall forfeit and pay on every ſuch Conviction the like Sum of Three Pounds Current Money.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall entertain a Runaway Negro or other Slave, and not give the Owner Notice, or bring and deliver him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, within Three Days after being in his, her, or their Cuſtody, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall for every ſuch Fact (being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices of the Peace) forfeit and pay the Sum of Twelve Shillings per Diem for ſo long Time as ſuch Slave ſhall have been ſo entertained, One Moiety thereof to the King's Majeſty, for the Uſe of the Fortifications of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to the reſpective Owner of every ſuch Slave; and in caſe any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo convicted ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Penalty of Twelve Shillings per Diem, the Two Juſtices before whom the Conviction ſhall be made ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, to levy the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo convicted, by Sale at public Outcry, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Perſon ſo convicted: Provided the ſaid Penalty exceed not the Sum of Twelve Pounds, in which Caſe the Party injured ſhall have Remedy, and recover ſuch Penalty for the King and himſelf, by Suit, Plaint, Information, or Action Qui tam, &c. in any Court of Record in this Iſland, in which no Eſſoign, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparlance ſhall be allowed.

And to encourage the taking and apprehending of all Runaway Negroes and other Slaves, Be it Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall have been run away, or abſent from his Maſter or Owner for the Space of Seven Days, or longer, the Perſon apprehending ſuch Slave ſhall be paid, by his or her reſpective Maſter, the Sum of Six Shillings Current Money; and if the ſaid Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall refuſe or neglect paying the ſame, upon Information made thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace of this Iſland, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby impowered to grant a Warrant to diſtrain on his or their Goods and Chattels, to ſatisfy the ſame, with Coſt; and if the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Slave ſhall not be known, he ſhall be brought and delivered, by the Perſon who apprehends him, to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, who ſhall pay him Three Shillings for the taking, and One Shilling per Mile for as many Miles as the Place where taken is diſtant from the Common Gaol.

And be it further Enacted, That the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall always be paid, by the reſpective Owners of any Slave brought and delivered to him, by virtue of any Clauſe in this Act, whatſoever Expence he hath been at, and ſhall pay him moreover Eighteen Pence per Diem, whilſt in his Cuſtody, the ſaid Marſhal finding and allowing each Slave One Pound of Bread-kind, and One Pound of Fiſh or Fleſh per Diem, out of his ſaid Fees: And if any Negro or other Slave, committed by the Marſhal as aforeſaid, ſhould happen to lie in Priſon for the Space of Three Months, he ſhall be ſold at public Outcry, by Warrant from any Two Juſtices of the Peace, for the Fees and Charges aforeſaid, the Overplus (if any) to be returned into the Treaſury till the Owner of ſaid Slave ſhall appear, to whom the Treaſurer ſhall be accountable for the ſame, all reaſonable Charges being deducted.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Juſtice of the Peace, the Provoſt Marſhal, any Conſtable, or other Officer refuſing or neglecting to do their reſpective Duties in putting every or any Clauſe of this Act in Execution, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal, to be recovered by Suit, Plaint, or Information in any Court of Record in this Iſland; all which before-mentioned Fines and Forfeitures ſhall be One Half to the Informer, and the other to the public Treaſury.

And

And be it further Enacted, for the better underſtanding of this Act, That any Thing therein contained ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any bought Servant, or other White Perſon whatſoever, or Free Negro.

Dated in Nevis, the Nineteenth Day of September One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventeen, and in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

ROG^R PEMBERTON, Speaker.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the 19th Day of September 1717.

SOLOMON ISRAEL, Clk. to the Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council the 19th Day of September 1717.

JOSIAH WEBBE, Clk. to the Council.

Aſſented to in Council the 21ſt Day of October 1717.

W. HAMILTON.

N° 14.

An Act to amend, explain, and make more effectual, an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Firſt, intituled, "An Act for the good Government of Slaves."

WHEREAS there are many Defects in the Law, intituled, "An Act for the good Government of Negroes and other Slaves" in this Iſland, and alſo ſome Neglects in the Execution of the ſame, ſo that the ſaid Act is not effectual to the End for which it was made; we therefore, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain General and Governor in Chief of Your Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, do humbly pray Your Moſt Sacred Majeſty, That it may be Enacted; And be it Enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the ſaid Captain General and Governor in Chief, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all the Clauſes in the ſaid Law now in Force concerning the Government of Negroes and other Slaves, and not hereby altered, ſhall be duly put in Execution, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Law.

And, for the ſpeedier Puniſhment of Perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs the ſaid Law, Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs any Clauſe of the aforeſaid Law, and are by the ſaid Law to be convicted at a General or Quarter Seſſions, and no where elſe, ſuch Perſons ſhall or may, for the Time to come, be convicted before any One Juſtice of the Peace for this Iſland, and may be fined by the ſaid Juſtice according to the Tenor of the ſaid Law; and if the ſaid Fine be not immediately paid, ſuch Juſtice is hereby impowered, by Warrant directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or any Conſtable, to diſtrain on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Offenders; and ſuch Diſtreſs to ſell at public Outcry, to ſatisfy the ſaid Penalties, rendering the Overplus (if any) to the Owner, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas it is a common Practice for Negroes to meet in great Companies on the Sabbath Day, feaſting, drinking, and gaming, whereby Quarrels, Fightings, and Murders frequently happen, notwithſtanding the Penalties impoſed by the ſaid recited Act; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter or other Perſon having the Management of a Plantation, ſhall for the Time to come ſuffer any Feaſt to be made on the Sabbath Day, or any other Time, or ſuffer any Negro Drum, great or ſmall, to be beat for the Space of One Quarter of an Hour at his reſpective Plantation, ſuch Maſter or Manager (being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, by the Oath of One credible Perſon) ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, and in caſe of Refuſal of Payment, the ſame to be levied on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtice, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal,

ſhal, or to any Conſtable; which Goods ſo levied on ſhall be ſold at public Outcry within Four Days, if the Penalty be not ſooner paid, to ſatisfy the ſaid Penalty, with Coſt, rendering the Overplus (if any) to the Owner, the One Half of which Fines ſhall be paid to the Informer, and the other Half to the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; and all Slaves who ſhall make ſuch Feaſts, and entertain ſuch Companies, ſhall moreover be publicly whipped, by Order of the ſaid Juſtice of Peace, and the Owner ſhall be obliged to pay the Charges: Provided nevertheleſs, it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That if the Owner, or other Perſon having the Management of a Plantation where ſuch Feaſt ſhall be made, or Drum bear, ſhall make Oath before the ſaid Juſtice that ſuch Feaſt or Drumming was not by his Conſent or Knowledge, in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Owner or Manager ſhall not be ſubject to the aforementioned Penalty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Conſtable ſhall know or be informed of any great Company of Slaves being unlawfully and riotouſly got together, he is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to take a ſufficient Guard and diſperſe them, and if the ſaid Slaves refuſe to diſperſe by fair Means, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Conſtable to force them to ſeparate, by beating or wounding them; and if any Conſtable ſhall neglect or refuſe to do his Duty herein, in ſeparating ſuch Companies of Slaves, or ſhall know of any Drum, great or ſmall, beaten by Negroes, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, and ſhall not inform ſome Juſtice of the Peace thereof, ſuch Conſtable ſhall (being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, by the Oath of One credible Witneſs) forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money, to be levied and applied in the ſame Manner, and to the ſame Uſes, as other Forfeitures in this Act before-mentioned are to be levied and applied.

And whereas by the ſaid recited Act it is Enacted, that if any Negro or other Slave ſhall ſuffer Death by virtue of the ſaid Act, the Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall be paid for him out of the public Treaſury, not exceeding Thirty Pounds Current Money; but there is no Proviſion made for any Payment to the Perſon whoſe Slave ſhall be murdered, or his Goods ſtolen, whereby many Felonies are compounded, and the Criminals are not brought to Juſtice: For Remedy whereof, Be it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave for the Time to come ſhall ſuffer Death for the Murder of any other Slave, the Owner of the Slave who ſhall ſuffer Death ſhall be paid only the One Half Part of what was allowed by the before-mentioned Act, and the other Half Part ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer to the Owner of the Slave murdered; and if any Slave ſhall ſuffer Death for ſtealing, the Treaſurer is hereby required to pay the Perſon whoſe Goods were ſtolen as much as the Juſtices who condemned the Slave ſhall certify they were worth (provided the Goods ſtolen amount not to more than Half the Value of what the Owner of the Slave who committed the Felony is to receive out of the public Treaſury; but if the Goods ſtolen ſhould amount to more than Half the Value, then the Perſon whoſe Goods were ſtolen ſhall receive the Half Part of what the Owner of the Slave who ſuffered Death was to have received, and no more) and the Remainder to the Owner of the Slave who ſhall ſuffer Death, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And, for the more effectual preventing Slaves who have committed Murder from eſcaping without Puniſhment, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Owner of a Slave who hath committed Murder ſhall privately convey the ſaid Slave away from the Iſland, to prevent and avoid his being brought to a Trial, ſuch Perſon ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, the One Moiety to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, towards defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to the Owner of the Slave murdered, who ſhall recover ſuch Penalty for the King and himſelf by Suit, Plaint, Information, or Action Qui tam, &c. in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in this Iſland, where no Eſſoign, Wager of Law, or more than One Imparlance ſhall be allowed: And if any Perſon who hath a Slave murdered by another Slave ſhall neglect or refuſe to proſecute the Murderer, it ſhall and may be lawful for any other Perſon to proſecute the Murderer, and if he ſhall ſuffer Death for the ſame, the Perſon who proſecuted ſhall receive out of the public Treaſury the Sum which the Owner of the Negro murdered would have been entitled to if he had proſecuted, and the Owner of the ſaid Slave ſhall receive nothing.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave ſhall ſuffer Death for ſtealing Sheep, Goats, or Hogs under the Value of Five Pounds Current Money, but ſuch Slave, ſhall be publicly whipped by the Order of any One Juſtice of the Peace; and the ſaid Juſtice is hereby impowered and required to award Payment to be made by the Owner of ſuch Offender to the Party whoſe Sheep, Goats, or Hogs were ſtolen, with Coſt; and in caſe of Refuſal of Payment, by Warrant to diſtrain for the ſame, and ſuch Diſtreſs to ſell at public Outcry.

And whereas Negroes frequently come from the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's in Bark Logs, Boats, and Canoes, to this Iſland on the Sabbath Day to feaſt and carouſe, and often land ſecretly in the Night in ſome private Bay, where they receive ſtolen Goods, and often clandeſtinely carry away Negroes from the Iſland, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants; Be it hereby Enacted by the

the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negroes ſhall, after Six Weeks from the Publication of this Act, come to this Iſland in any Bark Log, Boat, or Canoe, without any White Man of good Credit with him, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon whatſoever to apprehend ſuch Negro or Negroes, and deliver him or them to the Provoſt Marſhal of the Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to whip ſuch Negroes in the public Market Place, not exceeding Forty Laſhes, and then ſafely to keep them in the Common Gaol of the Iſland until the Maſter or Owner ſhall pay unto the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, Six Pounds Current Money for each Slave ſo taken, for the Uſe of the Perſon who ſhall apprehend them, beſides the Gaol Fees; and if the Maſter or Owner of any ſuch Slave cannot be known, or ſuch Slave ſhall lie in Gaol for the Space of Three Months, then the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, is hereby impowered and required to ſell ſuch Slave at public Outcry to ſatisfy the ſaid Sum of Six Pounds, and all other Charges, and to return the Overplus (if any) to the Owner; or if the Owner cannot be found, to the Treaſurer of the Iſland for the Time being, who ſhall be accountable for the ſame to the Publique of this Iſland, or to the Owner of ſuch Slave whenever he ſhall appear; and the Provoſt Marſhal, or his Deputy, is hereby required, upon putting any Slave delivered unto him as aforeſaid in Priſon, immediately to put up Publication thereof at the Court Houſe Door, and to give a particular Deſcription of the Slave in the Publication; and no Slave put in Priſon as aforeſaid ſhall be ſold without ſuch Publication being firſt made.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slaves ſhall for the Time to come go from this Iſland in any Boat, Canoe, or Bark Log, to any other Iſland, without a creditable White Perſon with them, ſuch Slaves ſhall be publicly whipped by Order of any Magiſtrate; and if any Slave ſhall preſume to be Owner of any Boat, Canoe, or Bark Log, ſuch Slave ſhall be publicly whipped, and the Boat, Canoe, or Bark Log ſhall be burnt by Order of any Juſtice of Peace.

And foraſmuch as Slaves frequently keep Shops in Charles Town, and ſell ſeveral Sorts of Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, Rum, and any other ſtrong Liquors in the Town and in the Country to other Slaves, for which they often receive ſtolen Goods, which is an Encouragement for Slaves to ſteal from their Maſters, and is a Detriment to the Inhabitants; for Remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the Time to come it ſhall not be lawful for any Slave whatſoever to keep a Shop in Charles Town, or to ſell any Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquors, either for themſelves or for their Owners, or for any other Perſons, in any Houſe, or in the public Street, or in the Country; and if any Slave whatſoever ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, keep any Shop, or ſell or offer for Sale any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquor, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, upon Information and due Proof made thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to grant a Warrant, directed to any Conſtable, to ſeize ſuch Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or any other ſtrong Liquors; and the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors ſo ſeized ſhall be forfeited, and ſold at public Outcry, and the One Moiety of the Produce of ſuch Sale (all reaſonable Charges being firſt defrayed) ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, for the Uſe of His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and ſhall be applied towards defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to prohibit any Slave from ſelling or expoſing to Sale any freſh Fiſh, freſh Meat, Poultry, or any Produce or Manufacture of this Iſland (except Rum, or other ſtrong Liquors), any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be ſued, moleſted, or troubled, for putting in Execution any of the Powers contained in this Act, or for doing any Matter or Thing purſuant thereunto, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall and may plead the General Iſſue, Not Guilty, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence.

Dated in Nevis, the Thirteenth Day of June One thouſand Seven hundred and Thirty-ſeven, in the Eleventh Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

Paſt the Aſſembly the 13th June 1737.

JOHN DASENT, Speaker.

Paſt the Council the 16th June 1737.

JOHN BRODBELT, C. C.

Paſt by the Chief Governor, 20th June 1737.

WILLIAM MATHEW.

N° 15.

An Act to prevent Slaves from selling any Thing without a Ticket from their Masters, and to prohibit Slaves planting Cotton for themselves.

WHEREAS Slaves frequently steal Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Poultry, and several other Things, which they expose to Sale, and very easily find Purchasers for such stolen Goods, which is an Encouragement for Slaves to rob and steal, and a great Detriment to the Planters; for Remedy whereof, We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain General of Your Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Nevis, do pray Your Most Sacred Majesty, that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Captain General of His Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the Council and Assembly of the Island of Nevis, and by the Authority of the same, That from the Publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Slave whatsoever in this Island to sell any Thing, except Greens, Herbs, Grass, Wood, Roots, Food made of Roots, Crabs, fresh Butter, fresh Fish, and the Slave's own particular Manufacture, without a Ticket from under the Hand of the Slave's Owner or Manager, specifying the Thing or Things to be sold, and the Quantity of them, the Name of the Slave, and the Day of the Month; and in case any Slave shall offer any Thing (except such Things only as are before excepted in this Act) for Sale without such a Ticket from his Owner or Manager, it shall and may be lawful for any White Person whatsoever to take such Thing away from the said Slave, and convert it to his or her own Use; provided the Thing or Things so taken from any Slave at the same Time exceed not the Value of Seven Shillings Current Money; but if the Thing or Things so taken are more than the Value of Seven Shillings, such Things, and the Slave in whose Custody they are taken, shall be delivered to the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby required to secure such Slave and Things so taken, and give the Slave's Master Notice thereof; for which Notice and securing the Slave he shall be paid Three Shillings Current Money by the Slave's Master; and that the Marshal for the Time being, on Receipt of said Three Shillings, shall deliver the Negro or Negroes, and other Slaves, with the Goods so taken, to their respective Masters or Owners of such Negroes.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Free Person shall purchase any Thing (except such Things only as are before excepted in this Act) from any Slave who hath not a Ticket as is hereinbefore directed, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any Justice of the Peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person whatsoever shall give any Slave a Ticket in his Owner's or Manager's Names, to sell any Thing without the Privity or Consent of such Owner or Manager, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any One Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person shall take away any Thing (except Cotton) from any Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away the Ticket from any Slave (except the Goods mentioned in the Ticket be all sold), or take away any Thing from any Slave which the Slave is permitted by this Act to sell without a Ticket, such Person shall, upon Proof made before any Justice of the Peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the said Justice directed to the Provost Marshal, or his lawful Deputy, or to any Constable; which Fine shall be paid, Part to satisfy the Slave for the Value of the Things taken away, and the Remainder to the Treasurer of this Island for the Time being, and shall be applied towards the defraying the public Charges of this Island; and if such Person hath no Goods and Chattels sufficient to satisfy the said Fine, such Person shall suffer Imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this Island Three Months, if the Fine be not sooner paid: Provided always nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void any Clause, Matter, or Thing contained in an Act made in the Eleventh Year of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend, explain, and make more effectual an Act made in the Fourth "Year of the Reign of King George the First, intituled, An Act for the good Government "of Negroes and other Slaves in this Island," any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And forasmuch as Negroes and other Slaves are not allowed to give Evidence against any White or Free Person; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Per-

ſon ſhall take away any Thing from any Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away a Ticket from any Slave, or take away any Thing from any Slave, which the Slave is permitted by this Act to ſell without a Ticket, and upon Complaint made to a Juſtice of the Peace, the Fact cannot be proved upon ſuch Perſon by any White Evidence, ſuch Perſon ſhall (unleſs he make Oath to the contrary) forfeit and pay in the ſame Manner as is before directed by this Act, upon full Proof made, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas it hath been cuſtomary for Slaves to plant ſmall Quantities of Cotton for themſelves, and under that Pretence ſteal a great deal from the poor Planters, which the Slaves either ſell themſelves, or elſe bring it to their Maſters as the Produce of their own Labour, and their Maſters ſell it for them, or buy it themſelves: Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the Time to come it ſhall not be lawful for any Slave whatſoever, to plant Cotton for himſelf, or to ſell any Cotton on any Account or Pretence whatſoever, either with or without a Ticket, and if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall buy Cotton from any Slave, either with or without a Ticket, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money; and if any Owner or Manager ſhall, for the Time to come, knowingly ſuffer any of his Slaves to plant Cotton for themſelves, or knowingly ſuffer any Cotton to grow in the Land which he allows his Slaves to plant for themſelves, ſuch Owner or Manager being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money; and if any Owner, Manager, or any Free Perſon, ſhall ſell or diſpoſe of any Cotton for any Slave, ſuch Owner, Manager, or Free Perſon ſhall, being convicted thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money.

And whereas ill diſpoſed Perſons may clandeſtinely buy Cotton from Slaves in the Night, and eſcape the Puniſhment intended by this Act, for Want of ſufficient White Evidence; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, upon Complaint made, to grant a Warrant to any Conſtable to bring any Perſon who ſhall be ſuſpected to buy Cotton clandeſtinely from Slaves before him, and if ſuch ſuſpected Perſon ſhall refuſe to make Oath that he hath not purchaſed Cotton from any Slave, nor any Perſon for him, ſuch Perſon ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Fines and Penalties as if due Proof had been made before a Juſtice of the Peace that ſuch Perſon had actually purchaſed Cotton from a Slave, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act, and not hereinbefore applied, ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the Juſtice of the Peace before whom the Offenders were convicted, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, or to any Conſtable of the Iſland, the One Half of all which Fines and Forfeitures (all reaſonable Charges being firſt deducted) ſhall be delivered to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, for the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and ſhall be applied towards the defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Half to the Informer; and if ſuch Offenders ſhall not have Goods and Chattels ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid Fines and Forfeitures, ſuch Offenders ſhall be impriſoned Three Months in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtice.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in Force for Seven Years from the Publication thereof, and from thence to the next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland, and no longer.

Paſt the Aſſembly this Twelfth Day of March One thouſand Seven hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

JOHN DASENT, Speaker.

JOHN PETERSON, Clerk of the Aſſembly.

Paſt the Council, 27th March 1739.

JOHN BRODBELT, C. C.

Paſt by the Chief Governor, 31ſt March 1739.

WILLIAM MATHEW.

N° 16.

N° 16.

An Act to prevent Slaves from ſelling any Thing without a Ticket from their Maſters.

WHEREAS Slaves frequently ſteal Sugar, Molaſſes, Cotton, Poultry, and ſeveral other Things, which they expoſe to Sale, and very eaſy find Purchaſers for ſuch ſtolen Goods, which is an Encouragement for Slaves to rob and ſteal, and a great Detriment to the Planters; for Remedy whereof, We Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Captain General of Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, do pray Your Moſt Sacred Majeſty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Captain General of His Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Nevis, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from the Publication of this Act it ſhall not be lawful for any Slave whatſoever in this Iſland to ſell any Thing, except Greens, Herbs, Graſs, Wood, Roots, Food made of Roots, Crabs, freſh Sea Fiſh, freſh Butter, and the Slave's own particular Manufacture, without a Ticket from under the Hand of the Slave's Owner or Manager, ſpecifying the Thing or Things to be ſold, and the Quantity of them, the Name of the Slave, and the Day of the Month; and in caſe any Slave ſhall offer any Thing (except ſuch Things only as are before excepted in this Act) for Sale without ſuch a Ticket from the Owner or Manager, it ſhall and may be lawful for any White Perſon whatſoever to take ſuch Thing away from the ſaid Slave, and convert it to his own proper Uſe: Provided the Thing or Things ſo taken from any Slave at the ſame Time exceed not the Value of Seven Shillings Current Money; but if the Thing or Things ſo taken are more than the Value of Seven Shillings, ſuch Thing, and the Slave in whoſe Cuſtody they are taken, ſhall be delivered to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, who is hereby required to ſecure ſuch Slave and Things ſo taken, and give the Slave's Maſter Notice thereof; for which Notice and ſecuring the Slave he ſhall be paid Three Shillings Current Money by the Slave's Maſter; and that the Marſhal for the Time being, on Receipt of ſaid Three Shillings, ſhall deliver the Negro or Negroes, and other Slaves, with the Goods ſo taken, to their reſpective Maſters or Owners of ſuch Slaves.

No Slave ſhall ſell any Thing without a Ticket.

Exceptions.

A White Perſon may take away any Thing offered for Sale without a Ticket, from any Slave, not exceeding the Value of Seven Shillings; if above the Value of Seven Shillings, the Goods and the Slave to be delivered to the Deputy Provoſt Marſhal.

Perſons purchaſing any Thing from a Slave, without a Ticket, to pay Five Pounds.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Free Perſon ſhall purchaſe any Thing (except ſuch Things only as are before excepted in this Act) from any Slave who hath not a Ticket, as is hereinbefore directed, ſuch Perſon, upon Proof made before any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money.

Perſons giving a Slave a Ticket, without Conſent of the Owner, to pay Five Pounds.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall give any Slave a Ticket in his Owner's or Manager's Name to ſell any Thing without the Privity or Conſent of ſuch Owner or Manager, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any Juſtice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds Current Money.

Perſons taking away a Ticket, or any Thing when there is a Ticket, to pay Twenty Pounds.

Fines how to be levied.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, in caſe any Perſon ſhall take away any Thing from a Slave who hath a Ticket, or take away the Ticket from any Slave, except the Goods mentioned in the Ticket be all ſold, or take away any Thing from any Slave which the Slave is permitted by this Act to ſell without a Ticket, ſuch Perſon ſhall, upon Proof made before any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtice, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, or to any Conſtable; which Fine ſhall be paid, Part to ſatisfy the Slave for the Value of the Things taken away, and the Remainder to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, and ſhall be applied towards the defraying the public Charges of this Iſland; and if ſuch Perſon hath not Goods and Chattels ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid Fine, ſuch Perſon ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment in the Common Gaol of this Iſland Three Months, if the Fine be not ſooner paid.

This Act not to make void any Clauſe in the Act for Government of Negroes.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make void any Clauſe, Matter, or Thing contained in an Act made in the Eleventh Year of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act to amend, explain, and make more effectual an Act made "in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Firſt, intituled, An Act for the good "Government of Negroes and other Slaves in this Iſland," any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And,

And, foraſmuch as Negroes and other Slaves are not allowed to give Evidence againſt any White or Free Perſon; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Perſon ſhall take away any Thing from any Slave which the Slave is permitted by this Act to ſell without a Ticket, and upon a Complaint made to a Juſtice of the Peace the Fact cannot be proved upon ſuch Perſon by any White Evidence, ſuch Perſon ſhall, unleſs he make Oath to the contrary, forfeit and pay in the ſame Manner as is before directed by this Act, by full Proof made, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Slaves Evidence to be taken againſt Free Perſons, unleſs they clear themſelves upon Oath.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures impoſed by this Act, and not hereinbefore applied, ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, by Warrant from the Juſtice of the Peace before whom the Offenders were convicted, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, or any Conſtable of the Iſland, the One Half of all which Fines and Forfeitures (all reaſonable Charges being firſt duly deducted) ſhall be delivered to the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being, for the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and ſhall be applied towards the defraying the public Charges of this Iſland, and the other Half to the Informer; and if ſuch Offenders ſhall not have Goods and Chattels ſufficient to ſatisfy the Fine and Forfeitures, ſuch Offender ſhall be impriſoned Three Months in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, by Warrant from the ſaid Juſtice.

Fines how levied and applied.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in force for Three Years from the Publication thereof, and from thence to the next Meeting of the Council and Aſſembly of this Iſland, and no longer.

This Act to continue for Three Years.

Dated in Nevis, the Fourteenth Day of June One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine, and in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the 18th Day of March 1748-9.

JOHN DASENT, Speaker of the Aſſembly.

Paſſed the Council the 18th March 1748-9.

HORATIO HERBERT, C.C.

Paſſed by the Chief Governor the 14th of June 1749.

WILLIAM MATHEW.

N°. 17.

MONTSERRAT.

COPIES of ſeveral Acts paſſed in the Iſland of *Montſerrat*, relative to Negro Slaves:

Anno 1679. N° 30.

An Act againſt Negroes wandering, and the Concealers thereof.

WHEREAS there is a general Complaint in this Iſland of the Liberty that Negroes do aſſume to themſelves in wandering from one Plantation to another on the Sabbath Day, and at other Times, both Day and Nighr, by which Means many of the Inhabitants are much damnified by ſeveral Inſolencies, Thefts, and Robberies, which, if not ſpeedily prevented, may very much prejudice the public Welfare of this Iſland; It is therefore Enacted and Ordained, and be it hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future all Proprietors of Negro or Negroes in or upon this Iſland, or Overſeers of Plantations that ſhall have any ſtrange or wandering Negro or Negroes come into his, her, or their Plantations, either by Day or Night, on Pretence of any lawful Occaſions; and any ſuch Negro or Negroes that ſhall, after Notice given unto him or them to repair unto his, her, or their Maſter or Miſtreſs, Owner or Owners, Overſeer or Overſeers of the reſpective Plantations where any ſuch Negro, or Slave or Slaves ſhall ſo loiter, ſhall forthwith take any ſuch Runaway or Wandering Slave or Slaves, and puniſh him or them, and ſend them to the Owner or Owners thereof, Overſeer or Overſeers of the Plantations unto which they belong; and if any Slave or Slaves ſhall conceal ſuch, or harbour any ſuch Runaway or Wandering Slave in his, her, or their Cabbins, ſhall be by the Owner or Owners, Overſeer or Overſeers of ſuch Concealers, forthwith taken before the next Juſtice of Peace of this Iſland, and there, in the Preſence of the ſaid Juſtice, exerciſe the Puniſhment of Forty Laſhes upon the bare Back of him, her, or them, that ſhall ſo conceal any Slave or Slaves; and all ſuch Owners or Overſeers as ſhall neglect ſo to do, ſhall upon Proof thereof be fined Five hundred Pounds of Sugar for His Majeſty's Uſe, towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom in this Iſland to the contrary heretofore had or made in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Anno 1693. N° 36.

An Act to reſtrain the Inſolence of Slaves, and for preventing them from committing any Outrages; as alſo the better ordering ſuch Slaves, &c.

WHEREAS it is notorious that the Negroes not only commit grievous Outrages upon the Inhabitants, by ſtealing and carrying away their Cattle and other Stock raiſed for their Subſiſtence, but are likewiſe in many Places of this Iſland got together in ſuch Numbers as to threaten the Diſturbance of the Peace and Quiet of the ſame; we therefore pray their Majeſties, that it may be Enacted, And it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That henceforward, where any Negro ſhall be taken ſtealing or carrying away Stock, Cattle, or Proviſion, amounting to the Value of Twelve Pence, ſuch Negro or Negroes taken therein ſhall, upon due Proof thereof before the Governor and Council, ſuffer ſuch Death as they ſhall think fit to award; and when any Negro ſhall have any Theft proved againſt him, and the Value not amounting to Twelve Pence Current Money of this Iſland, that then and in ſuch Caſes ſuch Negro ſhall only ſuffer a ſevere Whipping, and have both his Ears cut off for the Firſt Time; but for the Second Offence in the like Nature ſhall ſuffer Death in the Form aforeſaid, the Public paying the Owner for every Negro put to Death the Sum of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar.

And foraſmuch, through the Negroes ſtealing and deſtroying poor People's Proviſions they are quite diſcouraged from planting what they expect not to reap; Be it moreover Enacted and Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon to ſhoot at, and, if poſſible, to kill any Negro he ſhall find digging out, drawing, or ſtealing his Proviſion, provided ſuch Proviſion be not within

Forty Foot of the common Path, and that the Party ſo killing the Negro hath not, in the Hearing of others, expreſſed either Hatred or Malice againſt the Owner of ſuch Negro; for in either Caſes the Owner of ſuch ſhall recover Damages to the full Value of any who ſhall ſo kill their Negro.

And ſince, by the often and frequent Meeting of the Negroes on the Lord's Day, moſt of the Miſchiefs which happen are then by them plotted and contrived; and ſeeing Maſters, Miſtreſſes, and Overſeers, are very negligent in their ſeveral Plantations; Be it therefore further Enacted and Ordained, That no Perſon whatſoever, being Owners or Overſeers, give Leave to any Negro Slave under their Ownerſhip or Charge to depart or leave their Plantations on the Sunday, without a Ticket expreſſing his or their Buſineſs, and whither going, upon Penalty of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar, and having their Negroes ſeverally whipped by the Owner or Owners of ſuch Plantations where they ſhall be found or taken without a Ticket; and any Owner of a Plantation, or Overſeer, who ſhall neglect to puniſh as aforeſaid any Negro without a Ticket, being found in his Plantation, or under his Care or Charge, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar.

And it is further provided by the Authority aforeſaid, That Once in every Month every Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family, ſhall throughout all his Negro Houſes make diligent Search for and ſeize upon all Slaves, Clubs or miſchievous Weapons they ſhall there find, as alſo all ſtolen Goods and Commodities as ſhall be found of any Value, ſhall publiſh the ſame, deſcribing the Quantity and Quality thereof, that thereby the Owners may be the better able to claim it, in order, and upon full Proof made it was theirs, it may be reſtored them; and for Fleſh of any Sort that ſhall be found, the Negro in whoſe Houſe it was taken, unleſs he or ſhe can make it plainly appear they came by it honeſtly, ſhall undergo a Whipping, and have One of their Ears cut off.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That where there are more in Number than One Slave concerned in any heinous or grievous Crimes, as Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houſes or Canes, killing or ſtealing any Manner or Kind of Cattle or Stock, only One of them ſhall ſuffer Death, who ſhall appear to be the greateſt Criminal.

And it is further Enacted and Provided by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Commiſſion Officers within this Iſland are hereby impowered and required, upon Notice by any One to them given of any Number of Negroes got together, and the Place where, immediately upon the ſame to raiſe a ſufficient Number of Men, and with them to purſue, apprehend, and take ſuch Negroes, either alive or dead; and whatſoever Commiſſioned Officer ſhall neglect, or other Perſon refuſe to be aiding and aſſiſting herein, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Two thouſand Pounds of Sugar.

And whereas ſome Maſters and Miſtreſſes, or Overſeers of Plantations, are ſo careleſs as not to put in a Competency of Proviſion for their Slaves, whereby they are often forced to run away, or at leaſt to commit Thefts and Robberies upon their Neighbours; Be it further Enacted, and it is hereby Provided, That all Maſters, Miſtreſſes, and Overſeers of any Plantations within this Iſland, at all Times after the Expiration of Ten Months enſuing the Publication hereof, ſhall have, and always keep, for every Eight Negroes, One Acre of Ground well planted in Proviſions, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer Number, which whoſoever ſhall neglect, after the Ten Months ended, that then at the End of every Six Months, for every Acre ſo wanting, ſhall forfeit the Sum of One thouſand Pounds of Sugar.

And it is moreover Provided and Enacted, That where Two Slaves ſhall fall out and fight, and One maim or kill the other, it ſhall lie at the Perſon's Diſcretion whoſe Negro ſhall be either maimed or killed, whether for the Firſt Offence the Negro who committed the ſame ſhall ſuffer Whipping, or for the latter Death, or to receive ſuch Satisfaction of the Owner of ſuch Negro as the Governor and his Council ſhall adjudge ſufficient.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon ſhall attempt to ſteal or take off this Iſland, in any Ship, Boat, Sloop, Canoe, Bark, Logg, or other Veſſel, any Negro or Negroes ſhall, for offering the ſame, forfeit Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar, or lie in cloſe Priſon for the Space of Six Months; and whatſoever Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſteal and carry off from this Iſland any Negro or Negroes in any ſuch Veſſel or Veſſels as aforeſaid, ſhall and are hereby eſteemed and adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall not have the Benefit of their Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any White ſhall take a Slave, and bring him in dead or alive, if alive ſhall have paid him by the Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar; where dead, the ſame Sum out of the public Stock of this Iſland; and where any Slave ſhall take a Runaway, ſuch Negro

Negro Slave ſhall have Three hundred Pounds of Sugar, either by the Owner or Public as aforeſaid.

And be it moreover Enacted, That any Perſon, upon Loſs of any Cattle, Stock, or other Proviſion, may immediately without going to a Juſtice of Peace, or requiring a Warrant, repair to any Plantation or Plantations whereof he ſhall have Suſpicion, and there, taking the Maſters, Miſtreſſes, or Overſeers of the ſame along with him, ſhall have full Power to ſearch all and ſingular the Negro Houſes, or other Houſes belonging to ſuch Plantation or Plantations, and if Need be to break open any thereof; and any Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Plantation, who ſhall make any Reſiſtance, or obſtruct them therein, ſhall pay to the Party who hath ſuſtained any Loſs double the Value thereof.

And inaſmuch as there are ſeveral Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties before-mentioned in this Act, and not declared where they ſhall be recovered, and how diſpoſed of; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That One Moiety be to their Majeſties, their Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other to the Informer, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record within this Iſland, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, or otherwiſe, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further Provided and Enacted, That any Negro or Slave within this Iſland, that ſhall abſent themſelves from their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Service for the Space of Three Months, and afterwards taken and convicted thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding; the Owner of the ſaid Negro to be allowed him, out of the public Stock of this Iſland, Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, as is before provided in this Act.

Anno 1714. N° 62.

An Act for repealing a certain Clauſe in an Act made in the Reign of King William, intituled, "An Act to reſtrain the Inſolencies of Slaves, and for preventing them "from committing any Outrages; as alſo for the better ordering ſuch Slaves."

WHEREAS, by an Act confirmed by King William of glorious Memory, upon the Thirty-firſt Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and Nine-ſix, intituled, "An Act to reſtrain the Inſolencies of Slaves, and for preventing them "from committing any Outrages, as alſo for the better ordering ſuch Slaves;" it is eſpecially provided for, in One Clauſe of the ſaid Act, "That if any Negro or Negroes ſhall be executed "by ſuffering Death, that the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall receive and be "paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, the Sum of Three thouſand Five hundred "Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar:" And whereas it is now found by Experience (to the great Delay of Juſtice) that ſeveral Negroes having committed great Crimes and Miſdemeanors, whom in all Probability would have ſuffered Death, provided they had been brought to Juſtice, but the Owner or Owners of the aforeſaid Negroes, not eſteeming the aforeſaid Quantity of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar ſufficient and of full Value for the aforeſaid Negroes, have endeavoured to conceal the ſaid Negroes, rather than bring them to Juſtice; We therefore pray Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained, And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Commander in Chief of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Preſident, Council, and Aſſembly of Montſerrat, That every Clauſe, Article, Thing or Things of the aforeſaid Act, in relation to the Payment of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro or Negroes that ſhall be ſo put to Death, ſhall from henceforward, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, be repealed, made void, and of none Effect.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Owner or Owners of any Negro or Negroes which ſhall be ſo put to Death ſhall be paid, from and out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland, ſo much Money or Sugar that any ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall be appraiſed or deemed to be worth, immediately after ſuch Negro or Negroes ſhall have received Judgment to ſuffer Death, which Appraiſement is to be made by the Lieutenant Governor, or Preſident and Council of this Iſland; and ſuch Appraiſement

ment to be entered in the Book of Records of the Council by the Secretary of the Council, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided, That nothing in this Act ſhall be deemed, conſtrued, or taken to repeal or make void any other Clauſe, Article, Thing or Things in the aforementioned Act.

An Act for the further Reſtriction of Slaves, by prohibiting them from planting any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, and from keeping a public Market on Sundays, and for further reſtraining licentious Meetings of Negroes. Anno 1736. N° 110.

WHEREAS it appears that the Laws now in force relating to Negroes and Slaves are not extenſive enough to reſtrain them, and that Lenity and Indulgence, inſtead of producing the deſired Effects, have rather given Encouragement to Robberies and Diſorders, by furniſhing Pretences whereby the Offenders often eſcape Puniſhment: And whereas the Labour and Induſtry of many of the poorer Sort of People of this Iſland is defeated by the Thefts of Slaves, who, under colour of planting Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, and Cocoa for their own Uſe, do often ſteal the ſaid Commodities, to the great Loſs and Detriment of the Planters thereof: And whereas the ſaid Commodities, or any ſtolen Goods or Proviſions may eaſily be diſpoſed of, without the Knowledge of the Owners, at the public Market, which Slaves have been ſuffered to keep on the Lord's Day, whereon great Numbers of them aſſemble in and about the Towns of Plymouth and Kinſale, and other Parts of the Iſland, frequently committing Riots and Diſorders, to the great Terror and actually endangering of the Inhabitants; for preventing therefore, as far as may be, ſuch Abuſes for the future, We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Montſerrat, humbly pray your Moſt Sacred Majeſty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained, And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon whatſoever, Owner or Poſſeſſor of Slaves, that ſhall permit his or her Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland; and if any White Man, Free Negro, or Free Mulatto, ſhall expoſe to ſale any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, ſuſpected to appertain to a Slave, any Juſtice of the Peace may cauſe the Party ſuſpected, and having the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, in Poſſeſſion, to be brought before him, and to make Oath before him, that the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, doth not directly or indirectly belong to any Slave; and if the Party refuſes to make ſuch Oath, any the aforeſaid Commodities ſhall be ſeized by the Juſtice's Order, and become forfeited to the Uſe of the Informer; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, truck for, or otherwiſe receive from any Slave or Slaves, any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall, upon Conviction by the Oath of One credible Witneſs before any Juſtice of the Peace, be bound over by the ſaid Juſtice to their good Behaviour until the next General Seſſions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, and there be fined, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, nor leſs than Five Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; and in caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons be unable, or refuſe or neglect to pay the ſame Fine immediately, then and in ſuch Caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for the Space of Two Months, or elſe be publicly whipped at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices; and the aforeſaid Fine or Fines ſhall be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, or other public Works of this Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negroes or other Slaves ſhall keep any Market within the Towns of Plymouth or Kinſale, or in any other Parts or Places within this Iſland, and ſhall carry or ſell any Proviſions or other Goods in any of the aforeſaid Towns or Places on the Lord's Day, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to take the ſaid Proviſions, or other Goods, from any ſuch Slave or Slaves, and convert them to their own proper Uſe; and the Perſon is hereby further impowered to give ſuch Slave or Slaves a moderate Whipping.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall buy, barter, truck for, or receive any Proviſions or other Goods from any Slave in any of the

aforeſaid Towns or Places, or ſhall ſell any Rum, or Punch, or other Liquors, or any Sort of dry Goods, by barter or otherwiſe, on the Lord's Day, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money for each Offence.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall give Leave to any Slave under his or her Care, Charge, or Ownerſhip (unleſs ſuch as uſually wait on their Perſon) to go to either of the aforeſaid Towns on Sundays, notwithſtanding ſuch Slave carry with him nothing to ſell, without a Ticket, in which Ticket is to be expreſſed his or her Name; and the Conſtables in the ſaid Towns are hereby ſtrictly charged and commanded diligently to examine any Negro or other Slave that ſhall come into any of the aforeſaid Towns on Sundays; and if they have no Tickets as aforeſaid, the ſaid Conſtables are hereby impowered to take up and whip ſuch Slaves, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, and ſhall be paid for their Trouble Six Shillings out of the public Treaſury; but if any of the ſaid Conſtables ſhall be remiſs, or neglect their Duty herein, he or they ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence Forty Shillings Current Money.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Iſland, being thereupon reſident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation, and where none ſuch reſident on the Plantation, then if any Manager of any ſuch Plantation, and having the Care thereof, and thereon reſident and being at Home, or if any Overſeer, being at Home, and the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter happens to be abſent from Home, ſhall ſuffer any Slave to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Caſks, or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments for the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slaves, in his, her, or their Plantation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Offence, unleſs they ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after the ſame begins, provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Iſland, within Three Weeks after the Offence committed.

And it is alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Crime done by any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and for all Evidences; if the ſaid Juſtice finds ſuch Crime not capital, he may appoint public Correction of ſuch Slave, according to Diſcretion, but if the Crime be very heinous, then the ſaid Juſtice ſhall commit the ſaid Offender to Priſon to be tried by the Council as uſual.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures in this Act ſpecified, and not declared how and in what Manner to be levied and diſpoſed of, ſhall be recovered by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace to any Conſtable, if not above Six Pounds, and by Warrant from Two Juſtices for any Fine exceeding Six Pounds, which Conſtable is hereby fully empowered to execute the ſaid Warrant, and to take ſuch Fees as ſhall be thought reaſonable and ſufficient by the ſaid Juſtices; One Half of ſuch Fines ſhall be and enure to the Informer, the other Half ſhall be to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, towards carrying on the Forts and Fortification, or other public Works of this Iſland.

Anno 1779. N° 209.

An Act to prevent the purchaſing of Cotton from Slaves, and alſo ſtolen Cotton from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; alſo laying a Penalty on Perſons who ſhall ſuffer their Slaves to plant and gather Cotton, or who ſhall purchaſe Cotton from Slaves.

WHEREAS the Laws now in force in this Iſland, prohibiting Slaves from planting Cotton, have been found to be ineffectual for anſwering the Purpoſes thereby intended; Slaves not only continue to plant Cotton, notwithſtanding the aforeſaid Prohibitions, but frequently vending ſtolen Cotton to White Perſons and others in the ſaid Iſland, to the great Prejudice of the White Planters thereof:

And whereas Cotton Wool is the Commodity by which the Poor of this Iſland are principally ſupported; for preventing therefore as far as may be ſuch Abuſes, and the ſaid Injury done the poor Inhabitants of this Iſland for the future, and for the encouraging the planting of Cotron in this Iſland by the poor Inhabitants thereof, We Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Montſerrat, humbly pray Your Moſt

Moſt Sacred Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, every Perſon and Perſons lading on Board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Roads in this Iſland any Cotton Wool, as of the Growth or Product of this Iſland, ſhall, before the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, procure an Affidavit ſigned and ſworn to before ſome Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid Iſland, either by the Grower, Maker, or Shipper, of ſuch Cotton, or his or their known Agent, Manager, Overſeer, or Apprentice, expreſſing the Number (which Number ſhall not be expreſſed in Figures, but ſpecified in full Length in Words at large) and Marks of the ſaid Bags or Packages, and deſcribing the Name or Names of the Plantation or Plantations, Land or Lands where the ſame grew or were produced, which Affidavit ſhall be atteſted, under the Hand of the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, to have been ſworn to in his Preſence, who is hereby required to do the ſame without Fee or Reward; and which ſaid Affidavit ſhall be delivered to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, who is hereby directed to receive the ſame without Fee or Reward, previous to the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel.

And whereas Cotton Wool is ſometimes imported into the ſaid Iſland from Colonies belonging to His Majeſty, or from Foreign Colonies, in order to be exported to Great Britain or elſewhere; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch Cotton Wool ſhall be actually imported into, and landed in this Iſland, and ſhall be afterwards ſhipped and loaded on Board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Ports of the ſaid Iſland, every Perſon ſo ſhipping or loading the ſaid Cotton Wool ſhall, before the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, produce and deliver to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, an Affidavit ſigned and ſworn to before ſome Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid Iſland by ſuch Shipper, or his or their known Agent or Factor, expreſſing the Number and Marks of the ſaid Bags or Packages, and that the ſame is not of the Growth of this Iſland, which Affidavit ſhall be atteſted under the Hand of the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, to have been ſworn to in his Preſence, who is hereby required to do the ſame without Fee or Reward; and which ſaid Affidavit ſhall be delivered to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, who is hereby directed to receive the ſame without Fee or Reward, previous to the clearing out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel.

And whereas ſome Perſons in the ſaid Iſland, notwithſtanding the Penalty impoſed by an Act of this Iſland on ſuch Owners or Poſſeſſors of Slaves as ſhall permit their Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſtill permit their Slaves to plant and gather Cotton for the Uſe of ſuch Slaves, to the great Detriment of the White (more particularly to the poor) Planters thereof; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, Owner or Poſſeſſor, or Owners or Poſſeſſors of Slaves, that ſhall permit his, her, or their Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Cotton for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland, over and above the Sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland already impoſed by virtue of an Act of the ſaid Iſland in ſuch Caſe made and provided; which ſaid Sum of One hundred Pounds ſhall be recovered as is directed by the aforeſaid Act.

And, in order to prevent as far as may be the purchaſing of Cotton from Slaves in the ſaid Iſland, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons in the ſaid Iſland ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, purchaſe from any Slave or Slaves in the ſaid Iſland any Cotton Wool, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, on being convicted thereof by Oath before any Magiſtrate of the ſaid Iſland, by the Oath of One credible Witneſs, ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds Current Money of the ſaid Iſland, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas of the ſaid Iſland; which ſaid Sum of One hundred Pounds, and alſo the other Penalties hereby impoſed, ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer of this Iſland, to be applied to the Repairs of the Forts and Fortifications thereof.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where there ſhall be probable Cauſe to ſuſpect that any Perſon hath purchaſed ſtolen Cotton from any White or other Perſon, or Cotton from Negroes, which hath been planted and gathered by Negroes, that on Information thereof to any Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid Iſland, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice, and he is hereby required ſo to do, to ſummon the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be ſuſpected to have purchaſed ſuch Cotton to appear before ſuch Juſtice of the Peace to prove, either by the Oath of ſuch reſpective Perſon, or that of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, how he came by ſuch Cotton; and in caſe the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be ſuſpected of having purchaſed ſuch Cotton in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or omit to give ſuch Proof, that then and in ſuch Caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, and he is hereby required to iſſue his Warrant, under his Hand and Seal, againſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons, commanding him, her, or them, to appear before him, in reaſonable Time, to ſhew Cauſe why the aforeſaid Penalty herein-

before impoſed on the Purchaſers of ſtolen Cotton, or Cotton planted and gathered by Negroes for their own Uſe, ſhould not be levied on ſuch Perſon or Perſons Goods and Chattels, Lands or Tenements, or in Default thereof, why Execution ſhould not iſſue againſt the Body or Bodies of ſuch Perſon or Perſons; and in caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo ſummoned ſhould neglect or refuſe to attend at the Time to be mentioned in ſuch Warrant, then, on Oath made of the Service of ſuch Warrant or Summons, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Magiſtrate, who is hereby required to do the ſame, to iſſue an Execution under his Hand and Seal, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal of the ſaid Iſland, or his lawful Deputy, directing him to levy the ſaid Penalty, with all reaſonable Coſts, on the Goods and Chattels, Lands or Tenements of ſuch Perſon, and for Want thereof, to take the Body or Bodies of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and him, her, or them, to keep in Cuſtody, in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, for the Space of Three Calendar Months, unleſs in the mean Time the ſaid Penalty and reaſonable Coſts are paid and ſatisfied.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon or Perſons ſwearing falſely in any Affidavit required to be taken by this Act ſhall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury, and be deemed liable to be proſecuted in all Reſpects as Perſons guilty of Perjury are in Great Britain, any Thing herein contained to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas many Perſons may have purchaſed Cotton before the Publication of this Act, it is Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Purchaſer or Purchaſers ſhall not be liable to the Penalties inflicted by this Act, provided ſuch Purchaſer or Purchaſers ſhall procure and deliver to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Iſland, an Affidavit ſigned and ſworn to before ſome Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid Iſland, that the ſaid Cotton was purchaſed by him, her, or them, before the Publication of this Act.

Dated in Saint Chriſtopher's, this Twenty-ſeventh Day of March, in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-nine.

Read and paſſed the Aſſembly this 26th Day of March 1779.
RICHARD SYMONS, Clerk to the Aſſembly.

Read and paſſed the Council this 26th Day of March 1779.
WILLIAM BRADE, Clerk to the Council.
THOMAS MARCUM, Speaker pro tempore.

Saint Chriſtopher's. Paſſed the Governor in Chief this 27th Day of March 1779.
WILLIAM MATHEW BURT.

Publiſhed in the Town of Plymouth, the 6th of April, in the Year of our Lord 1779.
NATHANIEL HARRIS, D. P. M.

Recorded this 14th Day of April 1779.

A Copy of all the Acts now in force in the Iſland of Montſerrat for the Government and Management of Slaves.

Extracted by
EDWARD B. WYKE,
Deputy Secretary and Regiſter of Montſerrat,
September 15th, 1788.

N° 18.

An Act to reſtrain the Inſolencies of Slaves, and for preventing them from committing any Outrages; as alſo the better ordering ſuch Slaves, &c.

WHEREAS it is notorious, that the Negroes not only commit grievous Outrages upon the Inhabitants, by ſtealing and carrying away their Cattle and other Stock raiſed for their Subſiſtence, but are likewiſe in many Places in this Iſland got together in ſuch Numbers as to threaten the Diſturbance of the Peace and Quiet of the ſame; We therefore pray their Majeſties, that it may be Enacted; And it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That henceforward, where any Negro ſhall be taken ſtealing or carrying away Stock, Cattle, or Proviſion, amounting to the Value of Twelve Pence, ſuch Negro or Negroes taken therein ſhall, upon due Proof thereof before the Governor and Council, ſuffer ſuch Death as they ſhall think fit to award; and when any Negro ſhall have any Theft proved againſt him, and the Value not amounting to Twelve Pence Current Money of this Iſland, that then and in ſuch Caſes ſuch Negro ſhall only ſuffer a ſevere Whipping, and have both his Ears cut off for the Firſt Time; but for the Second Offence in the like Nature ſhall ſuffer Death in the Form aforeſaid, the Public paying the Owner for every Negro put to Death the Sum of Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar.

And foraſmuch, through the Negroes ſtealing and deſtroying poor People's Proviſions, they are quite diſcouraged from planting what they expect not to reap; Be it moreover Enacted and Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon to ſhoot ar, and, if poſſible, to kill any Negro he ſhall find digging out, drawing, or ſtealing his Proviſion, provided ſuch Proviſion be not within Forty Foot of the common Path, and that the Party ſo killing the Negro hath not in the Hearing of others expreſſed either Hatred or Malice againſt the Owner of ſuch Negro, for in either Caſes the Owner of ſuch ſhall recover Damages to the full Value of any who ſhall ſo kill their Negro.

And ſince, by the often and frequent Meeting of the Negroes on the Lord's Day, moſt of the Miſchiefs which happen are then by them plotted and contrived; and ſeeing Maſters, Miſtreſſes, and Overſeers are very negligent in their ſeveral Plantations; Be it therefore further Enacted and Ordained, That no Perſon whatſoever being Owners or Overſeers give Leave to any Negro Slave under their Ownerſhip or Charge to depart or leave their Plantations on the Sunday, without a Ticket expreſſing his or their Buſineſs, and whither going, upon Penalty of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar, and having their Negroes ſeverely whipped by the Owner or Owners of ſuch Plantations where they ſhall be found or taken without a Ticket; and any Owner of a Plantation, or Overſeer, who ſhall neglect to puniſh as aforeſaid any Negro without a Ticket, being found in his Plantation, or under his Care and Charge, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Three hundred Pounds of Sugar.

And be it further Provided by the Authority aforeſaid, That Once in every Month every Maſter or Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of a Family, ſhall, throughout all his Negro Houſes, make diligent Search for and ſeize upon all Staves, Clubs, or miſchievous Weapons they ſhall there find, as alſo all ſtolen Goods and Commodities that ſhall be found, if of any Value, ſhall publiſh the ſame, deſcribing the Quantity or Quality thereof, that thereby the Owners may be the better able to claim ir, in order, upon full Proof made it was theirs, it may be reſtored them; and for Fleſh of any Sort that ſhall be found, the Negro in whoſe Houſe it was taken, unleſs he or ſhe can make it plainly appear they came by it honeſtly, ſhall undergo a Whipping, and have One of their Ears cut off.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That where there are more in Number than One Slave concerned in any heinous or grievous Crime, as Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houſes or Canes, killing or ſtealing any Manner or Kind of Cattle or Stock, only one of them ſhall ſuffer Death who ſhall appear to be the greateſt Criminal.

And it is further Enacted and Provided by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Commiſſion Officers within this Iſland are hereby impowered and required, upon Notice by any One to them given of any Number of Negroes got together, and the Place where, immediately upon the ſame to raiſe a ſufficient Number of Men, and with them to purſue, apprehend, and take ſuch Negroes, either alive or dead; and whatſoever Commiſſioned Officer ſhall neglect, or other Perſon refuſe to be aiding and aſſiſting herein, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Two thouſand Pounds of Sugar.

And whereas ſome Maſters and Miſtreſſes, or Overſeers of Plantations, are ſo careleſs as not to put in a Competency of Proviſion for their Slaves, whereby they are often forced to run away, or at leaſt to commit Thefts and Robberies upon their Neighbours; Be it further Enacted, and it is hereby Provided, That all Maſters, Miſtreſſes, and Overſeers of any Plantation within this Iſland, at all Times after the Expiration of Ten Months enſuing the Publication hereof, ſhall have, and always keep for every Eight Negroes One Acre of Ground, well planted in Proviſions, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer Number; which whoſoever ſhall neglect after the Ten Months ended, and that at the End of every Six Months for every Acre ſo wanting, ſhall forfeit the Sum of One thouſand Pounds of Sugar.

And it is moreover Provided and Enacted, That where Two Slaves ſhall fall out and fight, and the one maim or kill the other, it ſhall lie at the Perſon's Diſcretion whoſe Negro ſhall be either maimed or killed, whether for the firſt Offence the Negro who committed the ſame ſhall ſuffer Whipping, or for the latter Death, or to receive ſuch Satisfaction of the Owner of ſuch Negro, as the Governor and his Council ſhall adjudge ſufficient.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Perſon ſhall attempt to ſteal or take off this Iſland, in any Ship, Boat, Sloop, Canoe, Bark Log, or other Veſſel, any Negro or Negroes ſhall, for offering the ſame, forfeit Five thouſand Pounds of Sugar, or lie in cloſe Priſon for the Space of Six Months; and whatſoever Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſteal or carry off from this Iſland any Negro or Negroes in any ſuch Veſſel or Veſſels as aforeſaid, ſhall, and are hereby eſteemed and adjudged guilty of Felony, and not have the Benefit of their Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any White ſhall take a Slave and bring him in dead or alive, if alive ſhall have paid him by the Owner of ſuch Negro or Slave the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of Muſcovado Sugar, where dead the ſame Sum out of the public Stock of this Iſland; and where any Slave ſhall take a Runaway, ſuch Negro Slave ſhall have Three hundred Pounds of Sugar, either by the Owner or Public as aforeſaid.

And be it moreover Enacted, That any Perſon, upon Loſs of any Cattle, Stock, or other Proviſion, may immediately, without going to a Juſtice of Peace, or requiring a Warrant, repair to any Plantation or Plantations whereof he ſhall have Suſpicion, and there, taking the Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeers of the ſame along with him, ſhall have full Power to ſearch all and ſingular the Negro Houſes or other Houſes belonging to ſuch Plantation or Plantations, and if Need be, break open any thereof; and any Maſter, Miſtreſs, or Overſeer of Plantation who ſhall make any Reſiſtance, or obſtruct them therein, ſhall pay to the Party who hath ſuſtained any Loſs double the Value thereof.

And inaſmuch as there are ſeveral Fines and Forfeitures, and Penalties before mentioned in this Act, and not declared where they ſhall be recovered, and how diſpoſed of; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That One Moiety be to their Majeſties, their Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, the other to the Informer, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record within this Iſland, by Bill, Plaint, or otherwiſe, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further Provided and Enacted, That any Negro or Slave within this Iſland that ſhall abſent themſelves from their Maſter's or Miſtreſs's Service for the Space of Three Months, and afterwards taken and convicted thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding; the Owner of the ſaid Negro to be allowed him, out of the public Stock of this Iſland, Three thouſand Five hundred Pounds of Sugar, as is before provided in this Act.

Dated in Montſerrat the 16th Day of June, in the Fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1693.

(Signed) CH^{R} CODRINGTON.

Confirmed by His Majeſty in Council at Kenſington, December 31ſt, 1696—By Order of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantation.

(A true Copy) Examined per

Whitehall, September 26, 1724. ALURED POPPLE, Secretary.

Montſerrat, September 4th, 1725.

Publiſhed by Order of the Lieutenant Governor and Council.

per JOHN HART, D. P. M.

Recorded

Recorded the foregoing Act by Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor and Council (intituled, "An Act to reſtrain the Inſolencies of Slaves, and for preventing "them from committing any Outrages, as alſo the better ordering ſuch Slaves," &c.) and is a true Copy taken and examined from a Copy ſent from the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantation, and under the Seal of the Office.

per GEO. FRENCH, Jun. D. Sect^r.

Montſerrat, December 16, 1725.

N° 19.

An Act for the further Reſtriction of Slaves, by prohibiting them from planting any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, and from keeping a public Market on Sundays; and for further reſtraining licentious Meetings of Negroes.

WHEREAS it appears that the Laws now in force, relating to Negroes and Slaves, are not extenſive enough to reſtrain them, and that Lenity and Indulgence, inſtead of producing the deſired Effects, have rather given Encouragement to Robberies and Diſorders, by furniſhing Pretences whereby the Offenders often eſcape Puniſhment: And whereas the Labour and Induſtry of many of the poorer Sort of the People of this Iſland is defeated by the Thefts of Slaves, who, under Colour of planting Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, and Cocoa for their own Uſe, do often ſteal the ſaid Commodities, to the great Loſs and Detriment of the Planters thereof: And whereas the ſaid Commodities, or any ſtolen Goods or Proviſions, may eaſily be diſpoſed of without the Knowledge of the Owners at the public Market, which Slaves have been ſuffered to keep on the Lord's Day, whereon great Numbers of them aſſemble in and about the Towns of Plymouth and Kinſale, and other Parts of the Iſland, frequently committing Riots and Diſorders, to the great Terror and actual endangering of the Inhabitants: For the preventing therefore, as far as may be, ſuch Abuſes for the future, we Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor in Chief of all Your Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee Iſlands in America, and the Council and Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Montſerrat, humbly pray Your Sacred Majeſty, that it may be Enacted and Ordained; And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon whatſoever, Owner or Poſſeſſor of Slaves, that ſhall permit his or her Slave or Slaves to plant or gather Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa for the Uſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſors ſhall forfeit Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland; and if any White Man, Free Negro, or Free Mulatto, ſhall expoſe to Sale any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, ſuſpected to appertain to a Slave, any Juſtice of the Peace may cauſe the Party ſuſpected, and having the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa in Poſſeſſion, to be brought before him, and to make Oath before him, that the Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, doth not directly or indirectly belong to any Slave; and if the Party refuſes to make ſuch Oath, and the aforeſaid Commodities ſhall be ſeized by the Juſtice's Order, and become forfeited to the Uſe of the Informer; and if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, truck for, or otherwiſe receive from any Slave or Slaves any Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Coffee, or Cocoa, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending ſhall, upon Conviction by the Oath of One creditable Witneſs before any Juſtice of the Peace, be bound over by the ſaid Juſtice to their good Behaviour until the next General Seſſions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, and there be fined, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, nor leſs than Five Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; and in caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons be unable, or refuſe or neglect to pay the ſame Fine immediately, then and in ſuch Caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for the Space of Two Months, or elſe be

PREAMBLE.

Penalty on Perſons permitting their Slaves to plant Indigo, Cotton, &c.

Any Free Perſon ſuſpected of ſelling Indigo, Cotton, &c. for a Slave, to be examined upon Oath.

On Refuſal, to forfeit the Indigo, Cotton, &c. to the Informer.

Penalty on Perſons buying Indigo, Cotton, &c. from Slaves.

In the binding of the Manuſcript Copy of this Act, the Blank here cannot be filled up.

Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, or other public Works of this Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negroes or other Slaves ſhall keep any Market within the Town of Plymouth or Kinſale, or in any other Parts or Places within this Iſland, and ſhall carry or ſell any Proviſions or other Goods in any of the aforeſaid

Lawful to take Proviſions from any Slave, offering them to Sale on Sunday, and to give ſuch Slave a Whipping.

aforeſaid Towns or Places on the Lord's Day, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to take the ſaid Proviſions or other Goods from any ſuch Slave or Slaves, and convert them to their own proper Uſe; and the Perſon is hereby further impowered to give ſuch Slave or Slaves a moderate Whipping.

Penalty on Perſons buying Proviſions, &c. from Slaves on a Sunday, or ſelling to them ſtrong Liquor or dry Goods.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall buy, barter, truck for, or receive any Proviſions or other Goods from any Slave in any of the aforeſaid Towns or Places, or ſhall ſell any Rum or Punch, or other Liquors, or any Sort of dry Goods, by Barter or otherwiſe, on the Lord's Day, he ſhall forfeit Five Pounds Current Money for each Offence.

No Slave to go to either of the Towns of Plymouth or Kinſale without Ticket, on a Sunday.

Conſtables to take up all Slaves coming into any of the aforeſaid Towns on a Sunday, without Tickets, and give them a Whipping.

Penalty on neglecting their Duty herein.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall give Leave to any Slave under his or her Care, Charge, or Ownerſhip (unleſs ſuch as uſually wait on their Perſon) to go to either the aforeſaid Towns on Sundays, notwithſtanding ſuch Slave carry with him nothing to ſell, without a Ticket, in which Ticket is to be expreſſed his or her Name; and the Conſtables in the ſaid Towns are hereby ſtrictly charged and commanded diligently to examine any Negro or other Slaves that ſhall come into any the aforeſaid Towns on Sundays, and if they have no Ticket as aforeſaid, the ſaid Conſtables are hereby empowered to take up and whip ſuch Slaves, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, and ſhall be paid for their Trouble Six Shillings out of the public Treaſury; but if any the ſaid Conſtables ſhall be remiſs, or neglect their Duty herein, he or they ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence Forty Shillings Current Money.

Penalty on Maſter, &c. of Plantation, ſuffering a Drum to beat, &c.

Proviſo.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whatſoever Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of any Plantation in this Iſland, being thereupon reſident, and not being abroad from his or her Plantation, and where none ſuch reſident on the Plantation, then if any Manager of any ſuch Plantation, and having the Care thereof, and thereon reſident, and being at Home, or if any Overſeer being at Home, and the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter happens to be abſent from Home, ſhall ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to beat any Drum or Drums, or empty Caſks or great Gourds, or to blow Horns, Shells, or loud Inſtruments for the Diverſion or Entertainment of Slaves in his, her, or their Plantation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland for every ſuch Offence, unleſs they ſuppreſs the ſame in One Hour after the ſame begins: Provided that Information thereof be given upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Iſland within Three Weeks after the Offence committed.

On Complaint of Slaves committing a Crime, Juſtice may order Correction, except in Capital Caſes.

And it is alſo Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Crime done by any Slave or Slaves, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending the Offender or Offenders, and for all Evidences; if the ſaid Juſtice find ſuch Crime not Capital, he may appoint public Correction of ſuch Slave, according to Diſcretion, but if the Crime be very heinous, then the ſaid Juſtice ſhall commit the ſaid Offender to Priſon, to be tried by the Council as uſual.

Fines and Forfeitures how to be recovered.

The Uſes of the Fines and Forfeitures.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures in this Act ſpecified, and not declared how and in what Manner to be levied and diſpoſed of, ſhall be recovered by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace to any Conſtable, if not above Six Pounds, and by Warrant from Two Juſtices for any Fine exceeding Six Pounds; which Conſtable is hereby fully impowered to execute the ſaid Warrant, and to take ſuch Fees as ſhall be thought reaſonable and ſufficient by the ſaid Juſtices; One Half of ſuch Fines ſhall be and enure to the Informers, the other Half ſhall be to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, towards carrying on the Forts and Fortifications, or other public Works of this Iſland.

Dated in Montſerrat, this Twenty-third Day of December 1736, and in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Read and paſſed the Aſſembly this 23d Day of December 1736.

CHAs MOLINEUX, C. A.
JOHN MOLINEUX, Speaker.

Read and paſſed the Council this 23d Day of December 1736.

GEO. FRENCH, D. Sec. and C. C.

N° 20.

An Act for the better Government of Free Negroes, and for diſcouraging and prohibiting of Traffic with them, and with all Slaves.

WHEREAS the Trade, Credit, and Proſperity of this Iſland, are likely to ſuffer very conſiderably for Want of a Law for the better Government of Free Negroes who are permitted to keep Taverns, Victualling Houſes, and Punch Houſes, alſo Shops wherein they vend by Retail Muſcovado Sugar, Melaſſes, Syrups, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, and all Kind of Wares and Merchandizes, to the great Diſcouragement of the poor White Inhabitants who want Employment: And whereas likewiſe the Avarice of ſome Men hath induced them clandeſtinely to ſupport, eſtabliſh, and protect their Slaves in the ſeveral Occupations before-mentioned, by which Means a general Traffic is carried on by them with other Slaves, who frequently commit divers Thefts and Robberies in the Plantations of this Iſland, to the inſupportable Wrong and Damage of many of His Majeſty's good Subjects; and as it is much to be apprehended, the Number of ſuch pernicious Dealers will, without the Aid of ſome Law to ſuppreſs them, greatly increaſe, and occaſion many flagrant Theſts and Robberies, to the manifeſt Prejudice of our White Inhabitants, and Diſcouragement of Trade; We therefore, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and obedient Subjects, the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of Your Majeſty's Iſland of Montſerrat, do humbly pray Your Moſt Sacred Majeſty, That it may be Enacted and Ordained, and be it, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Free Negro ſhall keep a Tavern, Victualling Houſe, Punch Houſe, or any Shop, either in Town or Country, or ſhall ſell, barter, or truck for, in a mercantile Way, or by way of hawking and pedling, any Muſcovado Sugars, Rum, Melaſſes, Syrups, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, or other Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes whatſoever, either on their own proper or joint Account, or for Account of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, then ſuch Free Negro ſhall have ſuch Goods ſo expoſed to Sale ſeized and condemned to the Uſe of the Informer, and ſhall alſo forfeit for every Offence the Sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, all which Forfeitures ſhall be forthwith levied on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Victualler, Tavern Keeper, Punch Seller, Shopkeeper, or other Offender or Offenders as aforeſaid, by Warrant from the Juſtice before whom ſuch Tranſgreſſion or Offence ſhall be made appear, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal of this Iſland, or any Conſtable, and for Want of ſuch Diſtreſs, the Party or Parties ſo offending ſhall be committed by the ſaid Juſtice to the Common Gaol, till the ſame be ſatisfied and paid, together with the Marſhal and Conſtable's Fees thereby accruing, One Moiety thereof to be paid to the Treaſurer for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Poor, the other Moiety to go and remain to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall inform or proſecute for the ſame.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall keep a Tavern, Victualling Houſe, or Punch Houſe, or any Shop, either in Town or Country, or ſhall ſell, barter, or truck for, in a mercantile Way, or by way of hawking or pedling, any Muſcovado Sugar, Rum, Melaſſes, Syrups, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, or other Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes whatſoever, either on their own proper or joint Account, or for Account of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, then ſuch Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they, upon Conviction thereof before any Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall have ſuch Goods ſo expoſed to Sale ſeized and condemned for the Uſe of the Informer, and ſhall likewiſe for every ſuch Tranſgreſſion and Offence be publicly whipped upon the bare Back, with any Number of Stripes, not exceeding Twenty, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice, and the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Renter of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or any other Perſon in League or Confederacy with him, her, or them, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence Fifty Pounds Current Money of this Iſland; all which Forfeitures ſhall be forthwith levied on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or other Perſon or Perſons in League or Confederacy with ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo convicted as aforeſaid: Provided always, that Information be given by any Free Perſon upon Oath to One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Iſland, within Three Days after the Offence committed, that the ſaid Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Renter of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or other Perſon or Perſons concerned with him, her, or them, were privy or acceſſary thereto, and in ſuch Caſe the Perſon informing ſhall receive Ten Pounds Current Money out of the Public Treaſury, upon producing a Certificate of the Accuſation and Condemnation from the Juſtice that ſat on the Trial, which ſhall be ſufficient without further Warrant to the Treaſurer.

And be it, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hereafter buy, barter, or truck for, or receive by any Means, of or from any Free Negroes, or from any Slave or Slaves, any Sugar, Cotton, Rum, Melaſſes, Indigo, Ginger, or other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, (except Graſs, Logs of Wood, Fire-Wood,

Crabs, Freſh Fiſh, Milk, and all Kinds of Poultry and Live Stock whatever, and Ground Proviſions of the Produce of this Iſland,) then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be guilty of a Miſdemeanor, and liable to be proſecuted for the ſaid Offence, by Indictment or Information before Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſions, or Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and may be fined for the Firſt Offence not exceeding Thirty Pounds nor leſs than Ten Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland; and on being unable, or refuſing or neglecting to pay the ſame Fine immediately, ſhall be committed to cloſe Cuſtody in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain for Three Months, as a Puniſhment in lieu of the ſaid Fine, unleſs he will redeem himſelf by paying the ſaid Fine ſooner, with all due Fees; and upon a Second Conviction of the like Offence ſhall be fined in any Sum not leſs than Thirty Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, nor exceeding Sixty Pounds, and on being unable, refuſing, or neglecting to pay the Fine, ſhall be committed to cloſe Cuſtody in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, there to remain Six Months, as a Puniſhment in lieu of the ſaid Fine, unleſs he redeem himſelf ſooner, by paying the ſaid Fine, and all due Fees; and upon a Third Conviction ſhall be publicly whipped with any Number of Laſhes that the Court ſhall think proper, or be ſet on the Pillory once or more, as the Court ſhall think fit, and pay alſo any Fine not exceeding One hundred Pounds, nor leſs than Sixty Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland; and being unable, refuſing, and neglecting to pay the Fine immediately, ſhall be committed to cloſe Cuſtody, in the Common Gaol of this Iſland, for One whole Year, unleſs he ſhall thence ſooner redeem himſelf by paying the Fine and all uſual Fees; and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall buy, barter, truck for, or receive by any unlawful Means from any Slaves, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes whatſoever, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen, although the principal Felon or Felons are not known or convicted, then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be guilty of a Miſdemeanor, and may be proſecuted in Manner as aforeſaid, and ſhall and may be fined, not exceeding One hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, nor leſs than Twenty Pounds like Money, and be impriſoned alſo for ſome Time not exceeding One Year; and in caſe of being unable, neglecting, or refuſing to pay the Fine immediately, ſhall undergo ſuch other Corporal Puniſhment inſtead of the ſame Fine, by Whipping or Pillory, as the Court ſhall think fit; and upon Conviction of the like Offence as laſt mentioned a Second Time, the Perſon offending ſhall be deemed a Felon; and if any Perſon ſhall be convicted of a Miſdemeanor for buying, bartering, or trucking with Negroes contrary to this Act, it ſhall be a Bar to any other Proſecution for being acceſſary to the Felony committed by the Principal, if the Principal be afterwards convict; and all Fines hereby laid on Perſons convict of buying, bartering, or receiving Goods from Slaves, ſhall be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the public Treaſury of this Iſland, and towards carrying on the Forts, Fortifications, and other public Works of this Iſland.

And be it Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Free Negroes that are of any Mechanical Trade ſhall have free Liberty to carry on and exerciſe their ſaid ſeveral Trades in as full and ample a Manner as any White Perſon; and that all Free Negroes, when fit to be bound out to Trades, ſhall be bound Apprentices by any Two Juſtices of the Peace to any Perſon that will receive them for a Term of Years, unleſs they chuſe a Maſter or Miſtreſs to be bound to, any Thing in this Act to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Free Negro, Muſtee, Mulatto, or Indian ſhall in any Caſe be deemed and accounted a Freeholder; and that if any Miniſter of this Iſland ſhall marry any White Perſon to any Negro in this Iſland, ſuch Miniſter ſhall forfeit, to the Uſe of the Public, One hundred Pounds Current Money, to be recovered by Warrant under the Hand of the Preſident for the Time being of the ſaid Iſland, in Nature of an Execution, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal, who ſhall levy the ſame, and the White Perſon marrying ſuch Negro ſhall forfeit, to the Uſe of the Public, Twenty Pounds, to be to the ſame Uſe, and recovered after the ſame Manner as before recited.

And it is Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Juſtices of the Peace are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to hear and determine all Caſes of Offences againſt this Law, and that any One of them, upon Complaint, hath Power and ſufficient Authority to ſummon and call before him any ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall offend therein, and all Matters and Cauſes to hear and determine as ſhall be relative to the Complainants and Offenders, and what reſpectively to them belongs; and on due Examination upon Oath he hath hereby full Power and Authority to give Judgment purſuant to this Law, and iſſue forth his Execution, directed to the Provoſt Marſhal or Conſtable, to levy the ſame on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and them to ſell as in caſe of Execution at Common Law.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland ſhall refuſe or neglect, upon Application to him made, immediately to take and uſe proper Means for the Trial of any Matters herein preſcribed and directed, and effectually to finiſh the ſame in Ten Days after required, ſuch Juſtice ſhall forfeit Fifteen Pounds lawful Money of this Iſland, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information in any Court of Record within this Iſland, One Moiety to the Proſecutor or Informer, and the other Moiety to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs

Heirs and Succeſſors, to be paid into the Public Treaſury of this Iſland, for the Repair of the Forts and Fortifications; and if any Conſtable ſhall refuſe ſerving or executing the Warrants and other Precepts to him directed, he ſhall for each Offence forfeit Six Pounds Current Money of this Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Fines and Forfeitures in this Act ſpecified, and not declared how and in what Manner to be levied and diſpoſed of, ſhall be recovered by Warrant from a Juſtice to any Conſtable, which Conſtable is hereby fully impowered to execute the ſame by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, taking cuſtomary Fees, One Half of the ſaid Fines and Forfeitures to the Informer, and the other Half to the Treaſurer for the Uſe of the Poor, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue in force for Seven Years from the Publication thereof, and no longer, againſt all Slaves, but not againſt Free Negroes until Twelve Months after the Publication aforeſaid.

Dated in Montſerrat, this 18th Day of May, in the Firſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one.

Read and paſſed the Aſſembly the 2d Day of May 1761.

JN° HARCUM, C. A.

Read and paſſed the Council this 7th Day of May 1761.

TERRY LEGAY, C. C.

JOHN DAVIS, Speaker of the Aſſembly.

N° 21.

JAMAICA, ff.

An Act to repeal ſeveral Acts, and Clauſes of Acts, reſpecting Slaves; and for the better Order and Government of Slaves; and for other Purpoſes.

Recital of Acts and Clauſes of Acts, now in force, reſpecting the Government of Slaves.

WHEREAS it is for the public Good, that all Laws reſpecting the Order and Government of Slaves ſhould be conſolidated and brought into One Law, in order to prevent Confuſion, and that Juſtice may more effectually be executed reſpecting Slaves: And whereas, in order thereto, it is neceſſary that all the hereinafter-mentioned Laws, and Clauſes of Laws, ſhould be repealed, annulled, and made void; *videlicet*, An Act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this Iſland, intituled, " An Act for regulating Servants," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and Eighty-one; alſo, the Sixth Clauſe of an Act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, intituled, " A Supplemental and Ex- " planatory Act," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and Eighty-three; alſo, the Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-firſt, Twenty-ſecond, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ſixth, Twenty-ſeventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-firſt, Thirty-ſecond, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ſixth, Thirty-ſeventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ſixth, Forty-ſeventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Clauſes of one other Act of the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, intituled, " An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and Ninety-ſix; alſo, one other Act for the more effectual puniſhing of Crimes committed by Slaves, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventeen; alſo, one other Act for the Encouragement of voluntary Parties to ſuppreſs Rebellions and Runaway Negroes, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighteen; alſo, one other Act, intituled, " An Act to inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two " ſeveral Acts, the One, intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, " and the other, intituled, An Act to prevent the inticing or inveigling of Slaves from " the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and " Tenants for Life or Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Twenty-five; alſo, one other Act, to repeal Part of an Act, intituled, " An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes " committed by Slaves, and to oblige the ſeveral Pariſhes to pay for all Negroes exe- " cuted in each reſpective Pariſh," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty; alſo, one other Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, " An " Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the making free and rewarding " a Negro named Hector, belonging to Thomas Fuller, Eſquire, and paying his ſaid " Maſter the Value of the ſaid Negro," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-four; alſo, one other Act, to inflict further and other Puniſhments on Runaway Slaves, and ſuch as ſhall entertain them, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine; alſo, one other Act, to amend an Act, intituled, " An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and " to oblige the ſeveral Pariſhes to pay for all Negroes executed in each reſpective Pariſh," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine; alſo, the Sixth and Seventh Clauſes of an Act to prevent the clandeſtine killing and marking of Cattle, and for the better regulating of hunting, paſſed in the ſaid Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine; and alſo, an Act, intituled, " An Act to explain Part of " an Act, intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for in- " flicting further and other Puniſhments on Perſons killing Negroes or Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-one; alſo, one other Act to remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and for preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving the Eſtates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books of the reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland, and to carry about them the Certificate, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel bringing back Slaves tranſported off this Iſland, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty; alſo, one other Act, to explain and amend an Act, intituled, " An Act to remedy the Evils

" ariſing

" ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their poſſeſſing Arms and " Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and preventing the Prac- " tice of Obeah, and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving their Eſtates under their Care on " certain Days, and to oblige all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indians, to regiſter their " Names in the Veſtry Books of the reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland, and to carry about " them the Certificate, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any " Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel bringing back Slaves tranſported " off this Iſland," paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one; alſo, one other Act to repeal an Act, intituled, " An Act for the " more effectual preventing Negroes, and other Slaves, from deſerting from their " Owners, and departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner, and to puniſh " ſuch Perſons as ſhall be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slaves in their Eſcape, and " for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deſerting from their " Owners, and departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner, and to puniſh ſuch Perſons " as ſhall be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slaves in their Eſcape," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-one; alſo, one other Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-eight, intituled, " An Act to " explain, alter, and amend an Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hun- " dred and Ninety-ſix, intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves;" and alſo the Thirty-firſt Clauſe of an Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty, intituled, " An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, An Act to pre- " vent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the " Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulat- " ing Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo one other Act, intituled, " An Act to in- " flict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the one " intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intituled, " An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the " preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life or Years, " and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo, one other Act, intituled, " An Act to repeal Part of an Act, intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government " of Slaves;" and alſo of one other Act, intituled, " An Act to prevent the enticing or inveig- " ling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by " Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by " Slaves;" and alſo Part of one other Act, intituled, " An Act to inflict further and " other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the One intituled, An Act " for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intituled, An Act to pre- " vent the enticing and inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing " the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, and for re- " gulating Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo Part of an Act, intituled, " An Act " for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and to prevent the hiding, concealing, " inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring, or employing the Slaves of others, and for " preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagers and Tenants for Life and Years, " and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves."

And whereas it is neceſſary to make further and other Proviſion for the better Order and Government of Slaves, that Juſtice may hereafter be more effectually adminiſtered; we, therefore, Your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of this Your Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, do moſt humbly beſeech Your Majeſty that it may be Enacted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of the ſaid Iſland, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, all and every the ſaid hereinbefore-mentioned Laws and Clauſes of Laws, and every Part thereof, be and ſtand annulled, repealed, and made void, and are hereby annulled, repealed, and made void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, any Thing in the ſaid Laws and Clauſes of Laws, or in any other Law contained to the contrary in anywiſe notwith- ſtanding.

All ſuch Acts and Clauſes of Acts to be annulled.

And whereas nothing can contribute more to the good Order and Government of Slaves than the Humanity of their Owners in providing for and ſupplying them with good and wholeſome Proviſions, and proper and ſufficient Cloathing, and all ſuch other Things as may be proper and neceſſary for them during their being in a State of Slavery; for which End and Purpoſe, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands whatſoever, ſhall allot and appoint a ſufficient Quantity of Land for every Slave he ſhall have in Poſſeſſion, upon or belonging to ſuch Plantation or Plantations, Pens or other Lands, as and for the proper Ground of every ſuch Slave, and allow ſuch Slave ſufficient Time to work the ſame, in order to provide him, her, or themſelves with ſufficient Proviſions for his, her, or their Maintenance; and alſo all ſuch Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors

Proprietors to allot Lands to Slaves, and allow Time to work it.

Owners to keep One Acre of Provifions for every Ten Slaves;

of Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, ſhall plant upon ſuch Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, in Ground Proviſions, at leaſt One Acre of Land for every Ten Negroes that he ſhall be poſſeſſed of on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Lands, over and above the Negro Grounds aforeſaid, which Lands ſhall be kept up in a Planter-like Condition under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

and where Lands are not fit, Slaves to be otherwiſe provided for.

And whereas it may happen that in many Plantations, Pens, Settlements, and Towns in this Iſland, there may not be Lands proper for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, then and in that Caſe, the Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors do, by ſome other Ways and Means, make good and ample Proviſion for all ſuch Slaves as they ſhall be poſſeſſed of, in order that they may be properly ſupported and maintained, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

Slaves not to be diſcarded on Account of Age, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Slave or Slaves, whether in his or her own Right, or as Attorney, Guardian, Truſtee, Executor, or otherwiſe, ſhall diſcard or turn away any ſuch Slave or Slaves on Account or by Reaſon of ſuch Slave or Slaves being rendered incapable of Labour or Service to ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, by Means of Sickneſs, Age, or Infirmity, but every ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor as aforeſaid ſhall be and he is hereby obliged to keep all ſuch Slave or Slaves upon his, her, or their Properties, and to find and to provide them with wholeſome Neceſſaries of Life, and not ſuffer ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid to be in Want thereof, or to wander about, or become burthenſome to others for Suſtenance, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland, who is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to cauſe ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, his, her, or their Attorney or Agent, and ſuch other Perſons as he ſhall judge neceſſary to be ſummoned before him, to enable him to judge and determine of the Propriety of ſuch Information, and whether ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor ought to incur the ſaid Penalty; and in the mean Time and until ſuch Trial can be had the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, on his own View, or upon the Information of any White Perſon upon Oath, is hereby impowered and required to take up ſuch wandering, ſick, aged, or infirm Slave or Slaves, and to lodge him, her, or them in the neareſt Workhouſe, there to be fed, but not worked, at the Expence of the Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, until ſuch Trial as aforeſaid can be had; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtice on ſuch Trial that the Party or Parties ſo complained of is or are guilty of the ſaid Offence, and ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Sum of Ten Pounds, and the Fees to ſuch Workhouſe for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave or Slaves, together with the Charges of the Conviction, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby required and impowered, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, forthwith by Warrant under his Hand and Seal directed to the Conſtable, to commit ſuch Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, there to remain until he or ſhe ſhall pay the Sum of Ten Pounds and Charges as aforeſaid, One Moiety of which ſaid Fine ſhall be paid to the Informer, and the other Moiety ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh, for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

To be furniſhed with Neceſſaries, and not become burthenſome to others.

Slaves to be cloathed, &c.

And, for the better Encouragement of Slaves to do their Duty to their Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves ſhall, Once in every Year, provide and give to each Slave they ſhall be poſſeſſed of proper and ſufficient Cloathing, to be approved of by the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh where ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave reſides.

Owners to give into the Juſtices and Veſtry the Quantity of Land in Ground Proviſions, over and above the Negro Grounds;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon, at their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Juſtices and Veſtry, on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year, ſhall, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds for every Neglect, alſo give in on Oath an Account of the Quantity of Land in Ground Proviſions over and above the Negro Grounds upon ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, where there are Lands proper for the Cultivation of ſuch Proviſions, and where there are not Lands proper for ſuch Purpoſes, then an Account on Oath of the Proviſion made on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, or Means adopted for the Maintenance of the Slaves thereon; and ſhall alſo at the ſame Time, and under the like Penalty, give in an Account on Oath of the Nature and Quantity of the Cloathing actually ſerved to each Slave on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, for the Approbation of the Juſtices and Veſtry as aforeſaid.

alſo an Account of the Cloathing ſerved.

Slaves taking up Runaways, Thieves, &c. to be rewarded.

And, in order to encourage Slaves for every good and worthy Act that they ſhall do, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Slave or Slaves that ſhall take up any Runaway Slave, or inform againſt any Perſon who ſhall have or conceal any Runaway Slave or Slaves, ſo that ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves may be taken and reſtored to his

his Owner or Owners, every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo informing ſhall be entitled to ſuch Reward as any Juſtice ſhall in Reaſon and Juſtice think juſt and reaſonable, and be paid by ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſuch Juſtice ſhall determine ought to pay the ſame, not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

Rewarded alſo for killing or apprehending Slaves in Rebellion.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall kill or take any Slave or Slaves in actual Rebellion, he or they ſhall receive from the Churchwardens of the reſpective Pariſhes where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been killed, the Sum of Three Pounds, and the Sum of Five Pounds if taken alive, and a Blue Cloth Coat with a red Croſs on the Right Shoulder, to be paid by the Churchwardens of their reſpective Pariſhes where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been killed or taken, the whole Expence whereof ſhall be re-imburſed by the Receiver-General for the Time being, out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

Perſons wilfully mutilating or diſmembering of Slaves to be fined and puniſhed.

And, in order to prevent any Perſon from mutilating or diſmembering any Slave or Slaves, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, or Poſſeſſors, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall at his, her, or their own Will and Pleaſure, or by his, her, or their Direction, or with his, her, or their Knowledge, Sufferance, Privity, or Conſent, mutilate or diſmember any Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be liable to be indicted for each Offence in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in any of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, and upon Conviction ſhall be puniſhed by Fine, not exceeding One hundred Pounds, and Impriſonment, not exceeding Twelve Months, for each and every Slave ſo mutilated or diſmembered; and ſuch Puniſhment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action that could or might be brought at Common Law for Recovery of Damages, for or on Account of the ſame; and in very atrocious Caſes, where the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be convicted of ſuch Offence, the Court before whom ſuch Offender ſhall have been tried and convicted, are hereby impowered, in caſe they ſhall think it neceſſary for the future Protection of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to declare him, her, or them free and diſcharged from all Manner of Servitude, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and in all ſuch Caſes the Court are hereby impowered and authorized, if to them it ſhall appear neceſſary, to order and direct the ſaid Fine of One hundred Pounds to be paid to the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh to which the ſaid Slave or Slaves belonged, to the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry, in Conſideration thereof, paying to ſuch of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo made free the Sum of Ten Pounds per Annum for his, her, or their Maintenance and Support during Life; and in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall ſuffer any before-deſcribed Mutilations, ſuch Slave or Slaves, on his, her, or their Application to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace ſhall be and is hereby directed, required, and impowered, on View and certain Conviction of the Fact, to ſend ſuch Slave or Slaves to the neareſt Workhouſe where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be there ſafely kept and carefully attended at the Expence of ſuch Pariſh, until ſuch Time as there ſhall be a legal Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Pariſh, which Juſtices and Veſtry ſo met are hereby created and appointed a Council of Protection of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry ſo met are hereby directed and impowered to make further and full Enquiry upon View into the Commitment of the Mutilation of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and if to them it ſhall appear proper, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry are hereby impowered and required to proſecute to Effect ſuch Owner or Owners, the Expence of which Proſecution ſhall be defrayed at the Expence of the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; and in caſe the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall appear capable of paying the Coſts and Charges of ſuch before-mentioned Proſecution, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry are hereby impowered to commence Suit or Suits againſt ſuch Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and recover all Coſts and Charges out of Purſe by them laid out and expended in ſuch Suit or Suits; and the Keeper or Superviſor of the Workhouſe where ſuch mutilated Slave or Slaves ſhall have been firſt committed, is hereby directed and required, upon due Notice of the firſt Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh where the Offence was committed, to carry or deliver the Body or Bodies of ſuch mutilated Slave or Slaves, for the Inſpection and Direction of ſuch Juſtices and Veſtry, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for every Neglect, in not carrying or delivering before ſuch Juſtices and Veſtry ſuch Slave or Slaves.

Mutilated Slaves in certain Caſes to be declared free.

Juſtices to enquire into the Commitment of ſuch Mutilation, and proſecute the Offenders.

Workhouſe People to carry ſuch mutilated Slaves before the Juſtices, &c.

On Information of mutilated Slaves being confined, Juſtices to iſſue Warrants to take ſuch Slave before ſome Juſtice, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Information is made before any Juſtice of the Peace, that any Slave or Slaves is or are ſo mutilated and confined, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, and he is hereby impowered, required, and directed forthwith to iſſue his Warrant to any Conſtable, or the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputy, ordering them or any of them immediately to proceed to where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo mutilated are confined, and ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſeize and take up, and him or them ſo ſeized or taken to bring before ſome Juſtice of the Peace to be dealt with according to Law.

And

Perſons wilfully killing Negro or other Slaves to ſuffer Death; but not to extend to the corrupting of Blood, or forfeiting of Lands, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon hereafter ſhall wantonly, willingly, or bloody-mindedly kill any Negro or other Slave, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall, after Conviction, ſuffer Death for the ſaid Offence: Provided always, that ſuch Conviction ſhall not extend to the corrupting the Blood, or the Forfeiture of Lands or Tenements, Goods or Chattels, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Perſons wantonly beating Slaves, and confining them without ſufficient Support, how puniſhable.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruiſe, wound, or impriſon or keep in Confinement, without ſufficient Support, any Slave or Slaves, not being his, her, or their own Property, or not being under his, her, or their Management, Care, or Employ, ſhall be ſubject to be indicted for the ſame in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize, or Courts of Quarter Seſſions in this Iſland, and upon being thereof legally convicted, he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment, by Fine or Impriſonment, as the Judges or Juſtices of ſuch Courts ſhall think proper to inflict, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding; and ſuch Puniſhment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action at Common Law that could or might be brought for the Recovery of Damages for and on Account of the ſame.

Such Puniſhment to be without any Prejudice to any Action at Law that might be brought.

Juſtices and Veſtry to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants to provide Cloathing, &c. for diſabled Slaves.

And whereas from the Deceaſe and Removal of Reſidence of many Proprietors of Slaves, and other Circumſtances, and from the Manumiſſion of Negro, Mulatto, and other Slaves, without any ſuitable Proviſion being made for their future Maintenance, many unhappy Objects, infected with contagious Diſtempers, or diſabled from Labour by Sickneſs, old Age, and otherwiſe, and having no Owners, prove dangerous, or become a Burthen and Nuiſance to the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of this Iſland; for Remedy whereof, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices and Veſtrymen of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes in this Iſland be empowered, and they are hereby empowered to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes, in the ſame Manner as the Parochial Taxes are uſually laid, for the Purpoſe of raiſing ſuch a Sum as they ſhall judge ſufficient, to provide for the Maintenance, Cloathing, Medical Care, and Attendance in the Workhouſes of the ſaid ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of this Iſland, of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, or other unhappy Objects as aforeſaid; and the Magiſtrates reſpectively of ſuch Town and Pariſh are hereby empowered and required, upon Application being made to them, or either of them, to order all ſuch Objects as aforeſaid to be removed and conveyed to the reſpective Workhouſes of each Pariſh, where, if a Slave, the former Proprietor or Proprietors, Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave, lived or reſided, or if a Perſon of Colour made free, where the Perſon or Perſons who manumiſed or ſet free ſuch Perſon of Colour reſided before his Deceaſe, there to be lodged and taken Care of as aforeſaid; and the Magiſtrates and Veſtries of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes as aforeſaid are hereby empowered and required to make, from Time to Time, all ſuch humane and ſalutary Regulations for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, as to them ſhall appear neceſſary and expedient.

No Slave to travel without a Ticket.

And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary that the Slaves in this Iſland ſhould be kept in due Obedience to their Owners, and in due Subordination to the White People in general, and as much as in the Power of the Legiſlature, all Means and Opportunities of Slaves committing rebellious Conſpiracies, and other Crimes, to the Ruin and Deſtruction of the White People and others in this Iſland, prevented, and that proper Puniſhments ſhould be appointed for all Crimes to be by them committed, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave hereafter ſhall be ſuffered or permitted on any Day, Sunday excepted, to go out of his or her Maſter or Owner's Plantation or Settlement, or to travel from One Town or Place to another, unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall have a Ticket from his Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer, expreſſing particularly the Time of ſuch Slave's ſetting out, and where he or ſhe is going, and the Time limited for his or her Return, under a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings for every Slave ſo offending, to be recovered from the Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer, in a ſummary Manner, before any One Juſtice of the Peace, by Warrant of Diſtreſs (Complaint being made to him upon Oath), unleſs the Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave ſhall prove upon Oath, before any Juſtice of the Peace of the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer may or ſhall live or happen to be, that he did give the ſaid Slave ſuch Ticket as aforeſaid, or that ſuch Slave went away without his Conſent; and all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo travelling or going from One Plantation or Place to another, without ſuch Ticket as aforeſaid, ſhall be apprehended and committed to Gaol, and (if without ſuch Conſent or Privity as aforeſaid) there be whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, by Order of ſuch Juſtice, for his, her, or their Offence in the Premiſes; and if ſuch Juſtice ſhall refuſe or neglect his Duty, either in cauſing the Penalty to be forthwith levied (on Complaint being made to him as aforeſaid) on the Owner, Overſeer, or any other Perſon who ſhall ſuffer a Slave, being under his or their Direction, to go out without a Ticket as aforeſaid, or ſhall not cauſe ſuch

Penalty on Owners neglecting to give ſuch Ticket.

Slaves travelling without a Ticket, how puniſhable.

Penalty on Juſtices neglecting their Duty.

Puniſhments

Puniſhments to be inflicted, as are directed by this Act, on any Slave who ſhall go out without a Ticket as aforeſaid, every Juſtice ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Juſtices to order Conſtables to attend Places of public Reſort of Slaves, and take up ſuch as have no Ticket.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That at every Meeting of the reſpective Quarter Seſſions in this Iſland, the Juſtices are hereby required and obliged, under the Penalty of Five Pounds on every Juſtice preſent, to order the Conſtables to attend every Holiday at Markets or Places of public Reſort of Negroes in their reſpective Pariſhes, there to apprehend all ſuch Slaves as they ſhall find without Tickets, and being ſo apprehended, that they carry them before any of the ſaid Juſtices, to be puniſhed according to the Directions of this Act, which Order, at each reſpective Quarter Seſſions, the Juſtices are to direct the Clerk of the Peace to enter up as an Order of that Court, and to give Notice thereof at the moſt public Place in their reſpective Pariſhes, within Ten Days after every Quarter Seſſion; and every Juſtice is hereby empowered and required to examine upon Oath any Conſtable or other Perſon bringing before him any Slave or Slaves ſaid to be apprehended for not having Tickets, that ſuch Juſtice may be able to aſcertain whether ſuch Slave or Slaves were really and bona fide taken up without a Ticket or Tickets, and if the Juſtices aforeſaid find that either the Conſtables or the Clerks of the Peace of their reſpective Pariſhes neglect or refuſe to do their Duty as hereinbefore directed, ſuch Juſtices are hereby authorized and empowered to lay a Fine, not exceeding Forty Shillings, on all Conſtables and Clerks of the Peace ſo offending.

Slaves to be allowed Holidays.

Penalty on ſuch as allow their Slaves any Holidays, other than thoſe above directed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future all Slaves in this Iſland ſhall be allowed the uſual Number of Holidays that were allowed at the ſeveral Seaſons of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide; provided that at any ſuch reſpective Seaſons no Two Holidays ſhall be allowed to follow or ſucceed immediately one after the other, except at Chriſtmas, when they ſhall be allowed Chriſtmas Day and alſo the Day immediately ſucceeding, unleſs Chriſtmas Day happens on a Monday, in which Caſe no other Day ſhall be allowed, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding; and if any Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney, of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overſeer of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, ſhall preſume to allow any Holidays to any Slave belonging to any ſuch Plantation or Settlement, other than as directed by this Act to be given at the Seaſons aforeſaid, every Perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds.

Penalty on ſuch as ſuffer any unlawful Aſſembly of Slaves on their Properties.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney, of any Plantation or Settlement, ſhall hereafter knowingly ſuffer any Slaves to aſſemble together, and beat their Military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells, upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, or in any Yard or Place under his, her, or their Care or Management, or ſhall not endeavour to diſperſe or prevent the ſame, by immediately giving Notice thereof to the next Magiſtrate or Commiſſioned Officer, that a proper Force may be ſent to diſperſe the ſaid Slaves, every ſuch Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction thereof, upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature or Courts of Aſſize, pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof; provided nevertheleſs, that Information of ſuch Offence ſhall be made upon Oath before any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, within the Space of Five Days after the Commiſſion of ſuch Offence.

Officers Civil or Military to enter any Plantation, &c. to ſuppreſs unlawful Aſſemblies of Slaves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Officers, Civil and Military, ſhall be and are hereby empowered and required to enter into any Plantation, Settlement, or other Place, to ſuppreſs and prevent all unlawful Drumming and other Noiſe, or Concourſe of Negroes as before mentioned, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Owners, &c. who ſuffer ſuch Aſſemblies, to be impriſoned.

Proviſo.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer, or in his Abſence any Book-keeper or other White Perſon having the Care and Management of any Plantation or Settlement, ſhall knowingly ſuffer any Slaves to aſſemble together and beat their Military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells, every ſuch Overſeer, Book-keeper, or other White Perſon ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or before the Juſtices of Aſſize, ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment without Bail or Mainprize: Provided Information is made upon Oath as aforeſaid, before One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, within Five Days after the Commiſſion of ſuch Offence, and provided always nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent any Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overſeer thereof, from granting Liberty to the Slaves of ſuch Plantation or Settlement only, for aſſembling together upon ſuch Plantation or Settlement, and playing and diverting themſelves in any innocent Amuſements, ſo as they do not make uſe of Military Drums, Horns, or Shells, but that they ſhall and may grant ſuch Liberty

when and as often as they pleaſe, any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Slaves not to have in their Cuſtody Fire Arms.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall hereafter be found to have in his or her Cuſtody any Fire Arms, Gunpowder, Slugs or Ball, ſuch Slave being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them (One thereof to be a Juſtice) ſhall think proper to inflict, unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall be in Company with and under the Direction of a White Man, or unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall have a Ticket or Tickets from his, her, or their Owners, Maſters, Overſeers, or Employers, expreſſing the Reaſon of his being ſo armed; and that no Ticket, ſo given as aforeſaid, ſhall continue or be in Force for more than Fourteen Days.

Proviſo.

Slaves offering Violence to any White Perſon, how puniſhable.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall offer any Violence, by ſtriking or otherwiſe, to any White Perſon, ſuch Slave, upon due and proper Proof, ſhall, upon Conviction before Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders, be puniſhed with Death, or Confinement to Hard Labour for Life, or otherwiſe, as the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall in their Diſcretion think proper to inflict; provided ſuch Striking or Conflict be not by Command of his or their Owners, Overſeers, or Perſons entruſted over them, or in the lawful Defence of their Owners Perſons or Goods.

Proviſo.

Puniſhments on Slaves harbouring Slaves.

And be it further Enacted, That any Slave or Slaves who ſhall knowingly harbour, inveigle, or conceal any Slave or Slaves, ſhall, on Conviction before Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders, ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to inflict, not extending to Life or Limb.

Slaves found at the Diſtance of Eight Miles from their Eſtate, &c. without a Ticket, deemed Runaway.

And whereas it is very dangerous to the Peace and Safety of this Iſland to ſuffer Slaves to continue out as Runaways; and it is abſolutely neceſſary to declare and make known to the Public what Slaves ſhall be deemed ſuch: Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, any Slave or Slaves who ſhall be found at the Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe, Plantation, or other Settlement to which he, ſhe, or they belong, without a Ticket or other Permit to paſs, ſhall be deemed a Runaway.

Perſons apprehending Runaway Slaves, how to be rewarded.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon whatſoever, who ſhall apprehend ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall for every one ſo apprehended be entitled to receive, from the Owner, Employer, Overſeer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Ten Shillings, and no more, beſides Mile Money, at the Rate of One Shilling per Mile for the firſt Five Miles, and Six Pence per Mile afterwards; provided ſuch Slave or Slaves had abſented him, her, or themſelves Six Days, without the Privity, Knowledge, or Conſent of the Proprietor, Overſeer, or other White Perſon reſiding on the Plantation or Settlement to which ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall belong, which Time of Abſence of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be declared on the Oath of ſuch Proprietor, Overſeer, or other White Perſon as aforeſaid, if the Party taking up ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall require it; but it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend any Slave or Slaves that uſually reſide in or are employed in any of the Towns of this Iſland, and that at the Time are actually run away or abſent from their Owner, Employer, or Manager's Service Six Days, ſhall be entitled to the Reward of Ten Shillings, although the Slave or Slaves ſo taken up ſhould not be Eight Miles diſtant from their Employer's Habitation.

How Slaves apprehended as Runaway are to be diſpoſed of.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehending ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall convey him, her, or them to their reſpective Owner, Employer, or Manager, or to the Workhouſe of ſuch Pariſh, if any Workhouſe is eſtabliſhed there, and in caſe of there being no Workhouſe, to the next Gaol, in caſe the Owner, Employer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Sum of Ten Shillings and Mile Money as aforeſaid, or take the Oath as to the Time of Abſence, in which Caſe the Gaol or Workhouſe Keeper is hereby required and ordered to receive ſuch Slave or Slaves into his or their Cuſtody, and to pay the Party delivering ſuch Slave or Slaves the ſaid Sum of Ten Shillings and Mile Money as aforeſaid, and no more, for each Slave ſo delivered, under the Penalty of Five Pounds: Provided nevertheleſs, That if ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are brought to any Gaol or Workhouſe by any White Perſon, Free Negro, Free Mulatto, or Free Indian, no Gaoler or Workhouſe Keeper ſhall pay ſuch Sum before ſuch Perſon ſhall have taken an Oath, that the Slave or Slaves ſo apprehended was or were at the reputed Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe, Plantation, or Settlement, to which ſuch Slave or Slaves do belong (except as before excepted), and that ſuch Slave or Slaves had no Ticket or other Permit in Writing from his Maſter, Miſtreſs, Overſeer, Employer, or Manager, at the Time ſuch Slave or Slaves was or were apprehended, for him, her, or them to paſs unmoleſted, and that the ſaid Slave or Slaves had been carried firſt to the Owner, Employer,

or

or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves, (provided ſuch Owner, Employer, or Manager ſhall be in the Pariſh in which ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be apprehended), and that the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Overſeer, or Manager had refuſed to pay for the apprehending him, her, or them, according to the Intent and Meaning of this Act; and that no Ticket ſhall be granted to any Slave or Slaves for any Time exceeding One Calendar Month.

Tickets granted to Slaves to be of no longer Time than One Calendar Month.

And, that it may be publicly known in the reſpective Pariſhes what Slaves are run away, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of Slaves, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Offence, ſhall, by him, her, or themſelves, or by the Overſeer or Manager of their reſpective Plantations or Settlements, within the firſt Ten Days of the Months of March, June, September, and December in each and every Year, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the Cuſtos, or any Magiſtrate of their reſpective Pariſhes, an Account upon Oath (which Oath any Magiſtrate is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter) of the Number of Slaves run away from him, her, or them, or from his, her, or their reſpective Plantations or Settlements, in which Account ſhall be inſerted the Names of ſuch Slaves, and the Time when each Slave ſhall have been abſent or run away; and every Magiſtrate is hereby required, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, to tranſmit ſuch Accounts as ſhall be delivered in to him to the Clerk of the Veſtry, by the Twentieth Day of the Months hereinbefore mentioned; and the ſaid Clerk of the Veſtry is hereby directed and required, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, to enter ſuch Accounts in a Book, to be kept by him for that Purpoſe, and at the Quarterly Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry to lay the ſame before them.

Penalty on Owners not giving in an Account of their Run-away Slaves to the Cuſtos, &c.

And on ſuch Cuſtos for not tranſmitting it to the Clerk of the Veſtry; and on the Clerk for not entering it in a ſeparate Book.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforeſaid) the Doctor or Surgeon employed on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, or, where there is no Doctor or Surgeon employed thereon, then the Owner, Overſeer, or Manager ſhall, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, to be levied on the Owner of ſuch Plantation for every Neglect, give in on Oath an Account of the Decreaſe and Increaſe of the Slaves of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, and the Cauſes of ſuch Decreaſe, to the beſt of his Knowledge, Judgment, and Belief.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the not giving upon Oath ſuch ſeveral Accounts ſhall be owing to the Neglect of the Overſeer, or Manager, or Doctor or Surgeon of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, to ſtop and detain the Penalty he or ſhe ſhall ſuffer by this Law out of the Wages of ſuch Overſeer, Manager, Doctor, or Surgeon.

Overſeers, &c. neglecting to give in as aforeſaid, the Owner to ſtop the Penalty incurred out of his Wages.

And whereas, the more effectually to conceal a Runaway Slave, or prevent his being apprehended, Tickets are given by Free Negroes, Free Mulattoes, or Free Indians; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, granting or giving ſuch Ticket with ſuch an Intent, ſhall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and ſhall be liable to be tried for the ſaid Offence before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize in this Iſland, where the Offence ſhall be committed, and on Conviction ſhall ſuffer the Loſs of Freedom, Tranſportation, or ſuch other Puniſhment, as the Court in their Diſcretion ſhall think proper to inflict.

Penalty on Free Negroes granting falſe Tickets to Slaves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if ſuch Ticket ſhall be granted or given by any White Perſon, with ſuch Intent as aforeſaid, to any Slave or Slaves, before or after his or their abſenting themſelves from their Owner, Employer, Overſeer, or Manager, ſuch White Perſon ſhall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and ſhall be liable to be tried for the ſame before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or either of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland where the Offence ſhall be committed, and on Conviction ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court in their Diſcretion ſhall think proper to inflict.

White Perſons granting ſuch Tickets, how puniſhable.

And, to the End that the Owners and Proprietors of Runaway Slaves may have a due Knowledge where ſuch Slaves are confined, after their being apprehended, and ſent to any Workhouſe or Gaol in this Iſland, in order that ſuch Owners and Proprietors may apply for ſuch Slaves; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, all and every the Keepers of the Workhouſes, or Gaol Keepers in any of the Pariſhes of this Iſland, ſhall, and they are hereby obliged, once every Week, to advertize in the Gazette of Saint Jago de la Vego, the Royal Gazette of Kingſton, and in the Cornwall Chronicle, the Heights, Names, Marks, and Sex, and alſo the Country where the ſame can be aſcertained, of each and every Runaway Slave then in their Cuſtody, together with the Time of their being ſent into Cuſtody, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners thereof, if known, and that upon Oath, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Slave ſo neglected by him to be advertiſed, and for the Expence of ſuch Advertiſement they the ſaid Workhouſe Keepers or Gaol Keepers

Keepers of Gaols or Workhouſes to advertiſe the Names, &c. of all Runaways in their Cuſtody Weekly;

ers ſhall and may, and they are hereby authorized, to charge the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Runaway Slaves ſo advertiſed at and after the Rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per Month for each Paper, and no more; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Keeper of the Workhouſe or Gaol Keeper to detain and keep in his or their Cuſtody ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves ſo brought unto him or them, until the Owner or Owners thereof, or ſome Perſon on their Behalf, properly authorized, ſhall pay unto him or them what he or they ſo paid to the Perſon or Perſons who apprehended and brought ſuch Slave or Slaves into Cuſtody, with Two Shillings and Six Pence in the Pound for laying out his or their Money, the Coſt of advertiſing, after the Rate above-mentioned, and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been in Cuſtody, and alſo the Charges of advertiſing above directed, and no other Fees whatever; and that the Gaoler, Workhouſe Keeper, or Superviſor, and no other Perſon, ſhall atteſt upon Oath, that the Charges in the Account for Mile Money, and the Reward for apprehending ſuch Slave, were actually paid to the Perſon who brought ſuch Runaway, and that the Whole of the Charges in the ſaid Account are ſtrictly conformable to this Law.

and to detain ſuch Slaves until they be paid their Fees.

Gaolers or Workhouſe Keepers to atteſt upon Oath the Charges for Mile Money;

and to give daily to every Slave confined a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Keeper of every Workhouſe or Gaol in this Iſland, ſhall, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Neglect, provide and give to every Slave confined in ſuch Workhouſe or Gaol, a ſufficient Quantity of good and wholeſome Proviſions daily; that is to ſay, not leſs than One Quart of unground Guinea or Indian Corn, or Three Pints of the Flour or Meal of either, or Three Pints of Wheat Flour, or Eight full-grown Plantains, or Eight Pounds of Cocoas or Yams, and alſo One Herring or Shad, or other ſalted Proviſions equal thereto.

Runaway Slaves remaining in any Gaol, &c. Twelve Months, how to be diſpoſed of.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall have been Twelve Calendar Months in any Gaol or Workhouſe, and ſhall have been advertized in the Manner directed in this Act, and no Perſon having appeared to claim and pay the Fees of ſuch Slave or Slaves, that then the Fees of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid by the Receiver General, and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſent into the County Towns, there to be worked in Chains with the other Workhouſe Negroes, and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner of ſuch Slave to claim him or her at any ſubſequent Period, and on proving his or her Property, to the Satisfaction of any Judge of the Grand Court, or any Two Magiſtrates, ſuch Owner ſhall recover ſuch Slave, paying to the Receiver General ſuch Sum of Money as he actually paid to the Gaoler or Workhouſe Keeper at the Expiration of the ſaid Term of Twelve Months; and that the ſaid Workhouſe Keeper be empowered to hire out ſuch Slaves, and that the Profits ariſing from ſuch Hire be applied, in the Firſt Place, to the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, in the ſame Manner as the other Workhouſe Negroes are maintained, and the Remainder of ſuch Hire be paid Annually to the Receiver General, to aſſiſt in reimburſing the Fees paid by him for ſuch Slaves as may never be claimed: Provided alſo, that ſuch Workhouſe Keeper be obliged to give the Receiver General, on or before the Twentieth Day of every January, after the enſuing Year, a regular Account upon Oath of the Profits ariſing from the Hire of ſuch Slaves, to the Thirty-firſt Day of December of the Year preceding, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each and every Slave he ſhall omit or neglect to give ſuch Account of, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner by a Warrant from any Magiſtrate, and paid to the Receiver General, and by him to be applied to the Credit of the Account of Fees paid by him for ſuch Slaves; and that the ſaid Workhouſe Keeper be entitled to Five Pounds per Centum on the Groſs Amount of the Hire of ſuch Slaves.

Runaway Slaves dying in Gaol within the Twelve Months, their Fees to be paid by the Public.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Runaway Slave or Slaves ſhall die in the Cuſtody of any ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper at any Time within Twelve Calendar Months aforeſaid, and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves ſo dying cannot be known, ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper ſhall in ſuch Caſe be entitled to receive all ſuch Fees as ſhall be due to him or them for ſuch Slave or Slaves at the Time of his or her Death, from the Public, upon Application and due Proof made in the moſt ſolemn Manner to the Aſſembly, or any Committee thereof, that ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper had uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to find and know the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo dying, and could not, and that ſuch Slave or Slaves, during the Time they were in the Cuſtody of ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper, was or were found and provided with proper and ſufficient Proviſions, equal to what is allowed by this Law.

Gaol Keepers not to hire out Runaway Slaves committed to their Cuſtody.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Gaol Keeper in this Iſland, or any Perſon acting under him as Clerk or Deputy, ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, work or employ any Slave or Slaves ſent to his Cuſtody as a Runaway, or otherwiſe committed by a Magiſtrate upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement belonging to or in the Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Gaol Keeper, or hire or lend ſuch Slave or Slaves out to Work for any other Perſon or Perſons during ſuch Time ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be in his Cuſtody, but that all ſuch

Slaves ſhall be and remain in the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh in order to be inſpected by any Perſon or Perſons deſiring the ſame; and in caſe any Gaol Keeper ſhall offend herein, he ſhall for every Offence forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Slaves who have been run away Six Months, how puniſhable.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall have been in this Iſland for the Space of Two Years, and ſhall run away and continue abſent for the Term of Six Months, ſhall be tried by Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders in the ſame Mode, Manner, and Form as is hereinafter directed for the Trial of Slaves, and upon Conviction thereof ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall ſuffer Confinement to hard Labour for Life, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them (One of whom to be a Juſtice), ſhall think proper to inflict, not extending to Life or Limb.

Slaves pretending to have ſupernatural Power, or converſed in the Practice of Obeah.

And, in order to prevent the many Miſchiefs that may hereafter ariſe from the wicked Art of Negroes, going under the Appellation of Obeah Men and Women, pretending to have Communication with the Devil, and other evil Spirits, whereby the Weak and Superſtitious are deluded into a Belief of their having full Power to exempt them, whilſt under their Protection, from any Evils that might otherwiſe happen; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, any Slave who ſhall pretend to any ſupernatural Power, and be detected in making Uſe of any Blood, Feathers, Parrots Beaks, Dog's Teeth, Alligator's Teeth, broken Bottles, Grave Dirt, Rum, Egg Shells, Cotton Tree Juice, or any other Materials relating to the Practice of Obeah or Witchcraft, in order to affect the Health or Lives of others, or promote the Purpoſes of Rebellion, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof before Two Magiſtrates and Five Freeholders, ſuffer Death, or be confined to hard Labour for Life, as the ſaid Magiſtrates and Freeholders ſhall determine, any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Slaves adminiſtering Poiſon to any One, although it may not kill, to ſuffer Death.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall mix or prepare, with an Intent to give or cauſe to be given any Poiſon or poiſonous Drug, or ſhall actually give or cauſe to be given any ſuch Poiſon or poiſonous Drug, although Death may not enſue upon the taking thereof, the ſaid Slave or Slaves, together with their Acceſſaries, as well before as after the Fact (being Slaves, duly convicted thereof before Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders) ſhall ſuffer Death, or be confined to hard Labour for Life, as the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall determine; any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Slaves having in their Cuſtody large Quantities of freſh Meat, unknown to their Owners, how puniſhable.

And whereas great Numbers of Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horſes, Mares, Mules, and Aſſes, are frequently killed and deſtroyed by Negro and other Slaves in ſo ſecret and private a Manner, that it is with the greateſt Difficulty they can be found out and diſcovered in ſuch Manner as to convict them of ſuch Offence, although large Quantities of Beef, Mutton, and the Fleſh of other valuable Animals are found upon him, her, or them; in order therefore to prevent ſuch Evils in future, and to puniſh the Perpetrators of ſuch Acts agreeably to their Crimes, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall have in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, unknown to his or her Maſter, Owner, Overſeer, or other Perſon who ſhall have the overlooking or employing of ſuch Slave, any freſh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Fleſh of Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, in any Quantity exceeding Five, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds Weight, ſuch Negro or other Slave, upon due Conviction thereof before any Two Magiſtrates, ſhall be whipped in ſuch Manner as ſuch Magiſtrates ſhall direct, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes; and if there ſhall be found in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion a larger or greater Quantity than Twenty Pounds Weight of freſh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Fleſh of Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, and ſuch Slave ſhall not give a ſatisfactory Account how he or ſhe became poſſeſſed of ſuch Meat, that then ſuch Negro or other Slave, upon Conviction before Two Magiſtrates and Five Freeholders where ſuch Crime ſhall be committed, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they ſhall think proper to inflict, not extending to Life or Limb; but if it ſhall appear on the Trial that ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall have ſtolen and killed ſuch Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, ſuch Negro or other Slave, on Conviction thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to inflict.

Various Crimes and Miſdemeanors, how to be puniſhed.

And whereas it is neceſſary to declare how and in what Manner Slaves ſhall be tried for the ſeveral Crimes hereafter to be by them committed, for which Purpoſe, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Felony, Burglary, Robbery, Burning of Houſes, Cane Pieces, Rebellious Conſpiracies, compaſſing or imagining the Death of any White Perſon or Perſons, or any other Offence whatſoever committed by any Slave or Slaves, that ſhall ſubject ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death, or any other ſevere Puniſhment, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending ſuch Offender or Offenders, and for all Perſons to come before him that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of Slaves againſt one another in this and all other Caſes ſhall be deemed good and ſufficient Proof), and if, upon Examination,

it appears probable that the Slave or Slaves apprehended is or are guilty, ſuch Juſtice ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and certify to the next Juſtice the Cauſe, and require him, by virtue of this Act, to aſſociate himſelf to him, which ſuch Juſtice is hereby required to do; and they, ſo aſſociated, ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to ſummon a ſufficient Number of Freeholders (not leſs than Nine) ſo that Five of ſuch Freeholders may be choſen by Ballor, ſetting forth to them the Matter, and requiring them, at a certain Day and Place, to be expreſſed in ſuch Warrant, and between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, perſonally to be and appear before the ſaid Juſtices; at which Time and Place the ſaid Juſtices, and Five of the ſaid Freeholders, ſhall cauſe the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo charged with any of the ſaid Crimes and the Evidence or Evidences to come before them; and the ſaid Freeholders ſhall by the ſaid Juſtices be ſworn to judge uprightly and according to Evidence in the Matter then before them; and if the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part of ſuch Court and Jury (of whom One to be a Juſtice, as in all Trials upon this Act), upon hearing of the Evidence, ſhall judge the Criminal or Criminals guilty of the Offence complained of, they ſhall give Sentence of Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, or otherwiſe, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall determine, according to the Nature of the Offence, and ſhall cauſe ſuch Sentence to be carried into Execution, and at ſuch Time and Place as they ſhall think proper (Women with Child only excepted, whoſe Execution ſhall be reſpited till after Delivery): Provided always nevertheleſs, that nothing in this Act contained ſhall hinder or prevent the Juſtices upon any ſuch Trial, where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be condemned to die, from reſpiting the Execution of ſuch Sentence for any Term not exceeding Thirty Days, or until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief ſhall be known, in caſe proper Cauſe ſhall appear to them for ſo doing, on the Requeſt of any of the Juſtices or Jury who may have ſat on the Trial.

Juſtices impowered to reſpite the Execution of Slaves for any Term not exceeding Thirty Days;

ſuch Execution to be in a public Part of the Pariſh with due Solemnity.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where the Puniſhment of Death is inflicted, the Execution ſhall be performed in a public Part of the Pariſh, and with due Solemnity; and Care ſhall be taken by the Gaoler or Deputy Marſhal, that the Criminal is free from Intoxication at the Time of his Trial, and from thence to and at the Time of his Execution, under the Penalty of Five Pounds; and the Mode of ſuch Execution ſhall be hanging up by the Neck, and no other; and the Body ſhall be afterwards diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as the Juſtices preſiding at the Trial ſhall direct: And, provided alſo, that where ſeveral Slaves are capitally convicted for the ſame Offence, One only ſhall ſuffer Death, except in Caſes of Murder or Rebellion.

Slaves giving falſe Evidence how to be puniſhed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall wilfully, and with evil Intent, give falſe Evidence on any Trial had under this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves, being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders, ſhall ſuffer the ſame Puniſhment as the Perſon or Perſons on whoſe Trial ſuch falſe Evidence was given would, if convicted, have been liable to ſuffer.

Penalty on Free Negroes ſuffering an unlawful Aſſembly at their Houſes.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall hereafter knowingly ſuffer any unlawful Aſſembly of Slaves at his or her Houſe or Settlement, every ſuch Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian ſhall, upon due Conviction thereof, ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment: Provided nevertheleſs, that Information thereof ſhall be given on Oath, within Five Days, of ſuch unlawful Meeting.

Clerk of the Peace to attend Trials of Slaves, and record the Proceedings.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Trials of Slaves for Capital Offences ſhall be held at the uſual Place of Meeting of the Veſtry in each Pariſh, or ſuch other Place or Places as the Juſtices in Seſſion in ſuch Pariſh ſhall ſpecially appoint, and a Record ſhall be entered up of all Proceedings thereon, in a Book kept for that Purpoſe by the Clerk of the Peace, or his lawful Deputy, of the Precinct, who is hereby obliged to attend all ſuch Trials, and to record the Proceedings within Thirty Days after ſuch Trial, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Neglect, and he ſhall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh the Sum of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and no more, for attending each Trial, entering up the Record, and any other Buſineſs incidental thereto: And further, that the Deputy Marſhal for the ſaid Pariſh, or ſome proper Perſon acting under him, ſhall alſo be obliged to attend ſuch Trial under the ſame Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Neglect, and that he ſhall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh Forty Shillings for attending at the Trial and Execution, and no more.

• Five Days Notice of the Trial of Slaves to be given to their Owners.

• So in the Original.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Trials of any Slave or Slaves under this Act, Ten Days Notice at the leaſt of ſuch Trial ſhall be firſt given to the Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, his, her, or their lawful Attorney or Attornies, or other Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be put upon his, her, or their Trial by the Owner, Proprietor, Employer, or Perſon entruſted with ſuch Slave or Slaves, and ſhall be ſentenced to die, or to hard Labour during Life in any of the Workhouſes of this Iſland, the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders, at the Time of trying ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall alſo enquire what Sum or Sums of Money ſuch Owner, Proprietor, or Employer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ought to receive for ſuch Slave or Slaves, and certify the ſame, under the Hands of ſuch Juſtices and Freeholders, or the major Part of them (one of whom to be a Juſtice), ſo that ſuch Sum or Sums of Money do not exceed the Sum of Forty Pounds for each Slave executed or ſentenced to hard Labour during Life as aforeſaid.

Slaves given up for Trial by the Owner, and ſentenced to die, to be valued by the Juſtices;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be brought to Trial by the Owner, Proprietor, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and ſhall be valued according to the Direction of this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid for by the Receiver General of this Iſland out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

and ſuch Valuation to be paid by the Receiver General.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Slave or Slaves committed to Gaol for Trial, or to give Evidence, ſhall be diſcharged by the Marſhal, if no Proceedings are inſtituted for ſuch Purpoſe within Fifteen Days from the Day of ſuch Commitment.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſentenced to hard Labour for Life, by virtue of this Act, in any of the Workhouſes in this Iſland, ſhall at any Time wilfully run away or make his Eſcape from the ſaid Workhouſe, and not return within Three Days, upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace, ſuch Juſtice, upon View of the Record of the Conviction of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and upon Proof of the Identity of ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall iſſue his Warrant directed to the Marſhal or Conſtable, forthwith to apprehend ſuch Slave or Slaves, and to cauſe ſuch Slave or Slaves to be tried by Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders, in Manner directed by this Act for Capital Offences, and upon Conviction thereof ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be puniſhed by Death, or, in caſe the Slave or Slaves ſo offending was or were not ſentenced to hard Labour for Life, but for a limited Time only, then the ſaid Juſtices and Freeholders ſhall ſentence and adjudge the Slave or Slaves ſo offending to hard Labour for Life in the ſame or ſome other Workhouſe in the Iſland.

Slaves convicted of Crimes, and ſentenced to labour in Workhouſes, making their Eſcape, how puniſhable.

And whereas there are many inferior Crimes and Miſdemeanors committed by Slaves which ought to be puniſhed in a ſummary Manner by Order of the Magiſtrates, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Two Juſtices of the Peace to hear and determine, in a ſummary Manner, all ſuch Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and all other petit Crimes and Miſdemeanors committed by Slaves, and to order and direct ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted on them as ſuch Juſtices in their Judgment ſhall think fit, the Expences whereof, which ſhall not exceed Ten Shillings to the Conſtable, ſhall be paid by the Maſter, Owner, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and in caſe ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay ſuch Expences, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices, or either of them, to iſſue his or their Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, directed to any Conſtable, for levying the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Employer, and to ſell the ſame at public Outcry for the Purpoſe of paying ſuch Expences, together with the Charges attending the granting and executing ſuch Warrant and Sale of Goods and Chattels, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner thereof.

Inferior Offences committed by Slaves, how to be tried.

Expences attending ſuch Proſecution to be paid by the Owner.

And whereas great Advantages have ariſen to the Community from the Eſtabliſhment of Workhouſes in the reſpective Pariſhes in this Iſland for the Reception of Runaway and other Slaves: And whereas there now are many ſuch Slaves in the Poſſeſſion of the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputies, which might be employed in the Workhouſes in this Iſland to great Advantage; be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March next, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the reſpective Workhouſes in this Iſland, if to them it ſhall ſeem meet, to demand and receive from the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputies, all or any of the Runaway Negroes or other Slaves in his or their Poſſeſſion, or that may hereafter come into his or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, upon the ſaid Governors and Guardians, paying unto the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputies, the full Amount of the Fees and other contingent Charges attending the ſaid Runaway Slaves, during the Time of their being committed to Gaol, agreeably to this or any former Act, and the Provoſt Marſhal and his lawful Deputies ſhall comply with ſuch Requiſitions under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

Workhouſe Keepers to demand and take into their Cuſtody all Runaways detained in Gaols, on paying the Fees.

And

Magiſtrates to commit Runaways to the Workhouſe, and not to the Gaol.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Runaway Slave ſhall on any Account be committed to Gaol by any Magiſtrate of a Pariſh where there is any Workhouſe eſtabliſhed, but to ſuch Workhouſe only.

Tickets granted to Slaves to work out, to be ſigned by the Clerk of the Veſtry.

And whereas many Runaway Slaves travel over the Countries with falſe or forged Tickets, and under Pretence of being authorized by their Owners to work out for Wages for their Maſter, or otherwiſe, to hire themſelves out; To prevent therefore ſuch evil Practices, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Proprietor, Attorney, or other Perſons in Poſſeſſion of any Slave or Slaves, ſhall in future permit any Slave or Slaves to work for or hire themſelves out to any Perſon or Perſons employing them for Wages, by any Ticket or Tickets, merely under the Hand or Hands of ſuch Proprietor or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion as aforeſaid, and that every Authority ſo given ſhall be null and void; and that inſtead thereof, every Ticket or Tickets, empowering ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo to work or hire themſelves out to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall be ſigned by the Clerk of the Veſtry of the Pariſh where ſuch Perſons ſhall reſide, or by either of the Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, at the Inſtance and Application of the Proprietor or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of ſuch Slaves, and that ſuch Authority ſhall alſo be ſigned by ſuch Proprietor or other Perſons in Poſſeſſion, or ſome Perſon or Perſons properly authorized by him or her; which Ticket ſo ſigned ſhall be in Force for the Space of Three Months from the Date of ſuch Ticket, and no longer; and that for every ſuch Ticket ſo ſigned as aforeſaid, there ſhall be paid by ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo applying for ſuch Ticket the Sum of One Shilling and Three Pence, and no more, to the ſaid Clerk of the Veſtry, who is hereby required to regiſter the Name of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and of ſuch Owner or Owners as ſhall be mentioned in ſuch Certificate or Certificates, at every Quarterly Veſtry, in a Book to be by him kept for that particular Purpoſe only; which Regiſter ſhall at all Times be kept by the ſaid Clerk of the Veſtry open to the Inſpection of all Perſons whomſoever, without Fee or Reward.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Clerk of the Veſtry in any of the ſeveral Pariſhes ſhall neglect his Duty herein, he ſhall for every Neglect forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, for the Benefit of the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Clerk of the Veſtry ſhall reſide; which Sum of Five Pounds the Clerk of the Veſtry ſhall be liable to pay, on Conviction before the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Pariſh where the Offence ſhall ariſe, ſuch Conviction to be ſigned by the Senior Magiſtrate of the Pariſh then preſent.

Penalty on Retailers of Rum, &c. for entertaining of Slaves.

And whereas many and great Inconveniences and Miſchiefs have ariſen, and may ariſe, by the Retailers of Rum and Rum Punch entertaining of Negroes and other Slaves drinking and gaming in their Houſes, Yards, or Places adjacent thereto; for Prevention of which in future, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, no Retailer of Rum and Rum Punch, or other Liquors, ſhall ſuffer any Slaves to meet to game, or uſe any Sort of Play, within their Houſes, Yards, or Places adjacent thereto, or ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to drink therein, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any Two Juſtices of the Peace of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed; and in Caſe any Retailer of Rum and Rum Punch, or other Liquors, ſhall be convicted of ſuch Offence, and ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Sum of Five Pounds, and the Charges of the Conviction, ſuch Two Juſtices are hereby impowered and required forthwith, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals directed to the Conſtable, to commit ſuch Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, there to remain until he or ſhe ſhall pay the ſaid Sum of Five Pounds, and Charges as aforeſaid, One Moiety of which ſaid Fine ſhall be to the Uſe of the Perſon informing, and the other Moiety ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh, for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Horſes, &c. the Property of Slaves to be taken up and ſold at the moſt public Place in the Pariſh.

And whereas the permitting and ſuffering Negro and other Slaves to keep Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſſes, or Geldings, is attended with many and great Miſchiefs to the Iſland in general: In order therefore to remedy the ſame, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on or before the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, the Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of every Plantation or Pen in this Iſland, having on any ſuch Plantation or Pen any Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, the reputed Property of any Slave or Slaves, knowing the ſame to be ſuch, ſhall cauſe them to be taken up, and ſhall produce them at the moſt public Place in the Pariſh where taken up, at ſuch Time as the Juſtices and Veſtry ſhall, by Advertiſement in the public News-papers, appoint for that Purpoſe, and that ſuch Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſſes, and Geldings be then and there ſold and diſpoſed of at public Outcry; and if any Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo doing, each and every of them ſhall for every Neglect or Refuſal reſpectively forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a ſummary

ſummary Manner before any Two Juſtices of the Peace for the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Neglect or Refuſal ſhall happen, by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, which Penalty ſhall be One Moiety to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, and the other Moiety to the Perſon complaining.

Penalty on Owners of Slaves permitting them to keep Horſes, &c. on their Plantation, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, no Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to keep on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, any Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, and in caſe of ſo doing ſhall for every Offence forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in Manner aforeſaid.

Perſons giving in an Account of Slaves, &c. to make Oath that none of them belongs to any Slave.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon, at the reſpective Times of their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Juſtices and Veſtry, ſhall alſo make Oath that none of the ſaid Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſſes, or Geldings, ſo given in do belong to any Negro or other Slave; and that ſuch Perſon ſo given in, or his, her, or their Employer or Employers, hath not nor have in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion, to his, her, or their Knowledge or Belief, any Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, belonging to or reputed to belong to any Slave or Slaves; and in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, every Perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing ſhall for every Offence forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in the ſame ſummary Manner, and to be diſpoſed of as hereinbefore mentioned.

Slaves not allowed to purchaſe Horſes, &c.

Penalty on Perſons ſelling or giving ſuch Stocks to Slaves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid. That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, no Negro or other Slave in this Iſland ſhall purchaſe or buy any Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, under the Penalty of forfeiting ſuch Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, and to be diſpoſed of as hereinbefore mentioned; and if any Perſon whatever ſhall ſell or give any Horſe, Mare, Aſs, Mule, or Gelding to any Negro or other Slave, or to any Perſon in Truſt for ſuch Negro or other Slave, every ſuch Perſon ſhall for every ſuch Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, ſo ſold or given, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds; and every Perſon who ſhall purchaſe or be concerned in the Purchaſe of any Horſe, Mare, Mule, Aſs, or Gelding, in Truſt for any Negro or other Slave, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds; which ſaid Penalties ſhall be recovered in the ſame ſummary Manner, and diſpoſed of as hereinbefore mentioned, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Penalty on Owners for concealing Slaves againſt whom Warrants are iſſued.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in future whenever a Warrant ſhall be granted by One or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace againſt any Slave, if the ſaid Slave cannot be immediately taken on the ſaid Warrant, the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Attorney, Guardian, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave, ſhall be ſerved with a Copy of the ſaid Warrant; and if he, ſhe, or they do not carry the ſaid Slave before a Magiſtrate, to be dealt with according to Law, on the ſaid Warranr, and if it ſhall be afterwards proved that the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Attorney, Guardian, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave, wilfully detained or concealed ſaid Slave, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

Slaves attempting or conſpiring to depart the Iſland, or aiding or abetting others in ſo doing, how puniſhable.

And whereas ſeveral Slaves have lately found Means to deſert from their Owners, and depart from this Iſland, to the great Damage of ſuch Owners, in evil Example to other Slaves, who may thereby be induced to attempt or conſpire to do the ſame: And whereas there is Reaſon to ſuſpect that ſuch Slaves have been aided and aſſiſted in ſuch Eſcape and Departure by other Perſons; and there is not any adequate Puniſhment provided by Law for ſuch Deſertion and Departure, or attempting or conſpiring to deſert and depart this Iſland, or for Perſons aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Deſerters: For Remedy whereof, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, if any Slave ſhall run away from his, her, or their Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, and go off or conſpire or attempt to go off this Iſland, in any Ship, Boat, Canoe, or other Veſſel or Craft whatſoever, or be aiding, abetting, or aſſiſting to any other Slave or Slaves, in ſuch going off this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they ſo running or going off, or conſpiring or attempting to go off, or ſo aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch going off (being duly convicted before Two Juſtices, and Five Freeholders of the Pariſh whereunto ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo offending ſhall belong) ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as ſuch Two Juſtices and Five Freeholders, or the Majority thereof (One whereof to be a Magiſtrate) ſhall think proper to inflict, not extending to Life or Limb.

Penalty on F for aſſiſting going off th

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of Free Condition, ſhall, on or after the Firſt Day of March aforeſaid, knowingly be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting any Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, and ſhall be convicted thereof, either in the Supreme Court, or in any of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, ſuch Negro,

Mulatto, or Indian of Free Condition, ſhall loſe his or her Freedom, and be forthwith tranſported off this Iſland by the Provoſt Marſhal General, or his lawful Deputy, into whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed; and if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo convicted, ſentenced, and tranſported, ſhall afterwards be found at large in this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, being thereof convicted before the Supreme Court of Judicature or Courts of Aſſize in this Iſland, ſhall ſuffer Death.

Penalty on White Perſons for aiding or abetting Slaves to go off this Iſland.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall knowingly be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting to any Slave or Slaves, in going off this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, being convicted thereof by Bill, Plaint, or Information in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Courts of Aſſize, ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds for each Slave, One Moiety whereof ſhall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to the Party or Parties at whoſe Suit or Complaint ſuch Perſon was convicted, and ſhall alſo ſuffer Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Court, for any Space of Time, not exceeding Twelve Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

Perſons ſo offending to be proceeded againſt, although the Principal be not convicted.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to proceed againſt the Perſon or Perſons ſo aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, whether the Principal or Principals be convicted or not, any Thing in this or any other Act, Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Overſeers not to leave the Eſtates under their Care on Negro Holidays.

And whereas the Overſeers of Eſtates in this Iſland make a frequent Practice of leaving the ſeveral Eſtates under their Care and Management on the reſpective Seaſons allowed for Negro Holidays, whereby many dangerous Meetings and pernicious Practices are carried on: In order therefore to prevent the like for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer in this Iſland ſhall abſent himſelf from the Eſtate under his Care and Management on any of the particular Holidays hereinbefore mentioned to be allowed to Slaves, without Leave of his Employer, every ſuch Overſeer ſo offending ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace, in a ſummary Way, in the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall happen, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Free People to give in their Names, and the Manner they obtained their Freedom, to the Veſtry to be recorded.

And whereas many Inconveniencies have ariſen from Slaves going about this Iſland under Pretence of being Free: In order to prevent the like for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices and Veſtry in each reſpective Pariſh within this Iſland ſhall, within Three Months after the Commencement of this Act, cauſe diligent Enquiry to be made within their reſpective Pariſhes, as to the Number of Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, of Free Condition, and cauſe them to be warned to attend at their next Meeting, and give an Account in what Manner they obtained their Freedom, that their Names and Manner of obtaining their Freedom may be regiſtered in the Veſtry Books of ſuch Pariſhes, and that thoſe not having Certificates ſhall receive a Certificate of their Freedom from the Clerks of ſuch Veſtries reſpectively, which Certificate they are hereby obliged to have atteſted under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, within Three Months from the Date thereof, under the Penalty of Six Weeks Impriſonment in the Workhouſe, which Certificate ſhall, by the Commander in Chief for the Time being, be ſo atteſted without Fee or Reward; and that ſuch Certificate of the Freedom of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, as well thoſe now free as thoſe who may hereafter become free, ſhall by ſuch Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, be produced to the Juſtices and Veſtry on the Twenty-fifth Day of March in each Year, or on the firſt Veſtry Day after that Day, to be by them inſpected, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings on each Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, for each Neglect; which Certificate, ſo to be atteſted under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief as aforeſaid, ſuch Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, ſhall and they are hereby obliged conſtantly to carry about them, and ſhall alſo be obliged to wear the Badge of their Freedom, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Neglect, Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, poſſeſſed of a Real Eſtate, or claiming any Privileges or Immunities by virtue of any Law of this Iſland, excepted.

Free people to carry about them a Certificate, and wear the Badge of their Freedom.

Free People not attending the Veſtry as aforeſaid, to ſhew their Right to Freedom, how puniſhable.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall neglect to attend the Veſtry of each reſpective Pariſh as aforeſaid, in order to ſhew their Right to Freedom after having been warned Five Days at leaſt (ſuch Warning to be atteſted upon Oath by the Perſon ſerving the ſame) ſhall on not ſhewing ſufficient Cauſe for his or her Non-Attendance, be by a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace where ſuch Offender reſides, taken up and committed to Gaol for the Space of Six Months.

And

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, as aforeſaid, ſhall be obliged, towards the Proof of Freedom, to make a Search in purſuance of this Act of his or her Title in any Office in this Iſland, the Charge of ſuch Search or Searches ſhall be made good to him or her by the Pariſh where he or ſhe reſides.

Expence of ſearching in the public Office by Free People for their Freedom, to be paid by the Pariſh.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtice or Juſtices, and Freeholders aforeſaid, and they are hereby required to do their ſeveral and reſpective Duties under this Act when Marſhal Law ſhall happen to be in force, as they might or ought to have done if Martial Law were not ſubſiſting, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Martial Law not to prevent Juſtices, &c. doing their Duty under this Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon warned as a Juror to attend any Trial under and by virtue of this Act, and ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend ſuch Trial, being firſt warned by the Marſhal or Conſtable Two Days at leaſt before the Trial, ſuch Juror ſhall be by the ſaid Magiſtrates fined in a Sum not exceeding Forty Shillings, to be recovered by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, directed to the Marſhal or Conſtable, for levying the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Juror ſo neglecting or refuſing to attend ſuch Trial, and the ſame to be ſold at public Outcry, returning the Overplus, if any, after deducting the Charges and Expences attending the executing the ſaid Warrant, and Five Pounds per Centum on the Amount of the Sale of Goods and Chattels, and which Fine ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Churchwardens, for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Neglect or Refuſal ſhall happen: And it is hereby provided, that ſuch Magiſtrates, Jurors, or Negro Evidences, warned on the Trial of Negroes, in going to, attending on, and returning from the ſame to their Homes, be protected in their Perſons from all Judicial or Meſne Proceſs.

Penalty on Jurors neglecting to attend Trials by virtue of this Act, and how the ſame is to be recovered and applied.

Jurors protected in their Perſons, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Provoſt Marſhal, or any of his lawful Deputies, or any lawful Conſtable, ſhall willingly or negligently ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to eſcape, who ſhall be committed to his or their Cuſtody for any Offence under this Act, ſuch Marſhal or Conſtable who ſhall ſuffer ſuch Eſcape ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds to the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves, for every Slave ſo eſcaping.

Penalty on Marſhal's or Conſtable's willingly ſuffering Slaves to eſcape.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Negro or other Slave ſhall be allowed to hunt any Cattle, Horſes, Mares, Mules, or Aſſes, in any Part of this Iſland with Lances, Guns, Cutlaſſes, or other Inſtruments of Death, unleſs in the Company of his or their Maſter, Overſeer, or ſome other White Perſon by him or them deputed, or by Permiſſion in Writing; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall offend contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, he or they, being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices, and Five Freeholders, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they ſhall think proper to inflict, not extending to Life or Limb.

Slaves not to hunt with Lances, Guns, &c. unleſs with their Owners, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Penalties in this Act mentioned, and not already declared how they ſhall be recovered and applied, ſhall, if not exceeding Twenty Pounds, be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any Two of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and if exceeding Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Iſland, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or Non vult ulterius proſequi, ſhall be entered, One Moiety of which Penalties ſhall be to Our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to the Informer, or him, her, or them who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

How Penalties mentioned in this Act ſhall be recovered and diſpoſed of.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, and every Clauſe, Matter, and Thing, therein contained, ſhall continue and be in force from the Firſt Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, until the Thirty-firſt Day of December, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Ninety, and no longer.

Continuance of this Act.

Paſſed the Council this 22d Day of December 1787.

WILL. DUNLOP, Cl. Con.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the 19th Day of December 1787.

S. W. HAUGHTON, Speaker.

I conſent, this 22d Day of December 1787.

ALURED CLARKE.

Vera Copia,
Ex^d,
WILL. DUNLOP, Secry.

N° 22.

An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of "Acts reſpecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and "for other Purpoſes;" and alſo to repeal the ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts which were repealed by the Act intituled as aforeſaid; and for conſolidating and bringing into One Act the ſeveral Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further Protection and Security; for altering the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences; and for other Purpoſes.

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS it is for the public Good that all the Laws reſpecting the Order and Government of Slaves ſhould be conſolidated and brought into One Law, in order to prevent Confuſion, and that Juſtice may more effectually be executed reſpecting Slaves:

Several Laws and Clauſes of Laws repealed. And whereas it is found neceſſary, for the Purpoſe of giving further Security to Slaves, that the Mode of Trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences ſhould be altered: And whereas, in order thereto, it is neceſſary that all the hereinafter-mentioned Laws and Clauſes of Laws ſhould be repealed, viz. An Act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, intituled, "A ſupplemental and explanatory Act," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and Eighty three; alſo the Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-firſt, Twenty-ſecond, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ſixth, Twenty-ſeventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-firſt, Thirty-ſecond, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ſixth, Thirty-ſeventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ſixth, Forty-ſeventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth Clauſes, of one other Act of the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and Ninety-ſix; alſo One other Act for the more effectual puniſhing of Crimes committed by Slaves, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven hundred and Seventeen; alſo One other Act, for the Encouragement of voluntary Parties to ſuppreſs rebellious and Runaway Negroes, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighteen; alſo One other Act, intituled, "An Act "to inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the One "intituled, For the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intituled, An Act "to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing "the Tranſportation of Slaves, by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life or Years, and for regu-"lating Abuſes committed by Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Twenty-five; alſo One other Act, to repeal Part of an Act, intituled, "An Act "for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the ſeve-"ral Pariſhes to pay for all Negroes executed in each reſpective Pariſh," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty; alſo One other Act, to explain and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the "making free and rewarding a Negro named Hector, belonging to Thomas Fuller, Eſquire, "and paying his ſaid Maſter the Value of the ſaid Negro," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-four; alſo One other Act to inflict further and other Puniſhments on Runaway Slaves, and ſuch as ſhall entertain them, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine; alſo One other Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Crimes committed by Slaves, and "to oblige the ſeveral Pariſhes to pay for all Negroes executed in each reſpective Pariſh," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine; alſo the Sixth and Seventh Clauſes of an Act to prevent the clandeſtine killing and marking of Cattle, and for the better regulating of Hunting, paſſed in the ſaid Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-nine; and alſo an Act, intituled, "An Act to explain Part of an Act "intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and for inflicting further "and other Puniſhments on Perſons killing Negroes or Slaves," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-one; alſo One other Act to remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to Place without Tickets, and for preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to reſtrain Overſeers from leaving the Eſtates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians, to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books of the reſpective Pariſhes of this Iſland, and to carry about them the Certificate, and wear the Badge of their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo of any Veſſel bringing back Slaves tranſported off this Iſland, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty; alſo One other Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy the Evils ariſing from irregular Aſſemblies of

" Slaves, and to prevent their poſſeſſing Arms and Ammunition, and going from Place to " Place without Tickets, and preventing the Practice of Obeah, and to reſtrain Overſeers " from leaving the Eſtates under their Care on certain Days, and to oblige all Free Negroes, " Mulattoes, and Indians, to regiſter their Names in the Veſtry Books of the reſpective " Pariſhes of this Iſland, and to carry about them the Certificate, and wear the Badge of " their Freedom, and to prevent any Captain, Maſter, or Supercargo, of any Veſſel bringing " back Slaves tranſported off this Iſland," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty-one; alſo One other Act to repeal an Act, intituled, " An Act for " the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deſerting from their " Owners, and departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner, and to puniſh ſuch Perſons " as ſhall be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slaves in their Eſcape, and for the more " effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deſerting from their Owners, and " departing from this Iſland in a clandeſtine Manner, and to puniſh ſuch Perſons as ſhall be " aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slaves in their Eſcape," paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-one; alſo One other Act, paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy-eight, intituled, " An Act to explain, " alter, and amend an Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Six hundred and " Ninety-ſix, intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves;" and alſo the Thirty-firſt Clauſe of an Act paſſed in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty, intituled, " An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, An Act to " prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing " the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life and Years, and for " regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo One other Act, intituled " An Act to " inflict further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the One " intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other " intituled, An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, " and for the preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for " Life or Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo One other Act, intituled, " An Act to repeal Part of an Act, intituled, An Act for the better Order and " Government of Slaves, and alſo of One other Act, intituled, An Act to prevent the " enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the preventing the Tranſpor- " tation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life and Years, and for regulating Abuſes " committed by Slaves;" and alſo Part of One other Act, intituled, " An Act to inflict " further and other Puniſhments on the Tranſgreſſors of Two ſeveral Acts, the One " intituled, An Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and the other intituled, " An Act to prevent the enticing and inveigling of Slaves from the Poſſeſſors, and for the " preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life and Years, " and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo Part of an Act, intituled " An " Act for the better Order and Government of Slaves, and to prevent the hiding, con- " cealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the Slaves of others, " and for preventing the Tranſportation of Slaves by Mortgagors and Tenants for Life " and Years, and for regulating Abuſes committed by Slaves;" and alſo One other Act, intituled, " An Act to repeal ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts reſpecting Slaves, and for the " better Order and Government of Slaves, and for other Purpoſes," paſſed the Twenty-ſecond Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-ſeven.

And whereas it is neceſſary to make further and other Proviſion for the better Order and Government of Slaves, that Juſtice may hereafter be more effectually adminiſtered; we therefore, Your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, do moſt humbly beſeech Your Majeſty that it may be Enacted; Be it therefore Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of the ſaid Iſland; and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Firſt Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-nine, all and every the ſaid hereinbefore mentioned Laws and Clauſes of Laws, and every Part thereof, be and ſtand annulled, repealed, and made void, and are hereby annulled, repealed, and made void, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; any Thing in the ſaid Laws and Clauſes of Laws, or in any other Law, contained to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Proprietors, &c. of Eſtates to allot Land to Slaves, and allow them ſufficient Time to work the ſame, to provide themſelves with Proviſions.

And whereas nothing can contribute more to the good Order and Government of Slaves than the Humanity of their Owners in providing for and ſupplying them with good and wholeſome Proviſions, and proper and ſufficient Cloathing, and all ſuch other Things as may be proper and neceſſary for them during their being in a State of Slavery; for which End and Purpoſe be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of any Plantation or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands whatſoever, ſhall allot and appoint a ſufficient Quantity of Land for every Slave he ſhall have in Poſſeſſion upon or belonging to ſuch Plantation

To plant in Ground Proviſions, One Acre for every Ten Slaves on ſuch Eſtate, &c. over and above the Negro Grounds aforeſaid, under the Penalty of £. 50;

or Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, as and for the proper Ground of every ſuch Slave, and allow ſuch Slave ſufficient Time to work the ſame, in order to provide him, her, or themſelves with ſufficient Proviſions for his, her, or their Maintenance; and alſo all ſuch Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors of Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, ſhall plant upon ſuch Plantations, Pens, or other Lands, in Ground Proviſions, at leaſt One Acre of Land for every Ten Negroes that he ſhall be poſſeſſed of on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Lands, over and above the Negro Grounds aforeſaid, which Lands ſhall be kept up in a Planter-like Condition, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

and in Towns, &c. where Lands are not proper for ſuch Purpoſes, Slaves to be otherwiſe provided for.

And whereas it may happen, that in many Plantations, Pens, Settlements, and Towns, in this Iſland, there may not be Lands proper for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; then and in that Caſe the Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors, do by ſome other Ways and Means make good and ample Proviſion for all ſuch Slaves as they ſhall be poſſeſſed of, in order that they may be properly ſupported and maintained, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

Slaves not to be turned away by their Maſters on account of Age, Sickneſs, &c.;

but to be kept and furniſhed with the Neceſſaries of Life, and not ſuffered to go about and become burthenſome to others, under the Penalty of £. 10, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner, before any Juſtice of the Peace; who is impowered and required to cauſe ſuch Maſter, &c. to be brought before him, and of the Propriety of ſuch Information, and to judge and determine whether ſuch Maſter, &c. ought to incur the ſaid Penalty; and in the mean Time, and until ſuch Trial can be had, the ſaid Juſtice on his own View, &c. impowered to take up ſuch wandering, ſick, aged Slave, and lodge him or her in the Workhouſe, there to be clothed and fed, but not worked; and, on ſuch Trial, if the Parties complained of are guilty, and ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Penalty, how to be proceeded againſt for the Payment thereof, together with the Fees and Charges of Conviction, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, of any Slave or Slaves, whether in his or her own Right, or as Attorney, Guardian, Truſtee, Executor, or otherwiſe, ſhall diſcard or turn away any ſuch Slave or Slaves, on Account or by Reaſon of ſuch Slave or Slaves being rendered incapable of Labour or Service to ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, by Means of Sickneſs, Age, or Infirmity; but every ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor as aforeſaid ſhall be, and he is hereby obliged to keep all ſuch Slave or Slaves upon his, her, or their Properties, and to find and provide them with wholeſome Neceſſaries of Life, and not ſuffer ſuch Slave or Slaves as aforeſaid to be in Want thereof, or to wander about, or become burthenſome to others for Suſtenance, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner, before any One Juſtice of the Peace in this Iſland; who is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to cauſe ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, his, her, or their Attorney or Agent, and ſuch other Perſons as he ſhall judge neceſſary, to be ſummoned before him, to enable him to judge and determine of the Propriety of ſuch Information, and whether ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, ought to incur the ſaid Penalty; and in the mean Time, and until ſuch Trial can be had, the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace on his own View, or upon the Information of any White Perſon upon Oath is hereby empowered and required to take up ſuch wandering, ſick, aged, or infirm Slave or Slaves, and to lodge him, her, or them, in the neareſt Workhouſe, there to be clothed and fed, but not worked, at the Expence of the Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, until ſuch Trial as aforeſaid can be had; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtice on ſuch Trial, that the Party or Parties ſo complained of is or are guilty of the ſaid Offence, and ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Ten Pounds, and the Fees to ſuch Workhouſe for the Maintenance of ſuch Slave or Slaves, together with the Charges of the Conviction, the ſaid Juſtice is hereby required and empowered, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, forthwith, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to the Conſtable, to commit ſuch Offender or Offenders to the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, there to remain until he or ſhe ſhall pay the Sum of Ten Pounds, and Charges, as aforeſaid; One Moiety of which ſaid Fine ſhall be paid to the Informer, and the other Moiety ſhall be paid into the Hands of the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh, for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Maſters, &c. to clothe their Slaves Annually, ſuch Cloaths to be approved of by a Magiſtrate.

And, for the better Encouragement of Slaves to do their Duty to their Maſters, Owners, or Poſſeſſors, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor of Slaves ſhall Once in every Year provide and give to each Slave they ſhall be poſſeſſed of, proper and ſufficient Cloathing, ro be approved of by the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh where ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Poſſeſſor, of ſuch Slaves reſide.

Maſters, Owners, &c. of Slaves to endeavour to inſtruct them in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and fit them for Baptiſm, and to cauſe all ſuch to be baptized as they can make ſenſible of a Deity;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Maſters and Miſtreſſes, Owners, or in their Abſence Overſeers of Slaves, ſhall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the Inſtruction of their Slaves in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, whereby to facilitate their Converſion; and ſhall do their utmoſt Endeavours to fit them for Baptiſm, and, as ſoon as conveniently they can, ſhall cauſe to be baptized all ſuch as they can make ſenſible of a Deity and the Chriſtian Faith.

and at the ſame Time of giving in an Account of their Slaves to the Juſtices and Veſtry, to give in alſo an Account of Land in Ground Proviſions, over and above the Negro Grounds, under Penalty of 50l. and of

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon, at their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Juſtices and Veſtry, on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year, ſhall, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds for every Neglect, alſo give in, on Oath, an Account of the Quantity of Land in Ground Proviſions, over and above the Negro Grounds, upon ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, where there are

Lands

Lands proper for the Cultivation of ſuch Proviſion; and where there are not Lands proper for ſuch Purpoſes, then an Account, on Oath, of the Proviſion made on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, or Means adopted for the Maintenance of the Slaves thereon; and ſhall alſo, at the ſame Time, under the like Penalty, give in an Account, on Oath, of the Nature and Quantity of the Cloathing actually ſerved to each Slave on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, for the Approbation of the Juſtices and Veſtry as aforeſaid.

the Means adopted for the Support of Slaves where there are not Grounds, &c.; and at the ſame Time, and under the like Penalty, an Account of the Cloathing actually ſerved to each Slave.

And, in order to encourage Slaves for every good and worthy Act that they ſhall do, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Slave or Slaves that ſhall take up any Runaway Slave, or inform againſt any Perſon who ſhall have or conceal any Runaway Slave or Slaves, ſo that ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves may be taken and reſtored to his Owner or Owners, every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo informing ſhall be entitled to ſuch Reward as any Juſtice ſhall in Reaſon and Juſtice think juſt and reaſonable, and be paid by ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſuch Juſtice ſhall determine ought to pay the ſame, not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

Slaves taking up Runaway Slaves, or informing againſt Perſons harbouring ſuch Runaways, how to be rewarded.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves ſhall kill or take any Slave or Slaves in actual Rebellion, he or they ſhall receive from the Churchwardens of the reſpective Pariſhes where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been killed, the Sum of Three Pounds, and the Sum of Five Pounds if taken alive, and a Blue Cloth Coat, with a red Croſs on the right Shoulder, to be paid by the Churchwardens of the reſpective Pariſhes where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been killed or taken; the whole Expence whereof ſhall be reimburſed by the Receiver General for the Time being, out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

Slaves who ſhall kill or take any Slave in actual Rebellion, how to be rewarded.

And, in order to prevent any Perſon from mutilating or diſmembering any Slave or Slaves, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, Miſtreſs, Owner, Poſſeſſor, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall, at his, her, or their own Will and Pleaſure, or by his, her, or their Direction, or with his, her, or their Knowledge, Sufferance, Privity, or Conſent, mutilate or diſmember any Slave or Slaves, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be liable to be indicted for each Offence in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in any of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, and upon Conviction ſhall be puniſhed by Fine, not exceeding One hundred Pounds, and Impriſonment not exceeding Twelve Months, for each and every Slave ſo mutilated or diſmembered, and ſuch Puniſhment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action that could or might be brought at Common Law for Recovery of Damages for or on Account of the ſame; and in very atrocious Caſes, where the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be convicted of ſuch Offence, the Court before whom ſuch Offender ſhall have been tried and convicted are hereby impowered, in caſe they ſhall think it neceſſary for the future Protection of ſuch Slave or Slaves, to declare him, her, or them free and diſcharged from all Manner of Servitude, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; and in all ſuch Caſes the Court are hereby impowered and authorized, if to them it ſhall appear neceſſary, to order and direct the ſaid Fine of One hundred Pounds to be paid to the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh to which the ſaid Slave or Slaves belonged, to the Uſe of the ſaid Pariſh, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry, in Conſideration thereof, paying to ſuch of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo made free, the Sum of Ten Pounds per Annum, for his, her, or their Maintenance and Support, during Life; and in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall ſuffer any before-deſcribed Mutilations, ſuch Slave or Slaves, on his, her, or their Application to any Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace ſhall be and is hereby directed, required, and impowered, on View and certain Conviction of the Fact, to ſend ſuch Slave or Slaves to the neareſt Workhouſe where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be there ſafely kept, and carefully attended, at the Expence of ſuch Pariſh, until ſuch Time as there ſhall be a legal Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Pariſh, which Juſtices and Veſtry ſo met are hereby created and appointed a Council of Protection of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry ſo met are hereby directed and impowered to make further and full Enquiry, upon View, into the Commitment of the Mutilation of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and if to them it ſhall appear proper, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry are hereby impowered and required to proſecute to Effect ſuch Owner or Owners, the Expence of which Proſecution ſhall be defrayed at the Expence of the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; and in caſe the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall appear capable of paying the Coſts and Charges of ſuch before-mentioned Proſecution, the ſaid Juſtices and Veſtry are hereby impowered to commence Suit or Suits againſt ſuch Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, and recover all Coſts and Charges out of Purſe by them laid out and expended in ſuch Suit or Suits; and the Keeper or Superviſor of the Workhouſe where ſuch mutilated Slave or Slaves ſhall have been firſt committed is hereby directed and required, upon due Notice of the firſt Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh where the Offence was committed, to carry or deliver the Body or Bodies of ſuch mutilated Slave or Slaves for the Inſpection and Direction of ſuch Juſtices

Maſter, &c. who ſhall mutilate any Slave, or cauſe it to be done by others, to be indicted for the ſame in the Supreme Court or Courts of Aſſize, and on Conviction, be puniſhed by Fine of £. 100 and Impriſonment; and ſuch Puniſhment to be without Prejudice to any Action at Law that might be brought for Damages; and in very atrocious Caſes, where the Owners of ſuch Slaves ſhall be convicted of ſaid Offence, the Court may, if they think neceſſary for the future Protection of ſuch Slave, declare him or her free and diſcharged from Slavery; and in all ſuch Caſes, to deduct the Payment of the ſaid Sum of £. 100, to be paid to the Juſtices and Veſtry of the Pariſh to which the Slave belonged, to the Uſe of the Pariſh. Such mutilated Slave, &c. to be allowed £. 10 per Annum from ſuch Pariſh. A Council of Protection appointed for mutilated Slaves; who are to make Enquiry into the Commitment thereof, and to proſecute ſuch Owners, &c. and to fine ſuch Owners for Coſts and Charges incurred in ſuch Proſecution.—Workhouſe Keepers, where ſuch mutilated Slaves were firſt committed, to take the Body of ſuch Slave before the Juſtices, &c. for their Inſpection, under Penalty of £. 20.

Juſtices and Veſtry, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for every Neglect in not carrying or delivering before ſuch Juſtices and Veſtry ſuch Slave or Slaves.

In caſe Information is made before any Juſtice, that any mutilated Slave is confined, ſuch Juſtice is required to iſſue his Warrant to any Conſtable, &c. ordering them to proceed where ſuch Slaves are confined, and ſuch Slaves to ſeize and take before a Juſtice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Information is made before any Juſtice of the Peace, that any Slave or Slaves is or are ſo mutilated and confined, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, and he is hereby impowered, required, and directed forthwith to iſſue his Warrant to any Conſtable, or the Provoſt Marſhal or his lawful Deputy, ordering them, or any of them, immediately to proceed to where ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo mutilated are confined, and ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſeize and take up, and him or them ſo ſeized or taken to bring before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to Law.

Any Perſon wilfully killing a Slave to ſuffer Death, but not to extend to the Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon hereafter ſhall wantonly, willingly, or bloody-mindedly kill any Negro or other Slave, ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall on Conviction be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and ſhall ſuffer Death accordingly for the ſaid Offence: Provided always, That ſuch Conviction ſhall not extend to the corrupting the Blood, or the Forfeiture of Lands or Tenements, Goods or Chattels; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Perſons wantonly beating Slaves, and confining them without ſufficient Support, how puniſhable.

Such Puniſhment to be without Prejudice to any Action at Law that might be brought for Recovery of Damages.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruiſe, wound, or ſhall impriſon or keep in Confinement without ſufficient Support, any Slave or Slaves, ſhall be ſubject to be indicted for the ſame in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize or Courts of Quarter Seſſions in this Iſland; and upon being thereof legally convicted, he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment, by Fine or Impriſonment, as the Judges or Juſtices of ſuch Courts ſhall think proper to inflict, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding; and ſuch Puniſhment is hereby declared to be without Prejudice to any Action at Common Law that could or might be brought for the Recovery of Damages for and on Account of the ſame, in caſe ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall not be the Property of the Offender.

No Slave on any Plantation, &c. ſhall receive more than Ten Laſhes at any One Time for One Offence, unleſs in the Preſence and by the Diſcretion of the Owner, &c. and then not to exceed Thirty-nine Laſhes, under Penalty of £. 5.

And, in order to reſtrain arbitrary Puniſhments, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave on any Plantation or Settlement, or in any of the Workhouſes or Gaols in this Iſland, ſhall receive more than Ten Laſhes at One Time, and for One Offence, unleſs the Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, or Adminiſtrator, or Overſeer of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, having ſuch Slave in his Care, or Superviſor of ſuch Workhouſe, or Keeper of ſuch Gaol, ſhall be preſent; and that no ſuch Owner, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator or Overſeer, Superviſor or Gaol Keeper, ſhall on any Account puniſh a Slave with more than Thirty-nine Laſhes at One Time and for One Offence, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Offence, to be recovered againſt the Perſon directing or permitting ſuch Puniſhment.

Juſtices and Veſtry to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants for raiſing Money for the Maintenance, &c. of aged, ſick, and diſabled Perſons.

And whereas, from the Deceaſe and Removal of Reſidence of many Proprietors of Slaves, and other Circumſtances, and from the Manumiſſion of Negro, Mulatto, and other Slaves, without any ſuitable Proviſion being made for their future Maintenance, many unhappy Objects afflicted with contagious Diſtempers, or diſabled from Labour by Sickneſs, Old Age, and otherwiſe, and having no Owners, prove dangerous, or become a Burthen and Nuiſance to the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of this Iſland; for Remedy whereof, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices and Veſtrymen of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes in this Iſland be empowered, and they are hereby empowered to lay a Tax upon the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes, in the ſame Manner as the Parochial Taxes are uſually laid, for the Purpoſe of raiſing ſuch a Sum as they ſhall judge ſufficient to provide for the Maintenance, Cloathing, Medical Care and Attendance in the Workhouſes or other convenient Places of the ſaid ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes of this Iſland, of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, or other unhappy Objects as aforeſaid; and the Magiſtrates reſpectively of ſuch Town and Pariſh are hereby empowered and required, upon Application being made to them, or either of them, to order all ſuch Objects as aforeſaid to be removed and conveyed to the reſpective Workhouſes of each Pariſh, where, if a Slave, the former Proprietor or Proprietors, Owner or Owners, of ſuch Slave lived or reſided, or, if a Perſon of Colour made free, where the Perſon or Perſons who manumiſed or ſet free ſuch Perſon of Colour reſided before his Deceaſe, there to be lodged and taken Care of as aforeſaid; and the Magiſtrates and Veſtries of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes as aforeſaid are hereby empowered and required to make from Time to Time all ſuch humane and ſalutary Regulations for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, as to them ſhall appear neceſſary and expedient.

No Slave to be permitted to go off the Plantation, or to tra-

And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary that the Slaves in this Iſland ſhould be kept in due Obedience to their Owners, and in due Subordination to the White People in general,

and as much as in the Power of the Legiſlature, all Means and Opportunities of Slaves committing rebellious Conſpiracies and other Crimes, to the Ruin and Deſtruction of the White People and others in this Iſland, prevented, and that proper Puniſhments ſhould be appointed for all Crimes to be by them committed; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Slave hereafter ſhall be ſuffered or permitted on any Day, Sunday excepted, to go out of his or her Maſter or Owner's Plantation or Settlement, or to travel from one Town or Place to another, unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall have a Ticket from his Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer, expreſſing particularly the Time of ſuch Slave's ſetting out, and where he or ſhe is going, and the Time limited for his or her Return, under a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings for every Slave ſo offending, to be recovered from the Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer in a ſummary Manner before any One Juſtice of the Peace, by Warrant of Diſtreſs, Complaint being made to him upon Oath, unleſs the Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave ſhall prove upon Oath, before any Juſtice of the Peace of the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Maſter, Owner, Employer, or Overſeer may or ſhall live or happen to be, that he did give the ſaid Slave ſuch Ticket as aforeſaid, or that ſuch Slave went away without his Conſent; and all and every ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo travelling, or going from one Plantation or Place to another, without ſuch Ticket as aforeſaid, ſhall be apprehended and committed to Gaol (and if without ſuch Conſent or Privity as aforeſaid) there be whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes, by Order of ſuch Juſtice, for his, her, or their Offence in the Premiſes; and if ſuch Juſtice ſhall refuſe or neglect his Duty, either in cauſing the Penalty to be forthwith levied (on Complaint being made to him as aforeſaid) on the Owner, Overſeer, or any other Perſon, who ſhall ſuffer a Slave being under his or their Direction to go out without a Ticket as aforeſaid, or ſhall not cauſe ſuch Puniſhments to be inflicted as are directed by this Act on any Slave who ſhall go out without a Ticket as aforeſaid, every Juſtice ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

vel from one Town or Place to another, without a Ticket.

Penalty on the Owners of Slaves ſo offending.

Owners exempted from Penalty, upon proving he gave ſuch Slave a Ticket, or that he went without his Conſent, in which Caſe the Slave ſhall be committed to Gaol, and be whipped.

Penalty on Juſtices neglecting their Duty.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the future all Slaves in this Iſland ſhall be allowed the uſual Number of Holidays that were allowed at the ſeveral Seaſons of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide; Provided that at any ſuch reſpective Seaſons no Two Holidays ſhall be allowed to follow or ſucceed immediately one after the other, except at Chriſtmas, when they ſhall be allowed Chriſtmas Day and alſo the Day immediately ſucceeding, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding; and if any Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney, of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overſeer of ſuch Plantation or Settlement, ſhall preſume at the Seaſons aforeſaid to allow any Holidays to any Slave belonging to any ſuch Plantation or Settlement, other than as directed by this Act to be given, every Perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds.

Negroes to be allowed the uſual Number of Holidays;

Owners granting more, liable to Penalty of £. 50.

And whereas it hath been uſual and cuſtomary with the Planters in this Iſland to allow their Slaves One Day in every Fortnight to cultivate their own Proviſion Grounds (excluſive of Sundays) except during the Time of Crop; but the ſame not being compulſory, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Slaves belonging to or employed on every Plantation or Settlement ſhall, over and above the Holidays hereinbefore mentioned, be allowed One Day in every Fortnight to cultivate their own Proviſion Grounds, excluſive of Sundays, except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, to be recovered againſt the Overſeer or other Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slaves.

Slaves to be allowed One Day in every Fortnight, excluſive of ſuch Holidays;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Field Slave on ſuch Plantation or Settlement ſhall on Work Days be allowed, according to Cuſtom, Half an Hour for Breakfaſt, and Two Hours for Dinner; and that no Slave ſhall be compelled to any Manner of Field Work upon the Plantation before the Hour of Five in the Morning, or after the Hour of Seven at Night, except during the Time of Crop, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, to be recovered againſt the Overſeer or other Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slaves.

and not to be worked before or after certain Hours each Day.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney, of any Plantation or Settlement ſhall hereafter knowingly ſuffer any Slaves to aſſemble together, and beat their Military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells, upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, or in any Yard or Place, under his, her, or their Care or Management, or ſhall not endeavour to diſperſe or prevent the ſame, by immediately giving Notice thereof to the next Magiſtrate or Commiſſioned Officer, that a proper Force may be ſent to diſperſe the ſaid Slaves, every ſuch Maſter, Owner, Guardian, or Attorney, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Court of Aſſize, pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contin-

Owners, &c. of Slaves not to ſuffer them to aſſemble together; and,

Penalty for ſo doing.

Proviſo.

gent Charges thereof: Provided nevertheleſs, that Information of ſuch Offence ſhall be made upon Oath, before any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, within the Space of Five Days after the Commiſſion of ſuch Offence.

Officers impowered to ſuppreſs ſuch Meetings.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Officers Civil and Military ſhall be and are hereby empowered and required to enter into Plantation, Settlement, or other Place, to ſuppreſs and prevent all unlawful Drumming and other Noiſe, or Concourſe of Negroes as before mentioned, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Negro Dances not to be ſuffered by Overſeers, &c.

Puniſhment for ſo doing.

And whereas it has been found by Experience that Rebellions have been often concerted at Negro Dances and Nightly Meetings of the Slaves of different Plantations, when ſuch Slaves are generally intoxicated; and it has been found alſo that thoſe Meetings tend much to injure the Healths of Negroes; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer, or in his Abſence any Book-keeper or other White Perſon having the Care and Management of any Plantation or Settlement, ſhall knowingly ſuffer any Slaves to aſſemble together, and beat their Military Drums, or blow their Horns or Shells, every ſuch Overſeer, Book-keeper, or other White Perſon ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, upon Conviction thereof upon an Indictment in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or before the Juſtices of Aſſize, ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment without Bail or Mainprize, provided Information is made upon Oath as aforeſaid before One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, within Five Days after Commiſſion of ſuch Offence: And provided always nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent any Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor of any Plantation or Settlement, or the Overſeer thereof, from granting Liberty to the Slaves of ſuch Plantation or Settlement only, for aſſembling together upon ſuch Plantation or Settlement, and playing and diverting themſelves in any innocent Amuſements, ſo as they do not make uſe of Military Drums, Horns, or Shells, but that they ſhall and may grant ſuch Liberty when and as often as they pleaſe, any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Proviſo.

Slaves not ſuffered to poſſeſs Fire Arms, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall hereafter be found to have in his, her, or their Cuſtody, any Fire Arms, Gunpowder, Slugs, or Ball, ſuch Slave being thereof convicted before Two Juſtices, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think proper to inflict, by Whipping or Hard Labour in the Workhouſe, not exceeding the Term of Six Months, unleſs ſuch Slave ſhall give a ſatisfactory Account thereof, or ſhall have a Ticket or Tickets from his, her, or their Owners, Maſters, Overſeers, or Employers, expreſſing the Reaſon of his being ſo armed; and that no Ticket ſo given as aforeſaid ſhall continue or be in force for more than Fourteen Days.

Negroes not to commit Violence to White People. Puniſhment for ſo doing.

Proviſo.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave ſhall offer any Violence, by ſtriking or otherwiſe, to any White Perſon, ſuch Slave, upon due and proper Proof, ſhall upon Conviction be puniſhed with Death or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, or otherwiſe as the Court ſhall in their Diſcretion think proper to inflict; provided ſuch Striking or Conflict be not by Command of his or their Owners, Overſeers, or Perſons intruſted over them, or in the lawful Defence of their Owners Perſons or Goods.

Slaves to be puniſhed for harbouring of Runaways;

And be it further Enacted, That any Slave or Slaves who ſhall knowingly harbour or conceal any Runaway Slave or Slaves, ſhall on Conviction before Two Juſtices ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to inflict.

and who ſhall be deemed ſuch.

And whereas it is very dangerous to the Peace and Safety of this Iſland to ſuffer Slaves to continue out as Runaways; and it is abſolutely neceſſary to declare and make known to the Public what Slaves ſhall be deemed ſuch; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, any Slave or Slaves who ſhall be found at the Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe, Plantation, or other Settlement to which he, ſhe, or they belong, without a Ticket or other Permit to paſs, except on a Sunday, ſhall be deemed a Runaway.

Reward for apprehending them.

Proviſo.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Perſon whatſoever who ſhall apprehend ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall for every one ſo apprehended be entitled to receive from the Owner, Employer, Overſeer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves, the Sum of Ten Shillings, and no more, beſides Mile Money, at the Rate of One Shilling per Mile for the firſt Five Miles, and Six Pence per Mile afterwards, provided ſuch Slave or Slaves had abſented him, her, or themſelves Six Days, without the Privity, Knowledge, or Conſent of the Proprietor, Overſeer, or other White Perſon as aforeſaid, if the Party taking up ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall require it: But it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, that every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend any Slave or Slaves that uſually reſide in or are employed in any of the Towns of this Iſland, and that at the Time are actually run away or abſent from their Owner, Employer, or Manager's Service Six Days, ſhall be entitled to the

Reward of Ten Shillings, although the Slave or Slaves ſo taken up ſhould not be Eight Miles diſtant from their Employer's Habitation.

Perſons apprehending ſuch Slaves to convey them to the neareſt Workhouſe or Gaol, upon Refuſal of the Owners to pay the Reward, and Mile Money, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehending ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall convey him, her, or them to their reſpective Owner, Employer, or Manager, or to the Workhouſe of ſuch Pariſh, if any Workhouſe is eſtabliſhed there, and in caſe of there being no Workhouſe, to the next Gaol, in caſe the Owner, Employer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid Sum of Ten Shillings and Mile Money as aforeſaid, or take the Oath as to the Time of Abſence, in which Caſe the Gaoler or Workhouſe Keeper is hereby required and ordered to receive ſuch Slave or Slaves into his or their Cuſtody, and to pay the Party delivering ſuch Slave or Slaves the ſaid Sum of Ten Shillings, and Mile Money as aforeſaid, and no more, for each Slave ſo delivered, under the Penalty of Five Pounds. Provided nevertheleſs, that if ſuch Slave or Slaves is or are brought to any Gaol or Workhouſe by any White Perſon, Free Negro, Free Mulatto, or Free Indian, no Gaoler or Workhouſe Keeper ſhall pay ſuch Sum before ſuch Perſon ſhall have taken an Oath that the Slave or Slaves ſo apprehended was or were at the reputed Diſtance of Eight Miles from the Houſe, Plantation, or Settlement to which ſuch Slave or Slaves do belong, (except as before is excepted,) and that ſuch Slave or Slaves had no Ticket or other Permit in Writing from his Maſter, Miſtreſs, Overſeer, Employer, or Manager at the Time ſuch Slave or Slaves was or were apprehended, for him, her, or them, to paſs unmoleſted, and that the ſaid Slave or Slaves had been carried firſt to the Owner, Employer, or Manager of ſuch Slave or Slaves (provided ſuch Owner, Employer, or Manager ſhall be in the Pariſh in which ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be apprehended), and that the Maſter, Miſtreſs, Overſeer, or Manager had refuſed to pay for the apprehending him, her, or them, according to the Intent and Meaning of this Act; and that no Ticket ſhall be granted to any Slave or Slaves for any Time exceeding one Calendar Month.

Proviſo.

Owners, &c. obliged to deliver in to the Cuſtos, &c. a Liſt of what Negroes are run away.

And that it may be publicly known in the reſpective Pariſhes what Slaves are run away, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of Slaves, under the Penalty of Five Pounds for every Offence, ſhall by him, her, or themſelves, or by the Overſeer or Manager of their reſpective Plantations or Settlements, within the firſt Ten Days of the Months of March, June, September, and December, in each and every Year, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the Cuſtos, or any Magiſtrate of their reſpective Pariſhes, an Account upon Oath (which Oath any Magiſtrate is hereby empowered and required to adminiſter) of the Number of Slaves run away from him, her, or them, or from his, her, or their reſpective Plantations or Settlements, in which Account ſhall be inſerted the Names of ſuch Slaves, and the Time when each Slave ſhall have been abſent or run away; and every Magiſtrate is hereby required, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, to tranſmit ſuch Accounts as ſhall be delivered unto him to the Clerk of the Veſtry by the Twentieth Day of the Months hereinbefore mentioned; and the ſaid Clerk of the Veſtry is hereby directed and required, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, to enter ſuch Accounts in a Book to be kept by him for that Purpoſe, and at the Quarterly Meeting of the Juſtices and Veſtry to lay the ſame before them.

Magiſtrates required to tranſmit ſuch Liſt to the Clerk of the Veſtry, who is to enter the ſame in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe.

Owners, &c. of Slaves to give in an Account of the Births and Deaths of the Slaves upon their reſpective Properties.

Penalty;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforeſaid), or within Thirty Days after, the Owner, Overſeer, or Manager of every Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, ſhall give in, on Oath, an Account of all the Births and Deaths of the Slaves of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, for the preceding Year, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered from the Owner of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement.

but if Neglect of Overſeers, &c. Owners authorized to ſtop the ſame from their Salaries.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the not giving in upon Oath ſuch ſeveral Accounts ſhall be owing to the Neglect of the Overſeer or Manager of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, to ſtop and detain the Penalty he or ſhe ſhall ſuffer by this Law, out of the Wages of ſuch Overſeer or Manager.

Doctors of Plantations to give in an Account of the Deaths of Negroes under his Care, with the Cauſe of ſuch Deaths.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Doctor or Surgeon of every Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, ſhall, on the Twenty-eighth Day of December in every Year (the Time of giving in as aforeſaid), or within Thirty Days after, give in an Account, on Oath, of the Deaths of ſuch Slaves as have died in the preceding Year, or during ſuch Time as ſuch Doctor or Surgeon hath had the Care of the Slaves on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, with the Cauſe of ſuch Deaths, to the beſt of his Knowledge, Judgment, and Belief, under the Penaly of Twenty Pounds for every Neglect: And in caſe it ſhall appear to the Satisfaction of the Juſtices and Veſtry, from the Return of the Owner or Overſeer or Manager aforeſaid, that there has been a natural Increaſe in the Number of Slaves on any ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, the Overſeer ſhall be entitled to receive from the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, the Sum of Twenty

Owners, &c. to be rewarded for a natural Increaſe of the Slaves upon Propetties under their Care.

Twenty Shillings for every Slave born on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, in the Time aforeſaid, and which ſhall be then living; and the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Plantation, Pen, or other Settlement, ſhall have a Deduction from the Firſt of his or her public Taxes that ſhall become due, of the Sum ſo paid to the Overſeer, on producing a Certificate of the Juſtices and Veſtry of ſuch Increaſe, and a Receipt of the Overſeer for the Sum ſo paid.

Free Negroes, &c. giving falſe Tickets, to be deemed guilty of Forgery:

In what Manner to be tried for the ſame.

And whereas, the more effectually to conceal a Runaway Slave, or prevent his being apprehended, Tickets are given Free Negroes, Free Mulattoes, or Indians: Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That any Free Negro, Mullatto, or Indian, granting or giving ſuch Ticket, with ſuch Intent, ſhall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and ſhall be liable to be tried for the ſaid Offence before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize in this Iſland where the Offence ſhall be committed, and on Conviction ſhall ſuffer the Loſs of Freedom, Tranſportation, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court, in their Diſcretion, ſhall think proper to inflict.

White People granting ſuch Tickets to be deemed guilty of Forgery;

and be liable to be tried for the ſame before the Supreme Court, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if ſuch Ticket ſhall be granted or given by any White Perſon, with ſuch Intent as aforeſaid, to any Slave or Slaves, before or after his or their abſenting themſelves from their Owner, Employer, Overſeer, or Manager, ſuch White Perſon ſhall be deemed guilty of Forgery, and ſhall be liable to be tried for the ſame before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or either of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, where the Offence ſhall be committed, and on Conviction ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Court, in their Diſcretion, ſhall think proper to inflict.

Keepers of Workhouſes and Gaol Keepers to advertiſe the Names, Marks, Country, and Sex of every Runaway Slave in their Cuſtody, &c. upon Oath, who are authorized to detain ſuch Runaways, until ſome Perſon properly authorized pays the Charges, and 2s. 6d. in the Pound for laying out their Money, &c.

And, to the End that the Owners and Proprietors of Runaway Slaves may have a due Knowledge where ſuch Slaves are confined, after their being apprehended and ſent to any Workhouſe or Gaol in this Iſland, in order that ſuch Owners and Proprietors may apply for ſuch Slaves; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, all and every the Keepers of the Workhouſes or Gaol Keepers in any of the Pariſhes of this Iſland, ſhall and they are hereby obliged, once every Week, to advertize in the Gazette of St. Jago de la Vega, the Royal Gazette of Kingſton, and the Cornwall Chronicle, the Height, Names, Marks, and Sex, and alſo the Country, where the ſame can be aſcertained, of each and every Runaway Slave then in their Cuſtody, together with the Time of their being ſent into Cuſtody, and the Name or Names of the Owner or Owners thereof, if known, and that upon Oath, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Slave ſo neglected by him to be advertiſed, and for the Expence of ſuch Advertiſement they the ſaid Workhouſe Keepers or Goal Keepers ſhall and may, and they are hereby authorized to charge the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Runaway Slaves ſo advertiſed at and after the Rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per Month for each Paper, and no more; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Keeper of the Workhouſe, or Gaol Keeper, to detain and keep in his or their Cuſtody ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves ſo brought unto him or them, until the Owner or Owners thereof, or ſome Perſon on their Behalf, properly authorized, ſhall pay unto him or them what he or they ſo paid to the Perſon or Perſons who apprehended and brought ſuch Slave or Slaves into Cuſtody, with Two Shillings and Six Pence in the Pound for laying out his or their Money, the Coſts of advertiſing, after the Rate above mentioned, and Six Pence for every Twenty-four Hours ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall have been in Cuſtody, and alſo the Charges of advertiſing above directed, and no other Fees whatever; and that the Gaoler, Workhouſe Keeper, or Superviſor, and no other Perſon, ſhall atteſt upon Oath that the Charges in the Account for Mile Money, and the Reward for apprehending ſuch Slave, were actually paid to the Perſon who brought ſuch Runaway, and that the Whole of the Charges in the ſaid Account are ſtrictly conformable to this Law.

Workouſe Keepers, &c. to atteſt the Charges for Mile Money, &c.

What Proviſions are allowed to Slaves confined in Workhouſes, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Keeper of every Workhouſe or Gaol in this Iſland ſhall, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Neglect, provide and give to every Slave confined in ſuch Workhouſe or Gaol a ſufficient Quantity of Good and wholeſome Proviſions daily; that is to ſay, not leſs than One Quart of unground Guinea or Indian Corn, or Three Pints of the Flour or Meal of either, or Three Pints of Wheat Flour, or Eight full grown Plantains, or Eight Pounds of Cocoas or Yams, and alſo One Herring or Shad, or other ſalted Proviſions equal thereto.

Runaway Slaves remaining in Gaol or Workhouſe Twelve Months, how to be diſpoſed of.

Owners, &c. may claim ſuch Slave at any ſubſequent Period, and, on proving their Property, recover the ſame,

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall have been Twelve Calendar Months in any Gaol or Workhouſe, and ſhall have been advertiſed in the Manner directed in this Act, and no Perſon having appeared to claim and pay the Fees of ſuch Slave or Slaves, that then the Fees of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid by the Receiver General, and ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſent into the County Towns, there to be worked in Chains with the other Workhouſe Negroes; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Owner of ſuch Slave to claim him or her at any ſubſequent Period, and, on proving his or her Property to the Satisfaction of any Judge of the Grand Court, or any Two

Two Magiſtrates, ſuch Owner ſhall recover ſuch Slave, paying to the Receiver General ſuch Sum of Money as he actually paid to the Gaoler or Workhouſe Keeper at the Expiration of the ſaid Term of Twelve Months; and that the ſaid Workhouſe Keeper be impowered to hire out ſuch Slaves, and that the Profits ariſing from ſuch Hire be applied, in the firſt Place, to the Maintenance of ſuch Slave, in the ſame Manner as the other Workhouſe Negroes are maintained, and the Remainder of ſuch Hire be paid annually to the Receiver General, to aſſiſt in reimburſing the Fees paid by him for ſuch Slaves as may never be claimed: Provided alſo, That ſuch Workhouſe Keeper be obliged to give the Receiver General, on or before the Twentieth Day of every January after the enſuing Year, a regular Account upon Oath of the Profits ariſing from the Hire of ſuch Slaves, to the Thirty-firſt Day of December of the Year preceding, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each and every Slave he ſhall omit or neglect to give ſuch Account of, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner, by a Warrant from any Magiſtrate, and paid to the Receiver General, and by him to be applied to the Credit of the Account of Fees paid by him for ſuch Slaves; and that the ſaid Workhouſe Keeper be entitled to Five Pounds per Cent. on the groſs Amount of the Hire of ſuch Slaves.

paying to the Receiver General ſuch Sum of Money as he paid to the Gaoler, &c.

Workhouſe Keepers to hire out Slaves, and the Profits to be applied to the Maintenance of ſuch Slave.

Commiſſion to the Workhouſe Keepers.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where any Runaway Slave or Slaves ſhall die in the Cuſtody of any ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper, at any Time within Twelve Calendar Months aforeſaid, and the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch Runaway Slave or Slaves ſo dying cannot be known, ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper ſhall in ſuch Caſe be entitled to receive all ſuch Fees as ſhall be due to him or them for ſuch Slave or Slaves, at the Time of his or her Death, from the Public, upon Application and due Proof made in the moſt ſolemn Manner to the Aſſembly, or any Committee thereof, that ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper had uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to find and know the Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſo dying, and could not; and that ſuch Slave or Slaves, during the Time they were in the Cuſtody of ſuch Workhouſe Keeper or Gaol Keeper, was or were found and provided with proper and ſufficient Proviſions, equal to what is allowed by this Law.

Runaway Slaves dying in Workhouſes, &c. the Workhouſe Keepers to be paid their Fees by the Public.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Gaol Keeper in this Iſland, or any Perſon acting under him as Clerk or Deputy, ſhall, on any Pretence whatſoever, work or employ any Slave or Slaves ſent to his Cuſtody as a Runaway, or otherwiſe committed by a Magiſtrate, upon any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement belonging to or in the Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Gaol Keeper, nor hire or lend ſuch Slave or Slaves out to work for any other Perſon or Perſons during ſuch Time ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be in his Cuſtody, but that all ſuch Slaves ſhall be and remain in the Common Gaol of the County or Pariſh, in order to be inſpected by any Perſon or Perſons deſiring the ſame; and in caſe any Gaol Keeper ſhall offend herein, he ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

Workhouſe Keepers not to work or employ Runaway Slaves on any Plantation, &c. belonging to ſuch Workhouſe Keeper, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Slaves who ſhall have been in this Iſland for the Space of Two Years, and ſhall run away, and continue abſent for the Term of Six Months, ſhall be liable to be tried by Two Juſtices, and upon Conviction thereof ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall think proper to inflict.

Puniſhment on Slaves who have run away, and been abſent Six Months.

And, in order to prevent the many Miſchiefs that may hereafter ariſe from the wicked Art of Negroes going under the Appellation of Obeah Men and Women, pretending to have Communication with the Devil and other evil Spirits, whereby the weak and ſuperſtitious are deluded into a Belief of their having full Power to exempt them, whilſt under their Protection, from any Evils that might otherwiſe happen; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, any Slave who ſhall pretend to any ſupernatural Power, in order to affect the Health or Lives of others, or promote the Purpoſes of Rebellion, ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to direct, any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Slaves practiſing Obeah, how puniſhable.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall mix or prepare, with an Intent to give or cauſe to be given, any Poiſon or poiſonous Drugs, or ſhall actually give or cauſe to be given any ſuch Poiſon or poiſonous Drug, although Death may not enſue upon the taking thereof, the ſaid Slave or Slaves, together with their Acceſſaries, as well before as after the Fact, being Slaves, being duly convicted thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death, or be confined to hard Labour for Life, as the Court ſhall determine, any Thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Slaves mixing or preparing, with Intent to give or cauſe to be given, any Poiſon or poiſonous Drug, although Death may not enſue, how puniſhable, &c.

And whereas great Numbers of horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horſes, Mares, Mules, and Aſſes are frequently ſtolen and killed by Negro and other Slaves in ſo ſecret and private a Manner, that it is with the greateſt Difficulty they can be found out and diſcovered in ſuch Manner as to convict them of ſuch Offence, although large Quantities of Beef, Mutton, and

Slaves having in their Cuſtody large Quantities of Freſh Meat, &c. unknown to their Owners, &c. how puniſhable.

the Fleſh of other valuable Animals are found upon him, her, or them; In order therefore to prevent ſuch Evils in future, and to puniſh the Perpetrators of ſuch Acts agreeably to their Crimes; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall fraudulently have in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, unknown to his or her Maſter, Owner, Overſeer, or other Perſon who ſhall have the overlooking or employing of ſuch Slave, any freſh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Fleſh of Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, in any Quantity exceeding Five and not exceeding Twenty Pounds Weight, ſuch Negro or other Slave, upon due Conviction thereof before any Two Magiſtrates, ſhall be whipped in ſuch Manner as ſuch Magiſtrates ſhall direct, not exceeding Thirty-nine Laſhes; and if there ſhall be found in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion a larger or greater Quantity than Twenty Pounds Weight of freſh Beef, Veal, Mutton, or Goat, or the Fleſh of Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, and ſuch Slave ſhall not give a ſatisfactory Account how he or ſhe became poſſeſſed of ſuch Meat, that then ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall, upon Conviction thereof, ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Two Juſtices ſhall think proper to direct, not extending to Life or Impriſonment for Life.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro or other Slave ſhall, after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, ſteal any ſuch horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, or ſhall kill any ſuch horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, with Intent to ſteal the whole Carcaſe of any ſuch horned Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Aſs, or any Part of the Fleſh thereof, ſuch Negro or other Slave ſhall, on Conviction thereof, ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court ſhall think proper to inflict.

The Juſtices are to proceed with reſpect to Slaves, upon Complaint being made of their having committed Capital Offences.

And whereas it is neceſſary to declare how and in what Manner Slaves ſhall be tried for the ſeveral Crimes which they may hereafter commit; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, upon Complaint made to any Juſtice of the Peace of any Felony, Burglary, Robbery, burning of Houſes, Cane Pieces, rebellious Conſpiracies, compaſſing or imagining the Death of any White Perſon or Perſons, or any other Offence whatſoever committed by any Slave or Slaves that ſhall ſubject ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, ſuch Juſtice ſhall iſſue out his Warrant for apprehending ſuch Offender or Offenders, and for all Perſons to be brought before him, or any other Juſtice of the Peace, that can give Evidence (and the Evidence of Slaves againſt one another in this and in all other Caſes ſhall be received), and if upon Examination it appears probable that the Slave or Slaves apprehended is or are guilty, the Juſtice before whom ſuch Examination ſhall be had and taken ſhall commit him, her, or them to Priſon, and bind over the Witneſſes to appear at a certain Day, not leſs than Ten Days from the Day on which the Complaint ſhall be made, and at the Place where the Quarter Seſſions are uſually held, and where there are no Quarter Seſſions held, at the Place where the Parochial Buſineſs is uſually tranſacted, and ſhall certify to Two other Juſtices of the Peace the Cauſe of ſuch Commitment, and require them, by virtue of this Act, to aſſociate themſelves to him, which ſuch Juſtices are hereby ſeverally required to do, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for every Neglect or Refuſal, and the ſaid Juſtices ſo aſſociated ſhall iſſue out their Warrant to ſummon Twelve Perſons, ſuch as are uſually warned and impannelled to ſerve on Juries, the Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor of the Slave or Slaves ſo complained of, or the Attorney, Guardian, Juſtice, Overſeer, or Book-keeper of ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Proprietor, or the Perſon proſecuting, his or her Attorney, Guardian, Truſtee, Overſeer, or Book-keeper always excepted, perſonally to be and appear before the ſaid Juſtices at the Day and Place aforeſaid, to be expreſſed in ſuch Warrant, and between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, when and where the ſaid Perſons ſo warned are hereby ſeverally required to attend, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, and when and where the ſaid Juſtices ſhall cauſe the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo complained of to be brought before them, and thereupon Nine of the ſaid Perſons ſo ſummoned as aforeſaid ſhall compoſe a Jury to try the ſaid Slave or Slaves, and ſhall by the ſaid Juſtices be ſworn to try the Matter before them, and to give a true Verdict according to Evidence, and the Charge of Accuſation being read, which ſhall be deemed valid if ſufficient in Subſtance, if the ſaid Jurors ſhall upon hearing the Evidence unanimouſly find the ſaid Slave or Slaves guilty of the Offence wherewith he, ſhe, or they ſtand charged, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Sentence of Death without Benefit of Clergy, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, or for any limited Time according to the Nature of the Offence, and ſhall cauſe ſuch Sentence to be carried into Execution, and at ſuch Time and Place as they ſhall think proper (Women with Child only excepted, whoſe Execution ſhall be reſpited until after Delivery).

Juſtices aſſembled at the Court of Quarter Seſſions after the Buſineſs of the ſaid Court ſhall be done, ſhall form themſelves into a Court for the

Provided always nevertheleſs, That at every Court of Quarter Seſſions held in each and every Pariſh or Precinct within this Iſland, the Juſtices there aſſembled ſhall and may, after the uſual Buſineſs of the ſaid Court ſhall be done, form themſelves into a Court for the Purpoſe of enquiring, and hearing, and determining all Manner of Offences for which any Slave or Slaves are liable to be puniſhed with Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, and

and ſhall open the ſaid Court by Proclamation, declaring the ſame to be a Slave Court for ſuch Purpoſe, and ſhall thereupon (on the like Charge in Writing, and in like Manner in all other Reſpects as the Three Juſtices aſſociated and met, as hereinbefore mentioned, are by this Act directed to proceed in the Trial of Slaves for ſuch Offences) proceed to try and deliver the Gaol or Workhouſe within the ſaid Pariſh or Precinct, of all and every Slave and Slaves who ſhall or may then be in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal or Keeper of the Workhouſe, within each and every Pariſh or Precinct as aforeſaid, and ſhall forthwith cauſe a Jury, conſiſting of Nine Jurors, to be called and taken from the Pannel returned to the ſaid Court of Quarter Seſſions, and ſhall cauſe them to be ſeverally ſworn, as they ſhall appear, to try all and every ſuch Slave and Slaves as ſhall be brought before them charged with any ſuch Offence as aforeſaid, and a true Verdict give according to Evidence in other Caſes.

Purpoſe of determining all Offences for which any Slave or Slaves are liable to be puniſhed with Death, &c. and open the ſame by Proclamation to be a Slave Court for ſuch Purpoſes, and ſhall thereupon proceed on the Trial of Slaves for ſuch Offences, and cauſe a Jury of Nine Perſons to be called and taken from the Pannel retained to the ſaid Court of Quarter Seſſion.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Jurors who ſhall be returned to ſerve as Jurors at the Quarter Seſſions to be holden as aforeſaid, are hereby required, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, to be and appear at the ſaid Slave Court to be ſo formed and holden as aforeſaid, and to ſerve as Jurors thereon as they ſhall reſpectively be called.

Penalty on Jurors for Non-attendance.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall hinder or prevent the ſaid Juſtices upon any ſuch Trial, where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be condemned to die, from reſpiting the Execution of ſuch Sentence for any Term not exceeding Thirty Days, or until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief ſhall be known, in caſe proper Cauſe ſhall appear to them for ſo doing; and that if the Jury upon any ſuch Trial ſhall apply to the ſaid Juſtices to ſuſpend the Execution of any Sentence until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief is known to the ſaid Juſtices, ſhall be obliged to ſuſpend the ſame for Thirty Days, except in Caſes of Trial of any Slave or Slaves convicted of actual Rebellion; in all which Caſes the ſaid Juſtices ſhall, if they think it expedient, order the Sentence paſſed on ſuch Slave or Slaves to be carried into immediate Execution.

Proviſo.
Juſtices may reſpite the Execution for any Time not exceeding Thirty Days, or until the Pleaſure of the Commander in Chief ſhall be known.

Exception.

And be it further Enacted, That no leſs than Three Juſtices ſhall conſtitute a Court for the Trial of any Slave or Slaves for any Crime or Offence that ſhall ſubject ſuch Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life; and that upon all ſuch Trials no peremptory Challenges of any of the ſaid Jurors, or any Exception to the Form of the Indictment, ſhall be allowed.

No leſs than Three Juſtices to conſtitute a Court for ſuch Trials; on ſuch Trials no Challenge of Juries allowed, or Exception to the Form of Indictment.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where the Puniſhment of Death is inflicted, the Execution ſhall be performed in a public Part of the Pariſh, and with due Solemnity, and Care ſhall be taken by the Gaoler, or Deputy Marſhal, that the Criminal is free from Intoxication at the Time of his Trial, and from thence to and at the Time of his Execution, under the Penalty of Five Pounds; and the Mode of ſuch Execution ſhall be hanging by the Neck, and no other, and the Body ſhall be afterwards diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as the Court ſhall direct: And provided alſo, that where ſeveral Slaves are capitally convicted for the ſame Offence, One only ſhall ſuffer Death, except in Caſes of Murder or Rebellion.

Execution of Slaves to be public, with due Solemnity, and ſuch Execution be hanging by the Neck only.
Where ſeveral Slaves are capitally convicted for the ſame Offence, One only ſhall ſuffer Death, except in Caſes of Murder, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any Slave or Slaves ſhall wilfully and with evil Intent give falſe Evidence on any Trial had under this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves, being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer the ſame Puniſhment as the Perſon or Perſons on whoſe Trial ſuch falſe Evidence was given would, if convicted, have been liable to ſuffer.

Slaves giving falſe Evidence, how puniſhed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall hereafter knowingly ſuffer any unlawful Aſſembly of Slaves at his or her Houſe or Settlement, every ſuch Free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall, upon due Conviction thereof, ſuffer Impriſonment, not exceeding Six Months: Provided nevertheleſs, that Information thereof ſhall be given on Oath, within Five Days, of ſuch unlawful Meeting.

Penalty on Free Negroes ſuffering unlawful Aſſemblies of Slaves at their Houſes, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That a Record ſhall be entered up of all Proceedings on the Trials of Slaves, for any Crime that ſhall ſubject any Slave or Slaves to ſuffer Death, or Confinement to hard Labour for Life, in a Book kept for that Purpoſe by the Clerk of the Peace, or his lawful Deputy, of the Precinct, who is hereby obliged to attend all ſuch Trials, and to record the Proceedings within Thirty Days after ſuch Trial, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Neglect; and he ſhall be entitled to receive from the Churchwarden of ſuch Pariſh the Sum of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, and no more, for attending each Trial, entering up the Record, and any other Buſineſs incidental thereto; and further, that the Deputy Marſhal for the ſaid Pariſh, or ſome proper Perſon acting under him, ſhall alſo be obliged to attend ſuch Trial, under the ſame Penalty of Twenty Pounds for each Neglect,

Clerks of the Peace to attend Trials of Slaves, and record the Proceedings in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe.

Penalty on the Deputy Marſhal for not attending ſuch Trial;

Neglect, and that he ſhall be entitled to receive from the Churchwardens of ſuch Pariſh Forty Shillings for attending at the Trial and Execution of ſuch Offender as ſhall be condemned to die, and no more.

ſufficient Notices of ſuch Trial to be firſt given to the Owners of ſuch Slaves.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Trials of any Slave or Slaves under this Act, ſufficient Notice of ſuch Trial ſhall be firſt given to the Owner, Proprietor, or Poſſeſſor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, his, her, or their lawful Attorney or Attornies, or other Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In all Caſes where Slaves are put upon Trial by their Owners, &c. and are ſentenced to die, the Owners are to receive a Sum of Money, not to exceed Forty Pounds for each;

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be put upon his, her, or their Trial, and ſhall be ſentenced to die, or to hard Labour during Life in any of the Workhouſes of this Iſland, the Court, at the Time of trying ſuch Slave or Slaves, ſhall alſo enquire what Sum or Sums of Money ſuch Owner, Proprietor, or Employer of the ſaid Slave or Slaves ought to receive for ſuch Slave or Slaves, and certify the ſame, ſo that ſuch Sum or Sums of Money do not exceed the Sum of Forty Pounds for each Slave executed, or ſentenced to hard Labour during Life, as aforeſaid.

to be paid by the Receiver General.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Caſes where any Slave or Slaves ſhall be brought to Trial, and ſhall be valued according to the Direction of this Act, ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be paid for by the Receiver General of this Iſland out of any Monies in his Hands unappropriated.

Slaves returning from Tranſportation, upon due Proof of their Identity, to be confined to hard Labour for Life.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Slave or Slaves tranſported off this Iſland under any former Act, for any Fault or Crime, ſhall at any Time wilfully return, upon Complaint made to any One Juſtice of the Peace, the ſaid Juſtice, upon View of the Record, and the Identity of ſaid Slave being proved, he is hereby empowered and required, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, immediately to iſſue out a Warrant, under his Hand and Seal, to any Marſhal or Conſtable forthwith to apprehend the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſo returning, and commit them to any of the Workhouſes in this Iſland, there to be confined to hard Labour for Life.

Two Juſtices to hear and determine all petit Crimes, &c. committed by Slaves, firſt giving ſufficient Notice to the Owner, &c. and to order and direct Puniſhment, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, or Six Months Imprifonment.

And whereas there are many inferior Crimes and Miſdemeanors committed by Slaves, which ought to be puniſhed in a ſummary Manner by order of the Magiſtrates: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Two Juſtices of the Peace to hear and determine in a ſummary Manner all ſuch Crimes and Miſdemeanors, giving ſufficient Notice to the Owner or Proprietor of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or his or her Attorney or Attornies, or the Perſon having the Care of ſuch Slave or Slaves, of the Time and Place of Trial, and to order and direct ſuch Puniſhment to be inflicted on them, as ſuch Juſtices in their Judgment ſhall think fit, not exceeding Fifty Laſhes, or Six Months Confinement to hard Labour, the Expences of which Trial ſhall not exceed Ten Shillings to the Conſtable, and ſhall be paid by the Maſter, Owner, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves; and in caſe ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Employer of ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay ſuch Expences, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices, or either of them, to iſſue his or their Warrant, under his or their Hand and Seal, directed to any Conſtable, for levying the ſame on the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Maſter, Owner, or Employer, and to ſell the ſame at public Outcry for the Purpoſe of paying ſuch Expences, together with the Charges attending the granting and executing ſuch Warrant and Sale of Goods and Chattels, returning the Overplus, if any, to the Owner thereof.

Governors and Guardians of the reſpective Workhouſes, if they think proper, may demand Runaways from he Provoſt Marſhal's Poſſeſſion, upon paying the Fees due;

and the Provoſt Marſhal ſhall comply with ſuch Requiſition, under the Penalty of £. 50.

And whereas great Advantages have ariſen to the Community from the Eſtabliſhment of Workhouſes in the reſpective Pariſhes in this Iſland for the Reception of Runaway and other Slaves; and whereas there now are many ſuch Slaves in the Poſſeſſion of the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputies, which might be employed in the Workhouſes in this Iſland to great Advantage; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January next, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governors and Guardians of the reſpective Workhouſes in this Iſland, if to them it ſhall ſeem meet, to demand and receive from the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputies, all or any of the Runaway Negroes or other Slaves in his or their Poſſeſſion, or that may hereafter come into his or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, upon the ſaid Governors and Guardians paying unto the Provoſt Marſhal, or his lawful Deputies, the full Amount of the Fees and other contingent Charges attending the ſaid Runaway Slaves during the Time of their being committed to Gaol, agreeably to this or any former Act, and the Provoſt Marſhal, and his lawful Deputies, ſhall comply with ſuch Requiſitions under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whenever any Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to a Workhouſe for any Time exceeding Six Months, and ſhort of Confinement for Life, the Juſtices ſhall value the Time for which the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to the Workhouſe at a Rate not exceeding Five Pounds per Annum for ſo long as the ſaid Slave or Slaves may live; which ſaid Value ſhall be paid to the Proprietor or Proprietors of ſuch Slave or Slaves by the Churchwardens of the Pariſh where the Workhouſe is ſituated, or to which the ſaid Slave or Slaves ſhall be ſentenced to Confinement, and the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or of any Slave to be confined for Six Months, or any ſhorter Time, ſhall not be liable to pay any Fees for the Time ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall be confined.

Slaves ſentenced to a Workhouſe for any Time exceeding Six Months, and not for Life, Juſtices to value the Time of Confinement at a Rate not exceeding £. 5 per Ann. for the Time ſuch Slaves may live, and to be paid by the Churchwardens of the Pariſh. Owners not to pay Fees for the Confinement of Slaves in ſuch Caſes.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Runaway Slave ſhall on any Account be committed to Gaol by any Magiſtrate of a Pariſh where there is any Workhouſe eſtabliſhed, but to ſuch Workhouſe only.

Slaves to be committed to the Workhouſes only.

And whereas the permitting and ſuffering Negroes and other Slaves to keep Horſes, Mares, Mules, Aſſes, or Geldings, are attended with many and great Miſchiefs to the Iſland in general: In order therefore to remedy the ſame, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That on or before the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid the Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of every Plantation or Pen in this Iſland, having on any ſuch Plantation or Pen any Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding, the reputed Property of any Slave or Slaves, knowing the ſame to be ſuch, ſhall cauſe them to be taken up, and ſhall produce them at the moſt public Place in the Pariſh where taken up at ſuch Time as the Juſtices and Veſtry ſhall by Advertiſement in the public News-papers appoint for that Purpoſe, and that ſuch Horſes, Mares, Mules, and Geldings, be then and there ſold and diſpoſed of at public Outcry; and if any Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo doing, each and every of them ſhall for every Neglect or Refuſal reſpectively forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any Two Juſtices of the Peace for the Pariſh or Precinct where ſuch Neglect or Refuſal ſhall happen, by the Oath of One or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, which Penalty ſhall be One Moiety to the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, and the other Moiety to the Perſon complaining.

Poſſeſſors of Pens, &c. finding Horſes, &c. thereon, the known Property of Slaves, to produce them at the moſt public Place, &c. under Penalty of £. 20.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid no Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon in Poſſeſſion of any Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, ſhall knowingly permit or ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to keep on ſuch Plantation, Pen, or Settlement, any Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding; and in caſe of ſo doing ſhall for every Offence forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in Manner aforeſaid.

Poſſeſſors of Plantations, Pens, &c. not to ſuffer Slaves to keep Horſes, &c. thereon, under Forfeiture of £. 20.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Maſter, Owner, Proprietor, Attorney, Guardian, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or other Perſon, at the reſpective Times of their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock to the Juſtices and Veſtry, ſhall alſo make Oath that none of the ſaid Horſes, Mares, Mules, or Geldings, ſo given in, do belong to any Negro or other Slave; and that ſuch Perſon ſo giving in, or his, her, or their Employer or Employers, hath not nor have, in his, her, or their Poſſeſſion, or to his, her, or their Knowledge or Belief, any Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding, belonging to or reputed to belong to any Slave or Slaves; and in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, every Perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing ſhall for every Offence forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in the ſame ſummary Manner, and to be diſpoſed of as hereinbefore mentioned.

Proprietors, &c. at the Time of their giving in an Account of their Slaves and Stock, to make Oath that none of the Horſes, &c. belonged to Slaves, or forfeit £. 20.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, no Negro or other Slave in this Iſland ſhall purchaſe or buy any Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding, under the Penalty of forfeiting ſuch Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding, and to be diſpoſed of as hereinbefore mentioned; and if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall ſell or give any Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding to any Negro or other Slave, or to any Perſon in Truſt for ſuch Negro or other Slave, every ſuch Perſon ſhall for every ſuch Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding, ſo ſold or given, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds; and every Perſon who ſhall purchaſe, or be concerned in the Purchaſe, of any Horſe, Mare, Mule, or Gelding, in Truſt for any Negro or other Slave, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds; which ſaid Penalties ſhall be recovered in the ſame ſummary Manner, and diſpoſed of as hereinbefore mentioned, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

No Slave to purchaſe a Horſe, &c.

No Perſon to ſell a Horſe, &c. to a Slave, under a Penalty of £. 20.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in future, whenever a Warrant ſhall be granted by One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, againſt any

In caſe Slaves cannot be immediately taken upon a Warrant, the

Owners, &c. to be ſerved with a Copy of the ſame, &c.

Slave, if the ſaid Slave cannot be immediately taken on the ſaid Warrant, the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Attorney, Guardian, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave ſhall be ſerved with a Copy of the ſaid Warrant, and if he, ſhe, or they do not carry the ſaid Slave before a Magiſtrate, to be dealt with according to Law on the ſaid Warrant, and if it ſhall be afterwards proved that the Owner, Poſſeſſor, Attorney, Guardian, or Overſeer of ſuch Slave, wilfully detained or concealed ſaid Slave, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

Slaves running away, and conſpiring, or attempting to go off this Iſland, how puniſhable.

And whereas ſeveral Slaves have lately found Means to deſert from their Owners and depart from this Iſland, to the great Damage of ſuch Owners, in evil Example to other Slaves, who may thereby be induced to attempt or conſpire to do the ſame: And whereas there is Reaſon to ſuſpect that ſuch Slaves have been aided and aſſiſted in ſuch Eſcape and Departure by other Perſons; and there is not any adequate Puniſhment provided by Law for ſuch Deſertion and Departure, or attempting or conſpiring to deſert and depart this Iſland, or for Perſons aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Deſerters: For Remedy whereof, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid, if any Slave ſhall run away from his, her, or their Owner or Owners, Employer or Employers, and go off, or conſpire or attempt to go off this Iſland, in any Ship, Boat, Canoe, or other Veſſel or Craft whatſoever, or be aiding, or abetting, or aſſiſting to any other Slave or Slaves in ſuch going off this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, ſo running and going off, or conſpiring or attempting to go off, or ſo aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting, in ſuch going off (being duly convicted before the Quarter Seſſions), ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch Puniſhment as the ſaid Court ſhall think proper to direct.

Free Negroes, &c. aiding and aſſiſting Slaves in going off this Iſland, and being thereof convicted, to loſe their Freedom, and be tranſported; and if after found at large in this Iſland, to ſuffer Death.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of Free Condition, ſhall on or after the Firſt Day of January aforeſaid knowingly be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting any Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, and ſhall be convicted thereof, either in the Supreme Court, or in any of the Aſſize Courts of this Iſland, ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian of Free Condition, ſhall be forthwith tranſported off this Iſland, by the Provoſt Marſhal General, or his lawful Deputy, into whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be committed; and if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo convicted, ſentenced, and tranſported, ſhall afterwards be found at large in this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, being thereof convicted before the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Courts of Aſſize in this Iſland, ſhall ſuffer Death.

Any White Perſon knowingly aiding Slaves in going off this Iſland, to forfeit £. 100.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any White Perſon or Perſons ſhall knowingly be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting to any Slave or Slaves, in going off this Iſland, he, ſhe, or they, being convicted thereof by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in the Supreme Court of Judicature or Courts of Aſſize, ſhall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds for each Slave, One Moiety whereof ſhall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the Contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to the Party or Parties at whoſe Suit or Complaint ſuch Perſon was convicted, and ſhall alſo ſuffer Impriſonment at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Court, for any Space of Time not exceeding Twelve Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

Proceedings may be had againſt the Perſons aiding Negroes going off, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to proceed againſt the Perſon or Perſons ſo aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting ſuch Slave or Slaves in going off this Iſland, whether the Principal or Principals be convicted or not, any Thing in this or any other Act, Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Overſeers not to abſent themſelves from the Properties under their Care on Holidays, &c. under the Penalty of £. 5.

And whereas the Overſeers of Eſtates in this Iſland make a frequent Practice of leaving the ſeveral Eſtates under their Care and Management on the reſpective Seaſons allowed for Negroes Holidays, whereby many dangerous Meetings and pernicious Practices are carried on: In order therefore to prevent the like in future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Overſeer in this Iſland ſhall abſent himſelf from the Eſtate under his Care and Management on any of the particular Holidays hereinbefore mentioned to be allowed to Slaves, without Leave of his Employer, every ſuch Overſeer ſo offending ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered by Information upon Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace, in a ſummary Way, in the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall happen, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Juſtices and Veſtry of each Pariſh to enquire into the Number of Free Negroes, &c. in the ſeveral Pariſhes, &c.

And whereas many Inconveniences have ariſen from Slaves going about this Iſland under the Pretence of being Free: In order to prevent the like for the future, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices and Veſtry in each reſpective Pariſh within this Iſland,

Iſland, ſhall within Three Months after the Commencement of this Act cauſe diligent Enquiry to be made within their reſpective Pariſhes as to the Number of Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians of Free Condition, and cauſe them to be warned to attend at their next Meeting, and give an Account in what Manner they obtained their Freedom, that their Names and Manner of obtaining their Freedom may be regiſtered in the Veſtry Books of ſuch Pariſhes, and that thoſe not having Certificates ſhall receive a Certificate of their Freedom from the Clerks of ſuch Veſtries reſpectively, which Certificate they are hereby obliged to have atteſted under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, within Three Months from the Date thereof, under the Penalty of Six Weeks Impriſonment in the Workhouſe, which Certificate ſhall, by the Commander in Chief for the Time being, be ſo atteſted without Fee or Reward; and that ſuch Certificate of the Freedom of any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, as well thoſe now free, as thoſe who may hereafter become free, ſhall by ſuch free Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, be produced to the Juſtices and Veſtry, on the Twenty-fifth Day of March in each Year, or on the firſt Veſtry Day after that Day, to be by them inſpected, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings on each Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, for each Neglect, which Certificate ſo to be atteſted under the Hand and Seal of the Commander in Chief as aforeſaid, ſuch Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians ſhall and they are hereby obliged conſtantly to carry about them, and ſhall alſo be obliged to wear the Badge of their Freedom, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Neglect; Free Negroes, Mulattoes, or Indians poſſeſſed of a Real Eſtate, or claiming any Privilege or Immunities by virtue of any Law of this Iſland, excepted.

Regulations reſpecting Free Negroes, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, ſhall neglect to attend the Veſtry of each reſpective Pariſh as aforeſaid, in order to ſhew their Right to Freedom, after having been warned Five Days at the leaſt (ſuch Warning to be atteſted on Oath by the Perſon ſerving the ſame), ſhall, on not ſhewing ſufficient Cauſe for his or her Non-attendance, be, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace where ſuch Offender reſides, taken up and committed to Gaol for a Space not exceeding One Month.

Puniſhment on Free People not attending the Veſtry, and ſhewing their Right to Freedom.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Negro, Mulatto, or Indian as aforeſaid, ſhall be obliged, towards the Proof of Freedom, to make Search, in purſuance of this Act, of his or her Title in any Office of this Iſland, the Charge of ſuch Search or Searches ſhall be made good to him or her by the Pariſh where he or ſhe reſides.

Free Negroes, &c. obliged to make Search in Proof of their Freedom, the ſame to be borne at the Expence of the Pariſh.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices aforeſaid, and they are hereby required to do their ſeveral and reſpective Duties under this Act, when Martial Law ſhall happen to be in force, as they might or ought to have done if Martial Law was not ſubſiſting, any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

Juſtices under this Act to do their Duty during Martial Law, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Juſtices of the Peace, ſitting on the Trial of any Slave or Slaves, or otherwiſe, to ſentence or order any Slave to be mutilated or maimed for any Offence whatſoever.

Juſtices ſitting on the Trial of Slaves not to paſs Sentence of Mutilation, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Provoſt Marſhal, or any of his lawful Deputies, or any lawful Conſtables, ſhall willingly or negligently ſuffer any Slave or Slaves to eſcape who ſhall be committed to his or their Cuſtody for any Offence under this Act, ſuch Marſhal or Conſtable who ſhall ſuffer ſuch Eſcape ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds to the Owner of ſuch Slave or Slaves for every Slave ſo eſcaping.

The Provoſt Marſhal, &c. ſuffering Slaves committed to their Cuſtody to eſcape, to forfeit £.50, to be paid to the Owners, &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Negro or other Slave ſhall be allowed to hunt any Cattle, Horſes, Mares, Mules, or Aſſes, in any Part of this Iſland, with Lances, Guns, Cutlaſſes, or other Inſtruments of Death, unleſs in the Company of his or their Maſter, Overſeer, or ſome other White Perſon by him or them deputed, or by Permiſſion in Writing; and if any Negro or other Slave ſhall offend contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, he or they, being thereof convicted before two Juſtices, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as they ſhall think proper to inflict.

Slaves hunting Cattle, &c. with Arms, &c. unleſs in Company with their Owners, how puniſhable.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Merchant, Factor, Supercargo, or Conſignee of any Cargo of Slaves arriving in any of the Ports of this Iſland, ſhall hereafter, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds, expoſe ſuch Cargo to Sale on Board the Ship or other Veſſel in which the ſame is imported, but ſhall procure or hire, or cauſe to be procured or hired, a proper Place or Incloſure on Shore, wherein the ſaid Slaves ſhall be ſold, taking Care as far as poſſible, in the Sale thereof, not to ſeparate the different Branches of One and the ſame Family.

Merchants, &c. to expoſe imported Negroes for Sale on Shore only, under the Penalty of £.100. and not to ſeparate a Family.

Crimes committed by Slaves during the Force of the before-mentioned Law reſpecting Slaves, to be tried under ſuch Law.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Crimes committed by Slaves during the Time the ſaid herein-before mentioned Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal "ſeveral Acts and Clauſes of Acts reſpecting Slaves, and for the better Order and Govern-"ment of Slaves, and for other Purpoſes," was in force, ſhall be heard, tried, and determined, and ſuch Slaves puniſhed in ſuch Manner as was directed by the ſaid recited Act, and as if the ſame was now in full force, and for which Purpoſes only the ſaid recited Act ſhall be conſiderd as ſtill in force.

Penalties how to be recovered and applied.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Penalties in this Act mentioned, and not already declared how they ſhall be recovered and applied, ſhall, if not exceeding Twenty Pounds, be recovered in a ſummary Manner before any Two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and if exceeding Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Iſland, or in either of the Courts of Aſſize, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or Non vult ulterius proſequi ſhall be entered; One Moiety of which Penalties ſhall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for and towards the Support of the Government of this Iſland, and the contingent Charges thereof, and the other Moiety to the Informer, or him, her, or them who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Continuance of this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, and every Clauſe, Matter, and Thing therein contained, ſhall continue and be in force from the Firſt Day of January, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-nine, until the Thirty-firſt Day of December, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Ninety-one, and no longer.

Paſſed the Council this Fifth Day of December, One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

WILL. DUNLOP,
Cl. Con.

Paſſed the Aſſembly this Sixth Day of November One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

S. W. HAUGHTON,
Speaker.

I conſent, this Sixth Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight.

ALURED CLARKE.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, that have arrived from *Africa* in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, between the 5th Day of January 1789 and the 5th Day of January 1792; with the Number of SLAVES imported therein:—Diſtinguiſhing each Year, from what Part of the Coaſt taken on Board, and at what Iſland in the Weſt Indies landed; alſo diſtinguiſhing the Men from the Women, and the Boys from the Girls:—Together with the Number of NEGROES that died from the Time of their being taken on Board until their Arrival in the Weſt Indies, diſtinguiſhing the Males from Females, and the Boys from the Girls:—Together with the Number of Negroes re-exported in each Year from each Iſland reſpectively, and the Number retained each Year in each Iſland reſpectively:——So far as the ſame can be made up.

Names of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Negroes Imported. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Males.	Infants. Females.	Total N° imported.	Into what Iſland.	Number died. Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total died.	N° Exported.	N° Retained.
Boyne — —	205	16	Africa —	180	84	24	23	—	—	311	*Antigua* —	—	—	—	—	—	140	171
Molly — —	144	14	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	*Barbadoes*							
James — —	100	20	D° —	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	D°							
Little Ben —	45	10	D° —	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	D°							
Total *Barbadoes* —	259	44	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	444							399	45
Madam Pookata	110	19	Angola —	68	41	42	25	—	—	176	*Dominica* —	3	1	2	1	7		
Ned — —	193	26	New Calabar	82	97	27	48	—	—	254	D —	12	5	2	6	25		
Betſey — —	80	11	Camaroons	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	D°							
Gambia —	167	21	Bonny —	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	D°							
Mary — —	118	20	Cape Mount	83	47	39	28	—	—	197	D° —	3	—	—	—	3		
James — —	78	14	Iſle des Los	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	D°							
W. Pell —	80	8	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	D°							
Africa — —	110	11	Gambia —	96	51	3	1	—	5	156	D° —	2	2	—	—	4		
Mary — —	164	17	Calabar —	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	D°							
Bark Fanny —	96	18	Camaroons	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	D°							
Sally — —	108	7	Iſle de Loſs	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	D°							
Mary — —	155	19	Anamaboo	110	61	38	20	1	1	231	D° —	—	1	—	—	1		
Anne — —	148	20	Cape Mount	102	37	33	24	—	1	197	D° —	9	8	—	—	17		
Shelborne Caſtle —	130	20	Angola —	104	41	40	22	2	—	209	D° —	5	2	—	—	7		
Amacrel —	205	29	New Calabar	138	33	6	5	—	—	282	D° —	23	35	—	—	58		
Chriſtopher —	189	25	Angola —	154	97	29	27	—	—	307	D° —	4	4	—	—	8		
Kitty — —	146	26	D° —	130	62	27	22	—	—	241	D° —	1	—	—	—	1		
Madam Pookata	114	18	D° —	87	42	23	21	—	—	173	D° —	8	1	—	—	9		
Total *Dominica* —	2,391	329	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,312	— —	—	—	—	—	142	2,357	955
Hannah — —	192	31	New Calabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	351	*Grenada*							
King George —	278	43	Bonny —	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	D°							
Fanny — —	100	12	Sierra Liona	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	D°							
Renown — —	195	21	O. Calabar —	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	D°							
Duke Buccleugh	239	14	Sierra Liona	171	82	75	30	5	3	364	D°							
Mars — —	147	22	Camaroons —	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	D°							
Gipſey — —	147	20	Anamaboo —	54	26	17	14	1	1	113	D°							
Hope — —	179	10	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D°							
Marthar —	141	20	Sierra Liona	113	57	28	27	2	—	227	D°							
Bridget — —	295	25	New Calabar	123	131	38	37	—	—	329	D°							
Creſcent — —	150	17	Sierra Liona	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	D°							
Albion — —	158	28	Baſſa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	D°							
Spy — —	337	24	Africa —	214	103	13	9	—	—	339	D°							

Names of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Negroes Imported. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Males.	Infants. Females.	Total N° imported.	Into what Iſland.	Number died. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total died.	N° Exported.	N° Retained.
Bud — —	97	14	Cape Mount	88	33	22	16	—	—	159	*Grenada* cont[d]							
Will — —	128	21	Anamaboo —	109	42	10	6	2	2	171	D°							
Joſeph — —	130	30	Baſſa — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	D°							
Mary — —	75	15	Benin — —	69	41	4	7	—	—	121	D°							
Toms — —	270	25	Anamaboo —	161	93	20	8	—	—	282	D°							
Brothers — —	119	18	Sierra Liona —	107	37	17	27	—	—	188	D°							
Lord Stanley —	240	30	O. Calabar —	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	D°							
Beſs — —	132	12	New Calabar	46	34	22	40	—	—	142	D°							
Alfred — —	199	27	Bonny —	90	30	4	16	—	—	140	D°							
King Grey —	145	19	Cape Mount	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	D°							
Fanny — —	180	21	New Calabar	154	133	—	—	—	—	287	D°							
Margate — —	112	11	Sierra Liona —	115	65	—	—	—	—	181	D°							
Jenny — —	163	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288	D°							
Hale — —	294	36	—	211	186	—	—	—	—	397	D°							
Total of *Grenada* —	4,842	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,440	3,05
Ship Ann —	222	34	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	*Jamaica.*							
Alert — —	162	30	Anamaboo —	143	93	15	14	—	—	265	D° —	8	1	—	2	11		
Gregſon — —	258	32	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	D°							
Betſey — —	23	6	D° — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	D°							
Chambers —	233	20	Anamaboo —	92	51	60	31	—	—	234	D° —	3	—	—	1	4		
June — —	242	30	D° — —	129	133	28	42	—	—	332	D° —	13	9	1	2	25		
Vale — —	280	30	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	D°							
Daniel — —	97	15	Old Calabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	D°							
Friendſhip —	355	17	Cape Coaſt —	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	D°							
James — —	101	18	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	D°							
Lovely Laſs —	282	40	Anamaboo —	197	102	52	47	—	—	398	D° —	7	1	1	1	10		
Diana — —	248	40	D° — —	199	82	41	24	2	3	351	D° —	3	2	1	—	6		
Fly — —	27	9	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	D°							
Eliza — —	346	37	Bonny — —	184	176	2	4	—	—	366	D° —	69	31	10	7	117		
Jupiter — —	284	31	Old Calabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	D° —	—	—	—	—	170		
Eliza — —	192	28	New Calabar	85	82	17	26	—	—	210	D° —	32	36	2	3	73		
King Pepple —	323	22	Calabar —	165	133	—	2	—	—	300	D° —	93	64	—	—	157		
Waſp — —	141	40	New Calabar	76	65	5	12	—	—	158	D° —	52	27	—	—	79		
Mary — —	278	50	Cape Mount	132	61	49	29	—	—	271	D° —	30	10	3	1	44		
Fly — —	143	16	Anamaboo —	140	83	8	6	1	—	238	D° —	1	—	—	—	1		
Molly —	279	30	Gold Coaſt —	248	132	15	12	—	3	410	D° —	11	4	2	1	18		
Hinde — —	126	25	D° — —	107	58	18	19	—	—	202	D° —	1	—	—	—	1		
Edgar — —	159	20	Gambia —	145	66	5	7	—	2	225	D° —	21	8	1	—	30		
Preſident — —	254	40	Calabar —	216	257	9	10	—	—	492	D° —	35	24	11	12	82		
Brothers — —	325	35	D° — —	244	109	24	15	—	—	392	D° —	46	17	—	—	63		
Anne — —	222	35	D° — —	180	136	17	14	—	—	347	D° —	7	4	—	—	11		
Bark Ruby —	101	14	Gold Coaſt —	89	54	17	10	—	—	170	D° —	3	1	1	—	5		
Concord —	143	17	D° — —	99	58	33	18	—	—	208	D° —	2	1	—	—	3		
Marian — —	136	23	D° — —	126	64	20	11	—	—	221	D° —	3	—	1	—	4		
Heſter — —	191	26	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	D°							
Mentor — —	136	20	Gambia —	130	42	14	4	—	—	190	D° —	—	—	14	2	16		
Banaſtre — —	148	20	Calabar —	96	48	7	13	—	—	164	D° —	28	5	9	4	46		
Hornet — —	142	28	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	D°							

Names of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Negroes Imported. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Males.	Females	Total N° imported.	Into what Iſland.	Number Died. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total died.	N° Exported.	N° Retained.
Hannah — —	192	30	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	303	*Jamaica.*							
Ally — —	186	29	New Calabar –	145	100	7	14	—	—	266	D° —	26	25	–	–	51		
Vulture —	314	42	Bonny —	249	157	12	26	—	—	444	D° —	6	1	–	–	7		
Eliza — —	109	5	Cape Mount –	4	14	27	26	—	—	71	D° —	–	–	2	–	2		
Venus — —	159	20	N. Calabar —	117	101	19	14	—	2	253	D° —	5	1	4	1	12		
Royal Charlotte —	261	40	Bonny —	116	140	25	35	—	—	360	D° —	10	10	8	–	35		
Total of *Jamaica* —	7,820	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,898	—	–	–	–	–	1,083	2,030	7,868
	79	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	*St. Kitt's*	–	–	–	–	—	332	
Thomas — —	174	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	*St. Vincent's.*							
Hammond —	84	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	D°							
Polly — —	161	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	D°							
Venus — —	142	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	D°							
Total of *St. Vincent's* –	561	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	903	—	–	–	–	–	—	58	845
Total of 1789 —	16,157	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,425	—	–	–	–	–	1,225	8,764	12,661
1790.																		
											Montſerrat —	–	–	–	–	—	1	
Ann — —	81	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	*Barbadoes* —	–	–	–	–	—	72	54
Robuſt — —	313	26	Old Calabar —	180	100	13	8	—	3	304	*Dominica*							
Bark Fly — —	93	10	Iſle des Los —	92	41	11	10	—	—	154	D°							
Sally — —	108	11	Gambia —	99	28	2	—	—	—	129	D° —	1	1	–	–	2		
Stevens — —	114	21	Old Calabar —	99	44	26	27	—	—	196	D°							
Nancy — —	102	13	Cape Mount –	69	21	13	15	—	2	120	D°							
Fly — —	93	13	Iſle des Los —	24	14	18	12	—	—	68	D°							
Amacree — —	215	23	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	D°							
Sally — —	108	7	D° —	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	D°							
W^m^ Fell — —	80	5	Gambia —	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	D°							
Chriſtopher —	189	24	Angola —	154	83	13	3	—	—	253	D° —	–	–	–	–	28		
Fly — —	103	16	Iſle des Los —	101	37	15	17	—	—	170	D° —	–	–	–	–	1		
Bell — —	148	27	Cape Mount –	134	49	30	30	—	—	243	D° —	–	–	–	–	4		
W^m^ Pell —	80	4	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	D°							
Total *Dominica* —	1,746	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,142	—	–	–	–	–	35	1,690	452
Mary — —	164	20	New Calabar –	136	72	20	35	—	—	263	*Grenada.*							
Ellen — —	89	11	Bunby —	36	15	7	7	—	—	65	D°							
Mary — —	155	17	Anamaboo —	149	19	74	10	—	5	257	D°							
Eliza — —	166	19	Iſle des Los —	137	69	9	14	—	—	229	D°							
Gipſey — —	161	16	Camaroons —	116	45	22	26	2	—	261	D°							
Will — —	128	19	Old Calabar —	111	63	11	25	—	—	210	D°							
Fanny — —	183	25	Baſſa — —	89	16	6	9	—	—	165	D°							
D° — —	106	19	Baſſa — —	64	41	17	22	—	—	144	D°							
Margary — —	157	31	Cape Mount –	102	63	43	37	2	—	247	D°							
Sherborne Caſtle —	130	21	Angola —	78	38	54	26	3	3	202	D°							
Molly — —	114	15	Baſſa — —	61	40	18	8	1	2	130	D°							
Ned — —	209	29	Angola —	183	100	22	16	3	3	327	D°							
Vale — —	226	18	Old Calabar —	196	90	19	24	—	—	329	D°							
Bud — —	162	19	Baſſa — —	130	65	22	12	—	1	230	D°							
Pilgrim — —	279	34	Bonny —	226	133	12	17	1	1	390	D°							
Daniel — —	126	13	Old Calabar –	97	75	7	10	—	—	189	D°							
Othello — —	208	10	Ditto —	153	89	16	19	—	—	277	D°							

Names of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Negroes Imported. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Males.	Females	Total N° imported.	Into what Iſland.	N° died. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total died.	Total Exported.	Total
Andaluſia — —	200	20	Anamaboo	5	1	—	—	—	—	6								
Total of *Grenada* —	2,963	356	———	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,921	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,143	7
John — —	106	14	Africa —	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	*Jamaica.*							
George — —	237	26	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	D°							
Squirrel — —	180	30	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	D°							
Roſe — —	164	31	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	D°							
Colonel — —	119	19	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	D°							
Sea Flower —	87	12	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	D°							
Bluyds — —	306	34	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	D°							
Jane — —	242	35	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	D°							
Benſon — —	169	7	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	D°							
Jenny — —	83	20	D°	—	71	13	35	13	—	132	D°							
Bonny Lad —	43	6	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	D°							
Clemiſon — —	247	23	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	D°							
Bloom — —	143	30	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	199								
Alice — —	205	33	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	314								
Commerce — —	136	18	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	181								
Gaſcoine — —	294	28	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	288								
Kitty — —	359	18	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	113								
Mary — —	41	7	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	66								
Alert — —	177	24	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	281								
Mary — —	101	15	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	168								
Beatrice — —	169	8	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	142								
Thomas — —	198	10	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	305								
Mary — —	130	12	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	157								
Duke of Buccleugh	239	19	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	348								
Betſey — —	119	10	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	152								
Fiſher — —	186	20	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	263								
Experiment —	143	14	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	242								
Creſcent — —	164	22	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	263								
Hammond — —	96	15	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	153								
Iris — —	200	25	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	283								
Rodney — —	290	27	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	300								
Africa — —	110	7	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	106								
Sarah — —	154	22	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	143								
Waſp — —	141	18	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	223								
Gambia — —	167	15	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	245								
Ellen — —	134	10	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	194								
James — —	100	14	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	156								
Ranger — —	110	21	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	179								
Eliza — —	192	27	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	267								
Mercury — —	236	28	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	278								
Martha — —	149	15	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	200								
Mary — —	133	19	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	202								
Union — —	415	20	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	461								
Venus — —	142	15	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	233								
Little Joe — —	136	30	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	146								
Iris — —	285	30	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	401								
Benjamin — —	199	30	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	326								
Brothers — —	325	36	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	439								
Anne — —	148	22	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	240								
Marian — —	141	20	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	228								
Prince — —	273	39	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	363								
Princeſs Royal —	405	40	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	528								
Charlotte — —	44	6	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	74								
Friends — —	171	25	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	285								
Betſey — —	190	30	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	303								
Hector — —	540	49	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	700								
Mary — —	118	17	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	141								
Total *Jamaica.* —	10,431	1,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,970	12,093
Active — —	174	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	*St. Vincents.*							
Brothers — —	201	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	D°							
Mary Anne —	186	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	D°							
Æolus — —	159	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	D°							
Chambers — —	233	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	D°							
Aſſiſtance — —	37	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	D°							
Endeavour — —	73	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	D°							
Goſport & H. Packet	106	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	D°							
	1,169	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	611	941
Total of 1790 —	16,469	1,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,542	14,347
Jenny — —	79	7	Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85

Veſſels.				Negroes Imported.							Negroes died.							
Names of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Male.	Infants. Female.	Total Number Imported.	Into what Iſland in the Weſt Indies.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Number died.	Total Number Exported.	Total Number Retained.
1791.																		
Prince — —	56	10	Anamaboo —	78	32	8	1	—	—	119	*Grenada.*							
King Gray — —	166	23	Cape Mount —	168	39	24	9	—	—	240	—	11	2	—	—	13		
Mars — —	160	8	Old Calabar —	112	72	20	14	—	—	218	—	28	11	8	14	61		
Hero — —	226	19	Ditto —	137	103	18	28	—	—	286	—	61	49	9	14	133		
Edgar — —	159	9	Gambia —	164	35	15	9	1	—	224	—	4	1	—	—	5		
Gypſey — —	161	20	Camaroons —	148	60	31	20	—	1	260	—	6	3	—	—	9		
Hope — —	163	17	Angola —	92	52	40	19	1	7	211	—	6	1	4	—	11		
Margaret — —	124	11	Sierra Leone —	114	45	29	16	1	2	207	—	—	—	1	1	2		
Fanny — —	180	20	New Calabar —	132	113	11	14	—	—	270	—	9	3	1	1	14		
Seaflower — —	87	13	Benin —	76	31	5	5	1	—	118	—	3	1	—	—	4		
Liver — —	132	13	New Calabar —	93	63	5	11	—	—	172	—	7	5	1	1	14		
Penrhyn — —	205	13	Old Calabar —	94	106	16	12	—	—	228	—	48	25	7	—	80		
Fanny — —	106	16	Gabboon —	88	39	12	6	—	—	145	—	5	5	4	—	14		
Stanley — —	250	28	Angola —	214	77	34	17	2	2	346	—	4	—	3	2	9		
Mermaid — —	96	11	Annamaboo —	61	52	16	4	2	1	136	—	—	2	1	1	4		
Toms — —	270	24	O. Calabar —	131	81	43	55	—	—	318	—	73	31	21	20	145		
Bloom — —	143	30	Cape Mount —	122	33	53	23	—	—	231	—	2	1	2	1	6		
Ellen — —	89	15	Iſle de Los —	76	34	17	13	—	2	142	—	6	1	—	—	7		
Mary — —	171	17	N. Calabar —	89	59	43	31	—	1	223	—	29	20	1	4	44		
Mercury — —	236	23	Anamaboo —	182	96	10	10	—	2	210	—	6	3	1	—	10		
Bridget — —	295	21	Iſle de Los —	221	104	54	31	—	—	410	—	14	7	2	—	23		
Struggler — —	40	8	Gambia —	47	10	2	1	—	—	60	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Elizabeth — —	125	15	Sierra Leone —	89	51	23	24	—	2	189	—	6	2	1	1	10		
Maria — —	50	8	Baſſa —	3	2	49	25	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Ned — —	209	24	Angola —	174	86	18	23	—	—	301	—	11	10	1	2	24		
Mary — —	101	12	N. Calabar —	56	49	22	31	—	—	158	—	6	1	—	—	7		
Brothers — —	201	25	Bonny —	92	74	26	37	—	—	229	—	23	13	11	3	50		
Fly — —	103	12	Iſle de Los —	74	27	43	13	—	—	157								
Golden Age — —	399	32	Anamaboo —	246	215	20	38	8	9	536	—	5	—	—	—	5		
Venus — —	142	14	D° — —	130	81	7	6	1	1	226	—	3	5	4	1	13		
Sherborne Caſtle —	141	20	Angola —	85	41	61	32	3	4	226	—	8	1	2	1	12		
Daniel — —	126	25	O. Calabar —	49	39	18	20	—	—	126	—	16	4	—	—	20		
Mary — —	144	15	Angola —	101	44	34	18	—	—	197	—	4	—	1	4	9		
Preſident — —	254	25	Camaroons —	120	46	17	7	1	—	191	—	33	21	8	13	75		
Chambers — —	233	20	Bonny —	121	104	22	35	—	1	283	—	17	15	4	6	42		
Recovery — —	189	24	N. Calabar —	114	112	23	34	—	—	283	—	17	2	2	—	21		
Vale — —	226	22	O. Calabar —	134	100	30	24	2	—	290	—	42	19	7	10	78		
Helen — —	186	23	Angola —	200	62	31	17	4	4	318	—	4	—	—	—	4		
Eliza — —	216	24	Camaroons —	139	49	27	36	—	1	252	—	64	33	7	15	119		
Young Hero —	80	16	Anamaboo —	136	41	8	12	—	—	197								
Jupiter — —	296	41	Cape Coaſt —	129	88	33	21	—	—	271	—	15	5	6	2	28		
	6,936	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,283	—	—	—	—	—	1,127	6,362	2,921
Venus — —	159	17	N. Calabar —	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	*Dominica.*							
Hercules —	367	44	I. de Los —	—	—	—	—	—	—	445								
Beſs — —	132	23	Gambia —	—	—	—	—	—	—	205								
Madme Pookata —	114	12	Angola —	49	24	35	14	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	1		
William — —	259	25	Bonny —	175	115	37	27	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	36		
Bell — —	148	21	Cape Mount —	147	42	44	13	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	7		

1791 *Continued.* Names of the Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Negroes Imported. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Male.	Infants. Female.	Total Imported.	Into what Iſland.	Number died. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total died.	Total Exported.	Total Returned.
											Dominica.							
Banniſter —	148	17	N. Calabar –	79	55	13	23	—	—	170	—	–	–	–	–	20		
Jenny — —	150	15	D° —	75	70	18	24	—	—	187	—	–	–	–	–	30		
W^m Tell —	80	6	Gambia —	42	10	—	—	—	—	52	—	–	–	–	–	4		
Mary — —	185	18	N. Calabar –	151	143	—	—	—	—	294	—	–	–	–	–	14		
Chriſtopher —	189	18	Angola —	177	59	28	6	—	—	270								
	1,931	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,352	—	–	–	–	–	112	2,099	
											S^t Vincents.							
Ellis — —	333	32	Anamaboo –	337	112	17	11	1	1	389		10	3	2	–	15		
Ariel — —	97	11	D° —	90	46	17	8	1	2	164								
Lovely Laſs —	282	43	D° —	191	139	18	17	—	3	368	—	8	3	1	–	12		
Will — —	140	12	Old Calabar –	80	76	18	8	—	—	182	—	30	17	2	2	51		
Peggy — —	51	8	Cape Mount –	50	13	11	9	—	—	83	—	1	–	1	–	2		
Abigail —	135	24	Winibah —	58	41	5	2	—	—	106								
Gely — —	78	10	Anamaboo —	61	62	4	3	—	—	130	—	1	–	–	–	1		
Albion —	164	24	Iſle de Los —	151	69	17	11	2	—	250	—	9	3	–	–	12		
Colonel — —	130	24	Cape Mount –	120	65	18	12	—	3	218	—	–	–	–	1	1		
Hannah —	201	23	Bonny —	157	126	12	20	—	1	316	—	10	5	10	6	31		
Eliza — —	166	20	New Calabar –	100	80	9	12	—	—	201	—	24	10	–	1	35		
Nancy — —	198	18	Baſſa —	90	60	6	5	2	3	166	—	3	2	–	–	5		
Betſy — —	119	18	Popa —	90	72	17	21	1	2	203	—	1	–	–	–	1		
John — —	128	15	Anamaboo —	126	57	12	2	—	—	197	—	3	–	–	–	3		
Total *S^t Vincents* —	2,222	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,963	—	–	–	–	–	169	1,346	1,60
											Jamaica.							
Kitty — —	146	—	—	85	14	38	8	—	—	145								
Eagle — —	92	12	—	98	49	—	1	—	—	148								
Experiment —	143	13	—	115	68	30	19	—	—	232								
Renown —	195	29	—	160	81	40	35	—	—	316								
Hannah —	322	20	—	162	98	23	31	—	—	314								
Concord —	143	13	—	137	88	10	2	—	—	237								
Mary — —	155	25	—	135	9	63	9	—	—	216								
Hall — —	375	—	—	157	57	6	4	—	—	224								
Mentor —	196	20	—	154	4	28	—	—	—	186								
Molly — —	279	30	—	187	96	19	2	—	—	304								
George —	250	20	—	140	102	35	30	—	—	307								
Pearl — —	420	25	—	172	27	128	27	—	—	354								
Hopewell —	64	10	—	45	16	13	13	—	—	87								
Alfred — —	199	21	—	131	135	10	21	—	—	297	—	10	9	–	–	19		
King Pepple —	342	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444								
Spy — —	334	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419								
Mary — —	293	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403								
Flora — —	44	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73								
Eliza — —	384	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512								
Grigſon —	258	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313								
Venus — —	159	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203								
Mary Ann —	186	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239								
E. of Effingham —	347	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295								
Royal Charl^te —	260	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312								
Vulture —	360	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436								
Joſeph — —	162	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229								
Dragon —	45	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77								
Jane — —	269	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379								
Favorite —	161	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223								
Fiſher — —	205	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212								
	6,788	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	–	–	19		

1791 *Continued.*

Names of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	From what Part of Africa.	Negroes Imported. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Male.	Female.	Total Imported.	To what Iſland.	Negroes died. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total Exported.	Total Retained.
Archer — —	49	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72								
Rodney —	290	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284								
Mary Ann —	141	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215								
Iris — —	202	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265								
Maria — —	146	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85								
Brothers —	131	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211								
Sarah — —	154	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191								
Creſcent —	164	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224								
Fly — —	143	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240								
Martha — —	165	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	242								
Brothers —	356	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357								
King Pepple —	342	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419								
Othello — —	208	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250								
James — —	106	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159								
D. of Buccleugh —	238	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352								
Thomas — —	241	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282								
Cyclops —	297	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349								
Betſy — —	190	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285								
Gaſcoyne —	288	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296								
Heſter —	191	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318								
Experiment —	143	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238								
Sarah — —	297	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382								
Anne — —	237	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344								
Fame — —	119	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152								
Thomas — —	307	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398								
Ranger —	110	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166								
Robert —	116	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121								
Diana — —	263	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260								
Total of *Jamaica* —	12,422	1,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,303	—	—	—	—	—	19	2,915	12,388
Boyne — —	205	27	—	103	61	38	23	29	14	268	*Antigua.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	268
Peggy — —	155	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	*Barbadoes.*							
Nancy — —	113	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	D°.							
Total *Barbadoes* —	268	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	282
Betſy — —	57	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	*Bahama.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
Tortola — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	
Total of 1791 —	24,041	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,763	—	—	—	—	—	1,427	12,866	17,897

N. B. Chriſtmas Quarter of St. Vincent is wanting.

The above Account is made up in the beſt Manner which the very imperfect Returns from the Weſt Indies enabled the Inſpector General to prepare it.

THOMAS IRVING,

Inſpector General of the Exports and Imports of Great Britain, and the Britiſh Colonies.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

NUMBER of Veſſels, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, that have arrived from *Africa* in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, between the 5th of January 1789 and the 5th of January 1792; with the Number of SLAVES imported therein:—Diſtinguiſhing each Year, from what Part of the Coaſt taken on Board, and at what Iſland in the Weſt Indies landed; alſo diſtinguiſhing the Men from the Women, and the Boys from the Girls:—Together with the Number of NEGROES that died from the Time of their being taken on Board until their Arrival in the Weſt Indies; diſtinguiſhing the Males from Females, and the Boys from the Girls:—Together with the Number of Negroes re-exported in each Year from each Iſland reſpectively, and the Number retained each Year in each Iſland reſpectively:—So far as the ſame can be made up.

Prepared purſuant to an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 17th of April 1792.

1792.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels that arrived in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from the Coaſt of Africa, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

Dominica, 1785.	Name of Veſſel.	Tons.	N° of Men.	Date of Regiſtry.	Where regiſtered.	At what Iſland arrived.
1785. January 6	Ship Hector —	300	28	1783, Auguſt 5 —	Briſtol —	Dominica
21	Bark Bud —	70	19	January 7 —	Liverpool	
	Ship Little Joe —	90	28	1784, May 27 —	D° —	D°
31	Ship Hanibal —	280	37	January 9 —	London	
February 16	Bark Prince —	100	25	1783, October 23	Liverpool	
25	Brig Aſia —	80	12	1784, January 9 —	D°	
March 15	Ship May —	75	19	Auguſt 5 —	D°	
April 13	Ship John —	30	10	D° 27 —	Dominica	
May 5	Ship Europe —	260	36	September 24	Liverpool	
27	Ship Chambers —	130	23	1783, Auguſt 21	D°	
June 29	Sh. Liverpool Hero	120	29	1781, April 27 —	D°	
July 16	Ship Kitty —	130	25	1783, September 17	D°	
19	Ship Eliza —	100	23	May 22 —	D°	
Auguſt 2	Ship Conſtantine —	160	28	1782, March 27 —	Briſtol	
October 3	Ship Doe —	120	26	1785, February 25	Liverpool	
	Snow Martha —	80	15	1784, December 10	Briſtol	
14	Sch. Hope —	70	13	18	Liverpool	
31	Sh. Peggy —	70	22	1783, December 6	D°	
November 10	Sh. Will —	100	20	July 2 —	D°	
24	Ship Martha & Billy	100	25	1784, March 19 —	D°	
December 8	Sch. Little Ben —	40	10	1785, April 26 —	D°	
19	Bark Thomas —	70	23	1783, May 19 —	Liverpool —	Dominica
	Ship William —	120	18	June 2 —	D° —	D°
23	Ship Bloom —	100	28	1785, May 12 —	D° —	D°
29	Ship Chriſtopher —	100	17	January 28	D° —	D°
1786. February 15	Ship Mermaid —	150	37	1776, November 21	Liverpool —	Dominica
17	Ship Little Joe —	100	43	1784, May 24 —	D° —	D°
18	Ship Fanny —	75	19	1785, July 22 —	D° —	D°
19	Brig Fanny —	110	18	1783, December 11	London —	D°
20	Brig Venus —	75	22	1781, Auguſt 28	Liverpool —	D°
March 4	Ship Juba —	100	30	1785, March 31 —	D° —	D°
7	Br. Madam Pookata	80	15	12 —	D° —	D°
27	Ship Mary Ann —	100	27	1783, October 14	Briſtol —	D°
28	Ship Juba —	100	23	1784, November 15	Liverpool —	D°
April 3	Ship Mary —	70	15	1785, Auguſt 5 —	D° —	D°
8	Ship John —	120	20	1784, November 2	D° —	D°
15	Ship Gaſcoigne —	170	32	85, February 15	D° —	D°
18	Ship Brothers —	100	21	June 6 —	D° —	D°
19	Ship Benſon —	130	32	83, April 29 —	D° —	D°
26	Brig Africa —	85	15	85, Auguſt 17 —	London —	D°

Date of Entry.	Name of Veſſel.	Tons.	N° of Men.	Date of Regiſtry.	Where regiſtered	At what Iſland arrived.
1786. May 9	Ship Tarleton —	200	41	1783, March 27 —	Liverpool —	Dominica
10	Ship Chambers —	10:	26	Auguſt 21 —	D° —	D°
June 8	Ship Nancy —	300	37	Prize —	D° —	D°
14	Ship Darnal —	200	31	Auguſt 6 —	D° —	D°
30	Ship Eliza —	100	37	May 22 —	D° —	D°
July 7	Sch. Mary —	70	10	1785, May 14 —	D° —	D°
Auguſt 11	Brig Louiſa —	80	12	December 31	D° —	D°
31	Ship Perdro's Valley	80	21	1784, November 15	D° —	D°
September 1	Brig Aſia —	80	12	January 9 —	D° —	D°
26	Ship Roſe —	100	26	1785, December 6	D° —	D°
October 24	Ship Ally —	120	22	1786, April 4 —	D° —	D°
November 28	Ship Hornet —	120	33	1784, September 18	D° —	D°
December 1	Ship Golden Age	200	43	1786, April 27	D° —	D°
1787. January 2	Ship Kelly —	130	31	1783, September 17	D° —	D°
1787. January 16	Ship Mary —	70	22	1785, Auguſt 5 —	Liverpool —	Dominica
31	Brig Mary —	70	20	October 3 —	D°	D°
March 2	Brig Madam Pookata	80	17	March 12 —	D°	D°
	Ship Tartar —	100	23	Auguſt 10	D°	D°
April 3	Ship Will —	100	22	1783, July 2 —	D°	D°
14	Sloop Bee —	90	8	1786, March 13 —	D°	D°
May 9	Ship Henry —	190	18	June 13 —	London	D°
10	Ship Chambers —	233	34	October 14	Liverpool	D°
21	Ship Favorite —	100	22	June 16 —	D°	D°
	Ship John —	166	22	1786, September 6	Liverpool —	Dominica
June 5	Brig Africa —	110	15	14	London —	D°
	Sch[r]. Peggy —	81	9	1786, October 25	Liverpool —	D°
13	Ship Little Joe —	127	25	September 15	D°	D°
Auguſt 2	Ship Swallow —	231	21	November 9	D°	D°
September 3	Ship Liverp. Hero	120	21	January 9 —	D°	D°
12	Snow Anne —	70	12	May 18 —	D°	D°
October 1	Ship William —	200	19	1782, June 2 —	D°	D°
8	Ship Anne —	222	37	1787, May 7 —	D°	D°
16	Ship Ally —	186	33	March 24 —	D°	D°
27	Ship Joſeph —	100	27	1786, June 7 —	D°	D°
29	Brig James —	78	14	September 14	D°	D°
November 22	Sh. Three Brothers	428	29	7	D°	D°
December 5	Sh. Chriſtopher —	170	27	October 6 —	D°	D°
	Ship Mary —	118	24	1787, May 8 —	D°	D°
30	Ship Rodney —	200	27	1786, April 13 —	D°	D°
1785. January 6	Sh. Mermaid —	150	35	1776, November 21	Liverpool —	Jamaica
27	Sh. Roſe Hill —	300	45	1784, June 19 —	D°	D°
February 5	Sh. Benedict —	100	25	1781, October 26	D°	D°
4	Ship Hector —	300	25	1783, Auguſt 5 —	D°	D°
11	Ship Liverpool —	230	38	1783, June 16 —	D°	D°
March 23	Sh. Elizabeth —	150	14	1784, March 23 —	D°	D°
30	Ship Jane —	140	45	1781, April 30 —	D°	D°

Date of Entry.	Name of Veſſel.	Tons.	N° of Men.	Date of Regiſtry.	Where regiſtered.	At what Iſland arrived.
1785. March 31	Sh. Royal Charlotte	150	35	1784, July 26 —	Briſtol —	Jamaica
April 16	Sh. Perſeverance —	200	45	1783, December 4	London —	D°
May 18	Sh. Darnall —	200	50	Auguſt 6 —	Liverpool —	D°
4	Sh. Spy —	200	20	1784, Auguſt 4 —	London —	D°
25	Ship Diligente —	350	25	April 18 —	D° —	D°
27	Ship Hornet —	250	30	1783, December 19	Briſtol —	D°
June 1	Ship Kitty —	250	45	1784, February 4	Liverpool —	D°
3	Ship Clementine —	200	22	November 12	D° —	D°
July 11	Sh. Mohawk —	250	20	1783, D° 26	London —	D°
14	Ship Albian —	220	25	1784, February 27	D° —	D°
Auguſt 2	Sh. Pedro's Valley	80	18	1785, Auguſt 2 —	Kingſton —	D°
	Brig Hornet —	120	30	1784, September 8	Liverpool —	D°
22	Ship Molly —	140	30	1778, June 12 —	D° —	D°
25	Ship Amelia —	140	30	1782, November 21	Briſtol —	D°
September 14	Ship Tregſon —	120	28	1779, D° 8	Liverpool —	D°
October 11	Sh. Fair American	100	27	1783, D° 8	D° —	D°
November 4	Sh. Old England —	100	12	July 3 —	D° —	D°
8	Ship Venus —	130	20	D° 24 —	London —	D°
10	Brig Iris —	180	20	1785, January 19	D° —	D°
11	Snow Trial —	150	21	1783, February 5	Briſtol —	D°
12	Sh. Trelawney —	200	35	March 20 —	London —	D°
December 10	Brig Fenton —	90	21	1784, 19 —	Lancaſter —	D°
29	Ship Brookes —	140	18	1783, May 28 —	D° —	D°
1786. February 10	Ship Thorpe —	120	27	1783, March 28 —	London —	Jamaica
17	Snow John —	100	12	1785, February 19	D° —	D°
21	Ship Preſident —	110	35	1783, October 3 —	Liverpool —	D°
March 13	Sh. Lady Penryn —	100	40	1784, May 24 —	D° —	D°
15	Ship Vale —	100	30	1785, June 21 —	D° —	D°
	Ship Waſp —	70	20	1780, July 1 —	Briſtol —	D°
17	Ship African —	300	50	1783, April 5 —	London —	D°
29	Ship Eliot —	250	60	Auguſt 6 —	Liverpool —	D°
April 1	Ship Mungo —	20	7	1784, June 24 —	D° —	D°
May 1	Ship Molly —	70	6	1783, September 15	D° —	D°
5	Sh. Commence —	200	16	1785, March 3 —	London —	D°
July 22	Ship Hero —	150	40	1784, January 26	Liverpool —	D°
October 12	Ship Blayds —	200	25	1785, March 13 —	D° —	D°
30	Ship Mungo —	180	30	1786, D° 13 —	D° —	D°
December 1	Ship Fly —	120	15	1785, November 14	London —	D°
23	Ship Mentor —	80	16	1784, Auguſt 30 —	London —	D°
1787. April 5	Ship Alfrid —	150	40	1781, Auguſt 29 —	Briſtol —	Jamaica
January 29	Ship Vulture —	100	50	1779, March 24 —	Liverpool —	D°
February 23	Ship Venus —	130	14	1783, July 24 —	London —	D°
March 15	Snow John —	100	11	1785, February 19	D° —	D°
16	Ship Grigſon —	120	45	1779, November 8	Liverpool —	D°
June 8	Sh. Antonella —	274	21	1786, October 21	London —	D°
9	Ship Ingram —	150	30	1783, November 22	Liverpool —	D°

Date of Entry.	Name of Veſſel.	Tons.	N° of Men.	Date of Regiſtry.	Where regiſtered.	At what Iſland arrived.
1787. June 26	Sh. Elizabeth —	150	45	1784, November 23	Liverpool —	Jamaica
September 27	Ship Tom —	18.	23	1786, May 13 —	D° —	D°
October 4	Ship Brooks —	297	39	1786, September 20	D° —	D°
November 9	Ship Preſton —	100	26	February 4	D° —	D°
December 5	Sl. Fortitude —	44	9	1787, April 11 —	London —	D°
	Sh. King Popple —	323	45	11 —	Liverpool —	D°
15	Ship Betty —	200	36	1785, July 26 —	D° —	D°
29	Sh. King George —	278	37	1787, May 21 —	Briſtol —	D°
February 2	Brig Alert —	100	22	1780, November 28	D° —	D°
1785. January 7	Oronooko —	120	30	1784, March 16 —	Liverpool —	Grenada
February 3	Tarlton —	200	30	1783, 27 —	D° —	D°
4	Sally —	270	36	1784, June 18 —	Briſtol —	D°
March 9	Brothers —	100	14	1783	Liverpool —	D°
April 12	Edwards —	100	24	1784, October 12	D° —	D°
July 16	Henry —	70	8	1783, May 7 —	D° —	D°
	Tartar —	320	20	1782, Auguſt 15 —	Whitehaven	D°
October 26	Lyon —	250	27	1784, July 6 —	D° —	D°
November 14	Alexander —	200	24	— —	Briſtol —	
1786. February 16	Little Pearl —	72	9	1783, September 30	Briſtol —	Grenada
March 28	Pearl —	200	14	1782, June 22 —	D° —	D°
May 10	Mary —	70	20	1785, October 3 —	Liverpool —	D°
16	Ant —	80	12	1783, September 13	Liverpool —	Grenada
22	Spy —	200	24	1784, Auguſt 4 —	London —	D°
July 7	Commerce —	120	18	1782, January 23	D° —	D°
December 12	Emilia —	140	40	1782, November 21	Briſtol —	D°
1787. January 16	George —	110	36	1786, April 11 —	Liverpool —	Grenada
February 12	Alexander —	200	25	1785, March 22 —	Briſtol —	D°
26	Hudibraſs —	150	25	21 —	Liverpool —	D°
April 16	Mary Ann —	174	18	1786, September 15	D° —	D°
Auguſt 3	Renown —	195	36	Auguſt 12 —	D° —	D°
9	Prince Manzalli —	70	10	March 20 —	D° —	D°
22	King Grey —	145	9	September 19	D° —	D°
October 22	Banniſtre —	93	20	1787, March 12 —	D° —	D°
November 17	Eliza — —	216	30	29 —	D° —	D°
22	Royal Charlotte —	237	40	22 —	Briſtol —	D°
December 5	Venus —	146	25	21 —	Liverpool —	D°
11	Searle — —	137	17	1786, September 16	D° —	D°
18	Molly — —	70	21	1783, 15	D° —	D°
1785. January 13	Ingram — —	150	29	1783	Liverpool —	Antigua

Date of Entry.	Name of Veſſel.	Tons.	N° of Men.	Date of Regiſtry.	Where regiſtered.	At wh[at] Iſland arrived.
1786. Auguſt 8	Adventure —	40	4	1786	London —	Antigua
31	Harlequin —	40	11	—	Liverpool —	D°
December 6	Yancy — —	120	32	—	Liverpool —	D°
1787. April 19	Bloom — —	100	20	1786	Liverpool —	Antigua
May 26	Creſcent —	64	12	—	D°	D°
Ma. 27	Fly — —	27	8	—	Briſtol —	D°
June 25	Little Joe —	127	25	—	Antigua —	D°
February 14	Ship Jemmy —	70	15	—	Liverpool —	D°
1785. October 29	Endeavour —	115	14	1785, February 10	Liverpool —	Barbadoes
December 7	Nelly — —	30	9	1784, July 19 —	D°	D°
1786. March 18	Polly — —	90	17	1784, March 18 —	Barbadoes —	Barbadoes
July 28	Aſſiſtance —	43	12	1786, July 28 —	Liverpool —	D°
Auguſt 21	Aſia — —	80	9	1784, January 9 —	D°	D°
September 13	Robert — —	70	66	December 16	D°	D°
October 21	Oronoko —	200	20	March 16 —	D°	D°
1787. January 25	Dolphin —	20	2	1784, July 5 —	Halifax —	Barbadoes
27	Knight —	100	9	1785, October 1 —	Liverpool —	D°
May 4	Harlequin —	40	8	1786, February 27	D°	D°
15	Maria — —	250	30	1785, October 23	Liverpool —	Barbadoes
19	Aſſiſtance —	43	9	1786, March 7 —	D°	D°
October 15	Polly — —	213	22	November 8	Barbadoes —	D°
December 29	Fanny — —	96	18	1787, June 23 —	Liverpool —	D°
1785. February 26	Jupiter — —	220	34	1783, September 25	Briſtol —	St. Vincent's
March 21	Waſp — —	70	15	1780, July 1 —	D°	D°
May 9	Juba — —	100	25	1784, November 15	D°	D°
December 20	Pallas — —	40	7	1782, December 3	Liverpool —	D°
	Thomas —	150	26	1785, April 10 —	Briſtol —	D°
1786. February 1	Alfred — —	150	34	1781, Auguſt 29 —	Briſtol —	St. Vincent's
May 5	Sally — —	270	34	1784, June 18 —	D°	D°
July 12	Cato — —	120	25	1785, February 26	Liverpool —	D°
October 28	Royal Charlotte —	150	40	1784, July 26 —	Briſtol —	L°
1787. January 31	Brothers —	100	30	1785, July 9 —	Briſtol —	St. Vincent's
	Hannah — —	120	24	1786, February 24	Liverpool —	D°
February 2	Little Pearl —	72	15	1783, September 30	Briſtol —	D°
9	Lord Stanley —	150	27	1786, March 11 —	Liverpool —	D°
April 2	Fanny — —	75	20	1785, July 22 —	D°	D°
14	Waſp — —	130	20	1786, September 27	Briſtol —	D°
June 26	Lady Penryn —	183	17	November 10	Liverpool —	D°

Date of Entry.	Name of Veſſel.	Tons.	N° of Men.	Date of Regiſtry.	Where regiſtered.	At what Iſland arrived.
1787. July 26	Eliza — —	90	17	1786, November 13	Liverpool —	St. Vincent's
September 18	Gambia — —	167	16	1786, October 5 —	London —	D°
October 13	Vale — —	208	20	September 15	Liverpool —	D°
December 31	Dove — —	230	20	March 29 —	D°	D°
1788. January 4	Jane — —	242	26	1787, May 2 —	D°	D°
1787. March 7	Grigſton — —	120	40	1779, November 8	Liverpool —	Tortola
July 11	Heart of Oak —	153	15	1786, September 13	D°	D°
1785. —	Nil — —	—	—	— —	—	St. Kitt's
1786. —	3 Veſſels — —	300	59	The original Accounts of St. Kitt's for this Year, and Part of 1787, having been deſtroyed by Accident, the Particulars of theſe Three Veſſels cannot be given.		
1787. July 11	Snow Mary —	100	11	— —	London	St. Kitt's
Auguſt 11	Elenor —	100	15	— —	Liverpool	D°
	3 Veſſels — —	445	83	N. B. The Particulars of theſe Three Veſſels cannot be given, for the Reaſons above.		

N. B. The Year 1788 cannot be given in a perfect State, and therefore is omitted.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports of G. Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

Cuſtom H°, London,
9th June 1789.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels that arrived in the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from the Coaſt of Africa, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788;

Diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 25th May 1789.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels that cleared from the Ports of Liverpool and Briſtol to the Coaſt of Africa, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Clearance, the Number of her Men, including Officers, her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſter.

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Liverpool.	In the Year 1785.				
Eſſex — —	January 8	31	100	1780, November 21	Liverpool
James — —	12	30	109	1783, December 17	D°
Bellona — —	17	43	150	1784, December 20	D°
Brooks — —	17	47	140	1783, May 28 —	D°
Kitty — —	20	34	100	September 17	D°
Moſsley Hill — —	22	51	250	1782, May 7 —	D°
Eliza — —	29	36	100	1783, May 22 —	D°
Champion — —	February 5	50	250	1785, January 5	D°
Gregſon — —	12	46	200	1775, March 9 —	D°
Africa — —	March 7	27	200	1785, February 15	D°
Sir Roger Curtis — —	9	35	160	1784, November 16	London
Gainſborough — —	9	8	50	1785, February 17 —	Liverpool
Gaſcoyne — —	11	51	300	15 —	D°
Doe — —	12	31	120	21 —	D°
Endeavour — —	14	17	115	10 —	D°
James — —	18	31	127	26 —	D°
Princeſs Royal — —	26	51	400	1783, September 4	D°
Madam Pookata — —	30	20	92	1785, March 12 —	D°
Betty — —	31	46	200	February 26 —	D°
Chriſtopher — —	April 2	25	100	January 28 —	D°
Mangova George — —	2	12	30		D°
Peggy — —	8	33	75	1783, December 6 —	D°
Cato — —	9	37	120	1785, February 26	D°
Juba — —	12	51	120	March 31 —	D°
Ellinor — —	22	31	180	February 22	D°
Quixote — —	26	34	130	1783, April 29 —	D°
Ally — —	May 6	22	70	1784, June 30 —	D°
Blaydes — —	9	56	260	1785, March 30 —	D°
Little Ben — —	14	13	40	April 26 —	D°
William — —	21	28	120	1783, June 2 —	D°
Enterprize — —	21	36	140	1784, February 20 —	D°
Kitty — —	30	10	30	1785, May 28 —	D°
Mary — —	June 7	15	70	14	D°
Bloom — —	7	26	120	12	D°
Elliott — —	7	71	300	1783, Auguſt 6 —	D°
Adventure — —	8	16	90	1785, April 20 —	D°
Tarleton — —	13	51	200	1783, March 26 —	D°
Fenton — —	15	22	70	1780, June 1 —	D°
Lady Penrhyn — —	17	36	100	1784, May 24 —	D°
Vulture — —	21	46	250	1779, March 24 —	D°
Aſia — —	22	23	80	1784, January 9 —	D°
Preſident — —	22	36	110	1783, October 3 —	D°
Thomas — —	23	31	100	May 19 —	D°
Bee — —	25	21	80	1785, June 8 —	D°
Hinde — —	27	21	100	1784, April 24 —	D°
Brothers — —	27	26	100	1785, June 6 —	D°
Matty and Betty — —	July 9	29	100	1784, March 19 —	D°
Highfield — —	20	31	100	1785, June 9 —	D°
Vale — —	20	30	100	21	D°
Benſon — —	23	47	160	1783, April 29 —	D°
Bud — —	23	26	70	June 7 —	D°
Garland — —	23	41	300	1785, July 26 —	D°
Venus — —	29	25	100	1781, Auguſt 28 —	D°
Mermaid — —	30	39	300	1776, November 21	D°
Ant — —	Auguſt 4	15	70	1783, September 30	D°
Little Joe — —	6	36	100	1784, May 27 —	D°
King Pepple — —	9	46	300	1785, June 27 —	D°
Carried forward, Ships 57 —	—	1,879	8,048		

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Liverpool, Bro^t forw^d Ships 57	—	1,879	8,048		
John — —	Auguſt 10	36	140	1784, November 2	Liverpool.
Mary Ann — —	19	36	100	1783, October 14 —	D°
Mary — —	19	25	70	1785, Auguſt 5 —	D°
Fanny — —	20	20	100	July 22 —	D°
Fly — —	27	8	30	Auguſt 16 —	D°
Tartar — —	September 3	41	160	10	D°
Darnell — —	7	50	200	1783, Auguſt 6 —	D°
Moſsley Hill — —	9	46	250	1782, May 7 —	D°
Lark — —	10	30	70	1785, Auguſt 15 —	D°
Hero — —	October 15	46	150	1784, January 26 —	D°
Chambres — —	17	34	200	1783, Auguſt 21 —	D°
Sprig — —	19	11	70	1785, October 6 —	D°
Knight — —	November 4	21	100	1 —	D°
Champion — —	12	51	250	January 5 —	D°
Europe — —	14	25	260	1784, September 25	D°
Speedwell — —	16	20	85	1785, November 2	London
Mary — —	18	27	100	October 3 —	Liverpool
Kitty — —	23	36	130	1783, September 17	D°
Oroonoko — —	December 1	31	120	1784, March 16 —	D°
Roſe — —	16	41	100	1783, March 24 —	D°
Eliza — —	22	42	170	May 22 —	D°
Good Intent — —	24	11	75	—	London
Total in 1785, 79 Ships —	—	2,567	10,978		
	In the Year 1786.				
Louiſa — —	January 19	13	80	1785, December 31	Liverpool
Active — —	24	8	40	1786, January 12 —	London
Young Hero — —	26	21	70	16 —	Liverpool
Hornett — —	27	35	120	1784, September 18	D°
James — —	28	30	109	1783, December 17	D°
Preſton — —	28	35	100	February 4 —	D°
Liverpool Hero — —	31	40	120	1786, January 9 —	D°
Vigilant — —	February 6	6	40	21 —	London
Pedro's Valley — —	March 7	21	80	1784, November 15	Liverpool
Fancy — —	15	40	120	1786, February 27	D°
Matty and Betty — —	16	26	120	1784, March 19 —	D°
Prince — —	17	18	40	1786, March 4 —	D°
Aſſiſtance — —	18	11	43	7 —	D°
Princeſs Royal — —	18	61	300	1783, September 4	D°
Lord Stanley — —	28	50	150	1786, March 11 —	D°
Jemmy — —	28	21	100	February 27	D°
Harlequin — —	28	11	50	27	D°
Worſley — —	31	40	600	1784, April 1 —	London
Mungo — —	April 3	35	180	1786, March 13 —	Liverpool
Prince Manzilli — —	4	15	70	20 —	D°
Robert — —	11	19	100	1784, December 16	D°
Ellis — —	15	46	200	1786, April 4 —	D°
Ally — —	20	30	120	4 —	D°
Bee — —	29	10	90	March 13 —	D°
Ingram — —	May 2	46	160	1783, November 22	D°
Maria — —	5	35	250	1785, December 23	D°
William — —	6	32	120	1783, June 2 —	D°
George — —	11	38	200	1786, April 11 —	D°
Rodney — —	11	41	200	13 —	D°
Jane — —	17	43	170	1781, April 30 —	D°
Hudibras — —	17	40	150	1785, March 21 —	D°
Dove — —	24	41	230	1786, March 29 —	London
Tom — —	27	41	180	May 13 —	Liverpool
Langdale — —	30	35	108	11 —	D°
Vulture — —	June 3	50	300	1779, March 24 —	D°
Venus — —	3	26	100	1781, Auguſt 28 —	D°
Ann — —	10	20	70	1786, May 18 —	D°
Colonel — —	14	35	100	17 —	D°
Carried forward, Ships 38 —	—	1,165	5,380		

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Liverpool, Bro^t forw^d Ships 38	—	1,165	5,380		
Golden Age — —	June 14	46	200	April 27 —	Liverpool
Enterprize — —	22	36	140	June 7 —	D°
Joſeph — —	26	36	130	7 —	D°
Madam Pookata —	July 11	20	80	1785, March 12 —	D°
Bloom — —	12	36	120	1786, July 12 —	D°
Mary — —	18	25	100	1785, Auguſt 5 —	D°
Sarah — —	22	11	108	— —	D°
Hannah — —	24	36	132	1786, July 14 —	D°
Betty — —	26	46	200	1785, February 26 —	D°
Will — —	28	26	100	1783, July 2 —	D°
Two Friends — —	Auguſt 4	7	45	1786, June 30 —	D°
Renown — —	5	36	130	Auguſt 12 —	D°
Fanny — —	11	25	100	1785, July 22 —	D°
Creſcent — —	11	13	64	1786, Auguſt 12 —	D°
Gregſon — —	16	45	200	1779, May 28 —	Montego Bay, Jama^a
Favorite — —	16	41	180	1786, June 16 —	Liverpool
Thomas — —	16	30	170	1783, May 19 —	D°
Mary — —	22	26	75	1785, October 3 —	D°
Elizabeth — —	23	46	150	1784, March 23 —	D°
Brothers — —	25	26	100	1785, June 6 —	D°
Dick — —	September 2	7	37	1786, September 2 —	D°
Elliott — —	7	61	334	7 —	D°
John — —	7	41	160	6 —	D°
Molly — —	11	41	239	9 —	D°
Sir Roger Curtis —	13	30	181	4 —	D°
Gainſborough — —	13	9	49	4 —	D°
Three Brothers —	15	40	428	7 —	D°
Vale — —	16	34	208	15 —	D°
Searle — —	16	25	137	16 —	D°
Moſsley Hill — —	20	46	376	12 —	D°
King Grey — —	25	36	145	19 —	D°
Mercer — —	28	7	54	13 —	D°
Juno — —	30	16	75	16 —	D°
James — —	30	20	78	14 —	D°
Mary — —	October 7	20	75	19 —	D°
Mary Ann — —	9	27	174	16 —	D°
Little Joe — —	9	37	127	15 —	D°
Molly — —	9	27	75	— —	Lancaſter
Siſters — —	11	46	252	1786, September 23	Liverpool
Chriſtopher — —	13	28	170	October 6 —	D°
Brooks — —	14	45	297	September 20	D°
Hinde — —	25	31	126	October 13 —	D°
Peggy — —	30	9	81	25 —	D°
Bud — —	31	29	97	19 —	D°
King Jos — —	November 7	61	201	27 —	D°
Chambres — —	7	36	233	14 —	D°
Ormond — —	8	16	80	November 7 —	D°
Othello — —	December 6	35	122	14 —	D°
Europe — —	16	46	257	December 2 —	D°
Heart of Oak — —	19	17	153	September 13	D°
Swallow — —	22	29	231	November 9 —	D°
Lady Penrhyn — —	22	36	183	10 —	D°
Tarleton — —	23	50	342	13 —	D°
Perſeverance — —	1787, Janry. 3	30	157	December 7 —	D°
Total in 1786, Ships 92	—	2,846	13,844		
	In the Year 1787.				
Eliza — —	January 8	22	90	November 13	D°
Fiſher — —	15	40	186	December 30	D°
Louiſa — —	22	14	117	1787, January 12 —	D°
Philip Stephens —	—	24	114	1786, November 20	D°
Betſey — —	—	16	55	December 20	L°
Carried forward, Ships 5 —	—	116	562		

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Liverpool, Brot forwd Ships 5	—	116	562		
Union — —	February 19	13	129	1787, January 17 —	Liverpool
Gaſcoyne — —	20	50	294	20 —	Do
Kitty — —	22	46	333	31 —	Do
Fly — —	23	15	93	3 —	Do
Garland — —	March 3	51	525	February 9 —	Do
Clemiſon — —	6	35	247	January 19 —	Do
Hope — —	7	20	93	February 27 —	Do
Darnall — —	—	43	233	January 24 —	Do
Iris — —	8	41	268	29 —	Do
Roſe — —	—	40	147	February 7 —	Do
Young Hero — —	15	21	80	March 1 —	Do
Chance — —	22	9	39	8 —	Do
Banaſtre — —	23	20	93	12 —	Do
Ferret — —	April 2	7	24	21 —	Do
Comet — —	3	30	263	17 —	Do
Prince — —	—	16	52	23 —	Do
Viper — —	4	41	258	15 —	Do
Preſident — —	7	39	254	21 —	Do
Princeſs Royal — —	13	61	596	24 —	Do
Eliza — —	20	30	216	29 —	Do
Alert — —	21	9	31	April 12 —	Do
Ally — —	24	33	186	March 24 —	Do
Albion — —	May 5	37	158	April 19 —	Do
King Pepple — —	8	49	323	11 —	Do
Mars — —	9	37	147	16 —	Do
Hero — —	18	51	365	24 —	Do
Eliza — —	21	46	346	May 7 —	Do
Benſon — —	22	51	169	4 —	Do
Mary — —	—	25	118	8 —	Do
Ned — —	31	28	193	April 20 —	Do
Hammond — —	June 2	20	84	May 16 —	Do
Jane — —	—	45	242	2 —	Do
Venus — —	7	25	146	31 —	Do
Ann — —	12	36	222	7 —	Do
Johanna — —	—	6	19	June 7 —	Do
Alice — —	13	37	205	May 24 —	Do
Mercer — —	15	11	54	1787, June 8 —	Do
Blaydes — —	—	51	306	May 12 —	Do
Henrietta — —	23	21	76	10 —	Do
Madam Pookata —	July 2	20	110	June 18 —	Do
Jemmy — —	3	20	83	9 —	Do
Brothers — —	5	46	325	14 —	Do
Kite — —	6	11	50	1786, October 6 —	Do
Golden Age — —	—	46	377	1787, June 6 —	Do
Fanny — —	20	23	96	9 —	Do
Thomas — —	—	14	232	July 18 —	Do
Fancy — —	27	41	183	June 7 —	Do
Hornett — —	31	36	142	27 —	Do
Hazard — —	Auguſt 2	10	126	July 13 —	Do
Little Ben — —	4	12	45	23 —	Do
Will — —	11	25	128	28 —	Do
Moſsley Hill — —	15	50	376	1786, September 12	Do
Toms — —	24	45	270	1787, July 24 —	Do
Betſey — —	29	6	23	Auguſt 9 —	Do
Sherburn Caſtle —	September 7	22	130	28 —	Do
Gregſon — —	—	48	258	6 —	Do
Mary — —	10	25	164	7 —	Do
Tartar — —	14	43	190	September 3	Do
Nancy — —	October 1	28	106	17	Do
Fanny — —	2	21	100	Auguſt 7 —	Do
George — —	4	45	229	September 8	Do
Aſſiſtance — —	23	11	37	15	Do
Fiſher — —	—	31	411	February 14	Do
Mary Ann — —	30	40	174	1786, September 16	Do
Carried forward, Ships 69	—	2,081	12,554		

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Liverpool, Brot forwd Ships 69	—	2,081	12,554		
Colonel — —	November 3	33	119	1787, September 24	Liverpool.
Peggy — —	8	16	81	October 25 —	Dº
Fly — —	—	19	93	January 3 —	Dº
Bloom — —					
Chambres — —	14	37	154	November 3 —	Dº
Little Joe — —	28	37	233	1786, October 14 —	Dº
Ingram — —	29	36	127	September 15	Dº
Peggy — —	December 20	46	207	1787, September 28	Dº
Eliza — —	22	8	42	December 15	Dº
	24	23	90	1786, November 13	Dº
Total in 1787, Ships 78	—	2,334	13,700		
	In the Year 1788.				
Mary — —	January 4	22	130	1788, January 5 —	Liverpool
Creſcent — —	January 28	36	150	9 —	Dº
Æolus — —	—	35	159	— —	Dº
Martha — —	February 25	36	141	February 15 —	Dº
Squirrel — —	27	37	180	7 —	Dº
Fly — —	March 7	11	93	1787, January 3 —	Dº
Eliza — —	20	31	216	March 29 —	Dº
Princeſs Royal — —	28	61	596	24 —	Dº
Seaflower — —	April 1	13	87	December 19	London
Stag — —	8	35	159	1788, March 17 —	Liverpool
Hannah — —	21	36	192	1787, September 27	Dº
King Grey — —	24	36	145	1786, September 19	Dº
Lord Stanley — —	26	50	240	1787, September 24	Dº
Ally — —	—	35	186	1788, April 16 —	Dº
Ann — —	30	17	76	17 —	Dº
Young Hero — —	May 2	16	80	1787, March 1 —	Dº
Joſeph — —	3	41	130	1788, April 1 —	Dº
Vale — —	—	31	208	1786, September 15	Dº
Hope — —	—	30	163	— —	Lancaſter
Mary — —	8	31	118	1787, May 8 —	Liverpool
Ann — —	9	40	222	7 —	Dº
Vulture — —	—	50	315	1788, May 6 —	Dº
James — —	10	10	78	1786, September 14	Dº
Garland — —	14	50	525	1787, February 9 —	Dº
Fiſher — —	22	31	186	1786, December 30	Dº
Diana — —	23	40	248	1788, April 28 —	Dº
Amacree — —	—	35	205	May 3 —	Dº
Elizabeth — —	24	45	273	March 26 —	London
Madam Pookata — —	—	20	110	1787, June 18 —	Liverpool
Banaſtre — —	31	21	93	March 12 —	Dº
Albion — —	June 3	35	158	April 19 —	Dº
Venus — —	7	26	146	May 31 —	Dº
Chriſtopher — —	—	25	170	1786, October 6 —	Dº
Kite — —	—	11	50	— —	Dº
Fanny — —	—	21	100	1787, Auguſt 7 —	Dº
James — —	14	30	100	1788, May 22 —	Dº
Hammond — —	17	21	84	1787, May 16 —	Dº
Renown — —	20	36	195	1786, Auguſt 12 —	Dº
Gipſey — —	28	21	147	1788, June 16 —	Dº
Sally — —	—	21	367	May 19 —	Dº
Brothers — —	—	51	325	1787, June 14 —	Dº
Molly — —	July 4	22	114	1788, June 30 —	Lancaſter
Sally — —	11	6	19	27 —	Liverpool
Ellen — —	24	16	89	July 5 —	Dº
Hero — —	26	45	365	1787, April 24 —	Dº
Mary — —	31	26	164	Auguſt 7 —	Dº
Jane — —	—	36	242	May 2 —	Dº
Bud — —	Auguſt 27	21	97	1786, October 19 —	Dº
Brothers — —	28	21	119	1788, Auguſt 13 —	Dº
Ann — —	September 1	36	148	14 —	Dº
Peggy — —	9	13	81	1787, October 25 —	Dº
Carried forward, Ships 51 —	—	1,522	8,984		

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Liverpool, Brot forwd Ships 51	—	1,522	8,984		
Ned — —	September 9	31	193	1787, April 20 —	Liverpool
Roſe — —	10	32	164	1788, Auguſt 7 —	Do
Bridget — —	13	32	295	20 —	Do
Benſon — —	17	50	169	1787, May 4 —	Do
Preſident — —	27	45	254	March 21 —	Do
Little Ben — —	October 2	12	45	July 23 —	Do
Chambres — —	6	20	233	1786, October 14 —	Do
Moſsley Hill — —	8	46	376	September 12	Do
Will — —	11	22	128	1786, July 28 —	Do
Hornett — —	November 8	30	142	June 27 —	Do
Tarleton — —	10	40	352	1788, October 16 —	Do
Mary — —	15	44	278	1786, Auguſt 31 —	Do
Mary — —	17	25	75	September 19	Do
Bell — —	27	35	148	1788, November 17	Do
Aſſiſtance — —	28	13	37	1787, September 15	Do
Blaydes — —	December 1	44	306	May 12 —	Do
Fancy — —	3	36	183	June 7 —	Do
Edgar — —	9	20	159	1788, November 26	Do
Robuſt — —	16	41	313	1787, September 27	Do
Sherburne Caſtle —	22	21	130	Auguſt 28 —	Do
Molly — —	23	36	279	1788, October 30 —	Do
Hinde — —	30	26	126	1786, October 13 —	Do
Total in 1788, Ships 73 —	—	2,223	13,369		
Briſtol.	In the Year 1785.				
Alert — —	1785, March 1	26	100	1780, November 28	Briſtol
Emilia — —	—	31	140	1782, November 21	Do
Alexander — —	April 26	46	200	1785, March 22 —	Do
Thomas — —	—	37	150	April 4 —	Do
Cleveland — —	May 24	7	35	1786, July 26	Do
Alfred — —	—	37	150	1781, Auguſt 29 —	Do
Rebecca — —	27	15	80	1786, 25 —	Do
African Queen — —	June 25	25	100	1785, June 7	Do
Mermaid — —	July 4	25	100	April 27 —	Do
Pearl — —	11	45	200	1782, June 22 —	Do
Brothers — —	14	41	100	1785, July 9 —	Do
Little Pearl — —	—	21	72	1783, September 30	Do
Sally — —	20	46	270	1784, June 18 —	Do
Wafp — —	Auguſt 6	36	70	1780, July 1 —	Do
Juba — —	26	28	100	1784, November 15	Do
Leviathan — —	November 3	36	280	1783, October 11 —	Do
Total in 1785, Ships 16 —	—	502	2,147		
	In the Year 1786.				
St. Andrew — —	1786, April 12	9	60	1786, March 20 —	Briſtol
Regulus — —	24	7	25	April 13 —	Do
Royal Charlotte —	May 3	45	150	1784, July 26 —	Do
Emilia — —	26	51	140	1782, November 21	Do
Alert — —	27	26	100	1780, November 28	Do
Lion — —	—	29	200	1784, September 7	Do
Thomas — —	30	41	150	1785, April 4 —	Do
Alfred — —	July 11	36	150	1781, Auguſt 29 —	Do
Little Pearl — —	12	21	72	1783, September 30	Do
Alexander — —	22	46	200	1785, March 22 —	Do
Cleveland — —	26	7	36	1786, July 26 —	Do
Fame — —	Auguſt 17	16	120	Auguſt 8 —	Do
Carried forward, Ships 12	—	334	1,403		

Veſſels Names.	Dates of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Dates of Regiſtry.	Places of Regiſtry.
Briſtol, Bro^{t} forw^{d} Ships 12	—	334	1,403		
Royal Charlotte — —	Auguſt 25	13	80	1786, Auguſt 5 —	Briſtol
Hector — —	—	27	300	17 —	D°
Little Rebecca — —	September 9	7	14	September 8	D°
Mermaid — —	20	16	96	19	D°
Fly — —	October 13	10	27	Auguſt 29 —	D°
Waſp — —	20	36	130	September 27	D°
African Prince — —	November 11	7	28	November 2	D°
African Queen — —	December 9	21	202	2	D°
Total in 1786, Ships 20 —	—	471	2,280		
	In the Year 1787.				
Mary — —	1787, Janry. 27	15	101	1787, January 9 —	Briſtol
Friends — —	April 20	21	142	1786, November 13	D°
Royal Charlotte — —	24	45	237	1787, March 22 —	D°
St. Andrew — —	May 5	9	42	May 5 —	D°
Lion — —	7	12	56	April 17 —	D°
King George — —	21	46	278	May 21 —	D°
Eleanor — —	June 6	17	119	5 —	D°
Emilia — —	8	26	278	21 —	D°
Daniel — —	—	6	97	21 —	D°
Thomas — —	9	37	174	June 6 —	D°
Brothers — —	July 2, 1787	41	190	22 —	D°
William — —	3	6	27	July 2 —	D°
Africa — —	4	36	210	May 23 —	D°
Venus — —	6	5	18	July 6 —	D°
Prince — —	21	35	273	May 23 —	D°
Pilgrim — —	—	35	259	July 6 —	D°
Ruby — —	Auguſt 6	21	101	Auguſt 7 —	D°
Active — —	—	31	159	January 26 —	D°
Friendſhip — —	—	7	30	July 21 —	D°
Pearl — —	7	51	370	14 —	D°
Neptune — —	7	6	11	18 —	D°
Fly — —	—	10	27	1786, Auguſt 29 —	D°
Brothers — —	28	15	105	1787, July 31 —	D°
James — —	31	25	101	Auguſt 31 —	D°
Waſp — —	September 27	31	130	1786, September 27	D°
Alert — —	October 27	37	162	1787, 10	D°
Cleveland — —	November 15	7	36	29	D°
Alfred — —	December 1	40	199	1787, November 27	D°
Juba — —	6	31	108	17	D°
Fame — —	24	17	118	September 29	D°
Royal Charlotte — —	29	13	78	December 19	D°
Total in 1787, Ships 31 —	—	734	4,236		
	In the Year 1788.				
Saucy Jack — —	1788, Janry. 19	7	25	1788, January 19 —	Briſtol
Naſſau — —	26	7	31	19 —	D°
Jenny — —	March 20	10	49	March 3 —	D°
Royal Charlotte — —	April 28	40	237	1787, 22 —	D°
Lovely Laſs — —	May 26	41	282	1788, April 19 —	D°
Bonny Lad — —	—	6	43	May 22 —	D°
Jupiter — —	31	46	284	16 —	D°
King George — —	June 7	45	278	1787, 21 —	D°
Jackall — —	9	5	11	1788, June 7 —	D°
Lion — —	10	24	263	7	D°
Lively — —	18	8	66	1787, January 13 —	D°
Thomas — —	28	36	174	June 6 —	D°
Daniel — —	July 30	20	97	1788, 27 —	D°
Fly — —	October 9	9	27	September 27	D°
African King — —	17	6	24	October 17 —	L°
African Queen — —	—	16	207	1786, November 6	D°
Ruby — —	November 7	19	101	1788, October 24 —	D°
Total in 1788, Ships 17 —	—	345	2,199		

J. DALLY,
For the Regiſter General of Shipping.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels that cleared from the Ports of Liverpool and Briſtol to the Coaſt of Africa, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788;

Diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Clearance, the Number of her Men, including Officers, her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Troops ſent to the *Weſt Indies*, from the Year 1775 to the Year 1782, incluſive; diſtinguiſhing the Number originally put on Board the Tranſports, and the Number landed in the *Weſt Indies*.

CORPS.	Period of Embarkation.	Number of Rank and File when embarked.	Number of Rank and File when landed.
Dalrymple's	20th October 1776	491	482
79th	13th March 1779	1,007	924
85th	January 1780	643	603
86th	Ditto	683	623
87th	Ditto	674	637
88th	12th November 1779	758	733
89th	December 1779	683	643
90th	January 1780	701	607
91ſt	Ditto	710	550
92d	1ſt March 1780	710	616
93d	February 1780	667	556
94th	Ditto	710	531

N. B. No Account can be furniſhed, from the Documents of the War Office, of the Deaths which happened in the above-mentioned Corps during the two firſt Years of their being in the Weſt Indies; as Monthly Returns, which alone ſpecify the Caſualties, are not regularly tranſmitted in Time of War, by Regiments ſerving Abroad.

War Office,
20th May 1789.

GEO. YONGE.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of TROOPS ſent to the Weſt Indies, from the Year 1775 to the Year 1782, incluſive;

Diſtinguiſhing the Number originally put on Board the Tranſports, and the Number landed in the Weſt Indies.

1789.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

NUMBER of Negroes imported into, and exported from, the Iſland of Jamaica: Alſo, An Account of the Number Annually retained in the Iſland, as far back as the ſame can be made up.

Inwards.			Years.	Outwards.			Number retained in the Britiſh Dominions.
From Africa.	From other Parts.	Total from all Parts.		To Foreign Weſt Indies.	To all other Parts.	Total to all Parts.	
10,606	123	10,729	1773	400	187	587	10,142
17,609	77	17,686	1774	2,334	324	2,658	15,028
17,289	75	17,364	1775	2,979	515	3,494	13,870
18,255	145	18,400	1776	2,621	763	3,384	15,016
5,607	—	5,607	1777	374	184	558	5,049
5,191	—	5,191	1778	606	166	772	4,419
3,279	64	3,343	1779	344	140	484	2,859
3,267	—	3,267	1780	250	2	252	3,015
7,049	—	7,049	1781	277	17	294	6,755
6,138	153	6,291	1782	1,866	2	1,868	4,423
9,644	—	9,644	1783	64	—	64	9,580
15,468	—	15,468	1784	4,465	170	4,635	10,833
11,046	—	11,046	1785	4,194	473	4,667	6,379
5,645	—	5,645	1786	3,334	430	3,764	1,881
5,682	21	5,703	1787	1,751	407	2,158	3,545

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
May 12th, 1789.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

The Account of the Number of Negroes imported into, and exported from, the ſeveral Ports in the Iſland of Jamaica cannot be carried further back than the Commencement of the Year 1773, the Original Returns from the Weſt Indies prior to that Time being very imperfect: And even, in ſome Inſtances, in the Period for which the preſent Account is made up, ſome of the Quarterly Accounts for the ſmall Ports are wanting; but, as the Trade of theſe Ports was very inconſiderable, it is probable few Negroes were either imported or exported into or from them during that Time.

The Accounts for the Year 1788 have not been all received as yet from the Weſt Indies.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

NUMBER of Negroes imported into, and exported from, the Iſland of Jamaica: Alſo, An Account of the Number Annually retained in the Iſland, as far back as the ſame can be made up.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 12th May 1789.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels, with their Tonnage, entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, in the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, for the Year ending 5th January 1788.

Inwards.			Outwards.		
N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Men.
2,582	284,966	22,294	2,520	298,774	25,618

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector Gen[l] of Imports and Exports of
Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

N. B. This Account includes the repeated Voyages of each Veſſel.

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
28th April 1789.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels, with their Tonnage, entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, in the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, for the Year ending the 5th January 1788.

Purſuant to an Order of the Hon^ble the Houſe of Commons, dated 31ſt March 1789.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money granted for the Maintenance, Cloathing, and Carrying the Free Negroes from hence to Africa.

Made out in purſuance of an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 27th Day of April 1789.

1787. Granted to His Majeſty, to replace to the Civil Liſt the like Sum iſſued (purſuant to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of the 6th July 1786) for the Relief of diſtreſſed Black Perſons — — — — — — £. 4,056 2 10½

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers,
12th May 1789.

THOS STEELE.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF ALL

Sums of Money granted for the Maintenance, Cloathing, and Carrying the Free Negroes from hence to Africa.

Made out in purſuance of an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 27th Day of *April* 1789.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Negroes collected, and of thoſe who actually embarked for Africa.

Made out in purſuance of an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 27th Day of April 1789.

	Numbers collected (including Women and Children) - -	669
April 1787.	Numbers actually embarked - - - -	411

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers,
12th May 1789.

THOS STEELE.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Negroes collected, and of those who actually embarked for Africa.

Made out in pursuance of an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 27th Day of April 1789.

1789.

A COPY of the Returns from Africa of the Numbers of Negroes now remaining on that Eſtabliſhment.

Made out in purſuance of an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 27th Day of April 1789.

In March 1788, being the Date of the laſt Account, there remained at the Settlement - - - - 130.

Treaſury Chambers,
12th May 1789.

THOS STEELE.

A

COPY

OF THE

Returns from Africa of the Number of Negroes now remaining on that Eſtabliſhment.

Made out in purſuance of an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 27th Day of April 1789.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels that cleared from the Ports of *Liverpool*, *Lancaſter*, *Briſtol*, *Glaſgow*, and *Greenock*, to the *Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands*, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Clearance, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	No of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
LIVERPOOL.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Chriſtopher — —	Jany 14	12	150	30 Decr 1784	Liverpool
Favourite — —	15	15	150	5 Jany 1785	Do
Speights Town — —	21	14	160	3	Do
Proſperity — —	24	24	180	23 Novr 1788	Do
Sarah — —	Feb. 8	22	200	1 Decr 1784	Do
Loyall Ann — —	11	11	70	25 Octr 1780	Bermuda
Rawlinſon — —	12	21	300	26 May	Liverpool
Flora — —	18	16	230	15 May 1783	Lancaſter
Alice — —	22	14	168	19 July 1784	Antigua
John — —	28	17	100	7 Novr 1783	Liverpool
Samuel and Henry —	28	9	60	5 Decr 1784	Baſſeterre, St. Kitt's
Barbadoes — —	28	13	130	4 Decr 1780	Liverpool
King William — —	28	19	220	20 Novr 1783	London
Kitty — —	March 1	18	100	31 March	Liverpool
John — —	2	8	70	—	Do
Tryal — —	8	21	200	11 Jany 1783	Do
Benſon — —	8	26	300	17 June 1779	Do
Fiſher — —	10	12	120	28 Feby 1785	Do
Clarendon — —	11	26	200	27 May 1784	Do
Suſannah — —	May 6	15	175	14 Octr 1783	Do
Iſabella — —	7	29	200	2 June 1784	Do
Elizabeth — —	9	13	150	15 Octr	Do
Ferrett — —	11	10	100	16 May 1783	Do
Jenny — —	13	20	100	11 Septr 1782	Do
Eliza — —	14	10	100	4 May 1785	Do
Mary — —	19	12	120	16 Octr 1783	Do
Mary — —	20	24	120	13 Novr 1782	Do
Ellin — —	21	25	200	24 Octr 1778	Do
Joſhua — —	23	13	110	11 Octr 1782	Do
Jenny — —	27	17	150	1 Dec. 1784	Do
Caſtlecrevie — —	28	16	150	28 Novr 1783	Do
Favourite — —	June 2	7	40	15 May 1784	Do
Jamaica — —	6	23	250	6 Novr 1782	Do
Hope — —	8	15	250	2 June 1783	Antigua
Mary — —	10	7	30	23 May 1785	Liverpool
Golden Lyon — —	10	26	250	—	Do
Henry — —	13	11	100	28 May 1785	Do
Munton — —	17	10	70	10 June	Do
Bridget — —	18	25	200	8 Decr 1779	Do
Jenny — —	July 1	10	120	21 Novr 1783	Do
Miſs Parker — —	6	14	100	22 May 1782	Kingſton, Jam^a
Neptune — —	16	21	150	28 June 1785	Liverpool
Grenada Packet — —	23	18	150	31 Octr 1783	Do
Chriſtopher — —	27	12	150	30 Decr 1784	Do
John — —	29	15	150	7 Novr 1783	Do
Nancy — —	Auguſt 3	19	120	27 Octr 1780	Lancaſter
Samuel — —	10	12	100	19 Decr 1783	Tortola
Ann and Suſannah —	24	29	300	20 June	Liverpool
Bridgetown — —	25	7	80	14 April 1785	Barbadoes
Robert — —	Septemr 1	8	70	16 Decr 1784	Liverpool
Speightſtown — —	17	15	160	3 Jany 1785	Do
Mary — —	20	12	70	16 Octr 1783	Do
Corbett — —	23	20	150	20 Augt 1785	Do
Alarm — —	23	9	80	25	Dartmouth
Grizzie — —	30	7	72	13 Septr	Liverpool
Nelly — —	October 1	20	160	16 Octr 1783	Do
Jenny — —	1	20	100	11 Septr 1782	Do
Carried forwd — Ships 57		914	8,255		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	N° of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool, - Bro^t forw^d - Ships 57	—	914	8,255		
	1785.				
James	October 4	27	150	30 Aug. 1779	Liverpool
Lord Rodney	8	24	250	14 Oct. 1783	D°
Iſabella	11	27	200	2 June 1784	D°
King William	21	19	260	20 Nov^r 1783	London
Earl of Derby	21	22	200	15 Oct. 1784	Liverpool
Alexander	22	10	100	27 Sept. 1785	D°
Bachelor	24	6	40	17	D°
Ellen	27	20	204	8 July 1784	D°
Elizabeth	Noven.^r 2	13	160	15 Oct.	D°
Three Brothers	3	7	50	24 Oct. 1785	D°
Suſannah	9	11	100	8	D°
Eliza	12	10	100	4 May	D°
Suſannah	12	15	150	14 Oct. 1783	D°
Kitty	12	20	200	27 June 1780	Kingſton, Jam^a
Fortune	14	16	150	16 Dec. 1782	Liverpool
John	16	20	100	28 July 1784	D°
Ferret	16	10	100	16 May 1783	D°
Betty	16	26	150	12 Nov^r	D°
Sally	21	30	400	6 May 1782	D°
Henry	22	14	150	17 June 1784	Cheſter
Abby	26	13	100	15 Aug. 1782	Liverpool
Diana	Decem^r 2	11	120	5 Mar. 1785	D°
Fiſher	12	13	100	28 Feb^y	D°
Bridget	13	26	180	8 Dec^r 1779	D°
Jenny	13	17	150	1 Dec^r 1784	D°
Hall	16	21	250	27 Oct^r 1785	D°
Trelawney	17	41	500	4 Feb^y 1784	D°
Tryall	17	19	200	11 Jan^y 1783	D°
Clarendon	30	31	350	27 May 1784	D°
Caſtlecrevie	31	16	150	28 Nov. 1783	D°
Proſperity	January 2	24	180	23 Nov. 1778	D°
Grape	2	12	160	29 Dec. 1785	D°
Total in the Year 1785 - Ships 89	—	1,505	13,909		
	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Sincerity	Jany^y 7	11	150	19 Nov^r 1784	Liverpool
Sarah	19	23	160	1 Dec^r	D°
Roebuck	21	10	100	28 April 1785	D°
William	28	17	150	23 Sept. 1783	D°
Friends	Feb^y 4	7	90	15 June 1784	Plymouth
Benſon	16	22	333	14 Jan^y 1786	Liverpool
Barbadoes	25	12	130	11 Feb^y	D°
Mary	March 6	16	140	14	D°
Ellin	16	29	200	24 Oct^r 1778	D°
Ellin	April 1	14	120	10 Mar. 1786	D°
Baſil	1	11	120	7 April 1785	D°
Iſabella	15	26	200	2 June 1784	D°
Speightſtown	19	16	160	3 Jan^y 1785	D°
James	28	8	90	5 March	D°
Miſs Parker	28	15	130	22 May 1782	Kingſton, Jam^a
Polly	29	9	80	13 June 1785	Liverpool
Eliza	May 6	11	100	4 May	D°
Suſannah	15	15	150	14 Oct. 1783	D°
Jenny	17	20	100	1 Oct. 1779	D°
Jane	26	9	150	15 Jan^y 1782	Bermuda
Grenada Packet	27	16	150	31 Oct. 1783	Liverpool
Neptune	June 1	20	140	28 June 1785	D°
Nelly	8	21	160	16 Oct. 1783	D°
Fly	9	11	80	31 May 1786	D°
Mary	15	10	150	20 March	Newry
Lydia	16	16	150	15 Nov. 1783	Liverpool
Felicity	23	11	140	1 June 1786	D°
Nancy	July 8	17	140	26	D°
Phœnix	8	14	210	26 April 1784	Whitehaven
Ferret	15	10	100	16 May 1783	Liverpool
Ann and Suſannah	15	31	300	20 June	
Mary	28	13	120	16 Oct.	
King William	28	18	264	20 Nov.	
Carried forward — Ships 33	—	509	4,957		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Bro^t forw^d — Ships 33	—	509	4,957		
	1786.				
Elizabeth — —	July 28	14	160	15 Oct. 1784	Liverpool
John — —	31	16	125	7 Nov. 1783	D°
Caſtlecrevie — —	Auguſt 26	16	150	28 —	D°
James — —	28	23	230	21 Feb. 1786	D°
Joſhua — —	29	10	113	11 Oct. 1782	D°
Mary — —	30	25	278	13 Nov. —	D°
Chriſtopher — —	Septem^r 6	14	242	6 Sept. 1786	D°
Jenny — —	13	19	280	5 —	D°
Speightſtown — —	15	16	175	15 —	D°
Kitty — —	16	10	120	31 Aug. —	D°
Alice — —	16	13	115	4 Sept. —	D°
Bridget — —	28	26	255	16 —	D°
Baſil — —	October 12	11	114	4 Oct. —	D°
Earl of Derby — —	13	21	272	8 Sept. —	D°
Bell — —	14	19	216	2 Oct. —	D°
John — —	16	17	235	25 Sept. —	D°
Sincerity — —	20	10	130	—	Workington
Mary — —	21	21	304	4 Oct^r 1786	Liverpool
Suſannah — —	23	16	184	28 Sept^r —	D°
Mary — —	23	21	289	2 Oct. —	D°
Lord Rodney — —	31	24	344	14 Sept. —	D°
Miſs Parker — —	Novem^r 2	14	219	20 Oct. —	D°
James — —	2	30	409	9 —	D°
Eliza — —	2	11	170	20 —	D°
Benſon — —	2	24	351	5 —	D°
Trelawney — —	3	31	616	19 —	D°
Hall — —	6	25	375	20 Sept. —	D°
Ellin — —	16	19	290	25 Oct. —	D°
Lion — —	20	22	333	30 —	D°
William — —	23	15	230	4 Nov. —	D°
Patſey — —	24	25	329	30 Oct. —	D°
Betty — —	Decem^r 2	20	285	11 —	D°
Sarah — —	8	22	361	16 Nov. —	D°
Ann and Mary — —	16	7	38	23 —	D°
Fortune — —	18	15	186	16 Oct. —	D°
Backhouſe — —	19	25	174	13 Nov. —	D°
Ellin — —	20	27	300	25 —	D°
Tryall — —	20	21	258	21 October —	D°
Lydia — —	22	15	175	9 Dec. —	D°
Iſabella — —	22	24	260	1 Jan. 1787	D°
Total in the Year 1786, - Ships 73	—	1,263	14,647		
	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Scarborough — —	January 15	5	48	4 Jan^y 1787	Liverpool
Henry — —	16	15	212	16 Oct. 1786	D°
Felicity — —	16	13	146	5 Jan. 1787	D°
Harriet — —	17	11	140	9 —	D°
Tonyn — —	20	14	179	8 —	D°
Jenny — —	31	20	178	17 —	D°
Hodge — —	February 3	24	275	19 —	D°
Sally — —	3	26	459	4 Nov. 1786	D°
Peggy — —	3	10	118	3 Jan. 1787	D°
Speightſtown — —	5	15	175	15 Sept. 1786	D°
Betſey — —	8	12	199	19 Dec. —	Whitehaven
Barbadoes — —	17	12	184	1 Sept. —	Liverpool
Diana — —	23	8	60	—	Dominica
Grape — —	—	16	164	11 Oct. 1786	Liverpool
Mermaid — —	27	19	257	17 Feb. 1787	D°
Flora — —	March 6	19	339	11 Jan. —	D°
John — —	17	15	141	12 March —	D°
Mary — —	April 2	10	137	12 Feb. —	Whitehaven
Sprightly Packet — —	7	9	123	24 March —	Briſtol
Sally — —	16	8	122	21 Oct. 1786	Liverpool
Mary — —	19	12	148	2 April 1787	D°
Brothers — —	21	8	75	13 Dec^r 1786	D°
Carried forw^d — Ships 22	—	301	3,879		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Bro^t forw^d Ships - 22	—	301	3,879		
	1787				
Ellin — —	April 30	13	134	13 April 1787	Liverpool
Unity — —	May 5	8	113	27	Borrowſtoneſs
James — —	7	8	101	28	Liverpool
Suſannah — —	11	16	184	28 Sept^r 1786	D°
Jenny — —	12	20	280	5	D°
Iſabella — —	14	26	262	1 Jan. 1787	D°
Harriet — —	18	13	140	9	D°
Lydia — —	19	17	175	9 Dec^r 1786	D°
Phœnix — —	21	16	236	11 May 1787	Whitehaven
Mary — —	22	20	304	4 Oct. 1786	Liverpool
William — —	23	20	295	12 May 1787	D°
Baſil — —	26	11	114	4 Oct. 1786	D°
Charlotte and Maria —	31	14	224	22 Dec.	D°
Alice — —	June 9	12	195	10 May 1787	London
Patſey — —	13	25	329	30 Oct. 1786	Liverpool
Miſs Parker — —	19	15	219	20	D°
Speightſtown — —	27	15	175	15 Sept.	D°
Tonyn — —	July 6	13	179	8 Jan^y 1787	D°
Union — —	13	9	118	21 Nov. 1786	D°
Bell — —	21	17	216	2 Oct.	D°
William — —	23	13	224	9 May 1787	Dominica
Alice — —	28	16	115	4 Sep^r. 1786	Liverpool
Felicity — —	28	12	146	5 Jan. 1787	D°
Elizabeth — —	Auguſt 4	14	166	21 July	D°
Chriſtopher — —	6	14	242	6 Sept. 1786	D°
Jenny — —	Septem^r 1	18	178	17 Jan. 1787	D°
Suſannah — —	5	15	184	28 Sept^r 1786	D°
Bridget — —	6	25	255	16	D°
Cyrus — —	10	11	166	15 Aug. 1787	Whitehaven
John — —	20	6	32	13 Sept.	Liverpool
John — —	October 2	15	141	12 March	D°
John — —	8	16	235	25 Sept. 1786	D°
Active — —	12	10	130	20 Oct. 1786	D°
Eliza — —	12	26	220	25 Sept. 1787	D°
Hope — —	13	11	196	8 Feb^y	Whitehaven
Bee — —	16	9	76	29 Jan^y 1789	Liverpool
Harriet — —	23	13	140	9	D°
Abby — —	24	14	154	7 Sept. 1786	D°
Mary — —	27	12	148	2 April 1787	D°
Nancy — —	Novem^r 2	16	180	18 Sept.	D°
Allanſon — —	12	16	182	10 Oct.	D°
Kitty — —	12	20	251	25 Sept.	D°
Ferret — —	14	10	139	28	D°
Grape — —	15	12	164	11 Oct. 1786	D°
Lord Rodney — —	20	24	344	14 Sept.	D°
Margaret — —	20	7	40	12 Nov. 1787	D°
Lydia — —	24	16	175	9 Dec. 1786	D°
Jenny — —	24	18	280	10 Nov. 1787	D°
Henry — —	27	14	212	16 Oct. 1786	D°
Betty — —	27	22	285	11	D°
Trelawney — —	Decem^r 6	32	616	19	D°
Earl of Derby — —	7	21	272	8 Sept.	D°
Benſon — —	8	26	351	5 Oct.	D°
Lion — —	8	22	333	30	D°
Cyclops — —	10	16	248	14 Nov^r 1787	D°
Mary — —	11	10	137	12 Feb^y	D°
James — —	13	30	409	8 Nov.	D°
Ellin — —	13	21	290	25 Oct. 1786	D°
Barbadoes — —	14	12	184	23 Nov. 1787	D°
Neptune — —	14	19	198	18 Sept.	D°
Mary — —	19	19	304	4 Oct. 1786	D°
Backhouſe — —	22	20	174	13 Nov. 1787	D°
Lord North — —	24	9	147	26 Feb.	Dundee
Kitty — —	29	11	120	31 Aug. 1786	Liverpool
Carried forward — Ships 86	—	1,321	17,055		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool - Bro^t forw^d - Ships 86	—	1,321	17,055		
	1787				
Elizabeth — —	Decem^r 29	23	328	4 Oct. 1787	Liverpool
William — —	31	19	295	12 May	D°
Total in the Year 1787 - 88 Ships	—	1,363	17,678		
	IN THE YEAR 1788				
Sarah — —	Jan^y 8	21	361	16 Nov^r 1786	Liverpool
John — —	9	26	350	25 Sept^r 1787	D°
Hodge — —	10	21	275	19 Jan^y	D°
Speightſtown — —	11	14	175	15 Sept^r 1786	D°
Nelly — —	11	20	260	29 Dec^r 1787	D°
Tonyn — —	11	15	179	8 Jan^y	D°
Sally — —	12	27	459	4 Nov^r 1786	D°
Helen — —	12	14	170	25 Sept. 1787	D°
Sincerity — —	19	10	160	27	Workington
William — —	29	16	224	9 May	Dominica
John and Henrietta — —	31	12	176	23 Jan^y 1785	Liverpool
Tryall — —	February 4	19	258	21 Oct. 1786	D°
Mary — —	4	23	289	2	D°
Miſs Parker — —	5	15	219	20	D°
William — —	5	17	230	3 Jan. 1788	D°
Mary — —	9	20	278	31 Aug^t 1786	D°
Grange — —	11	18	246	19 Dec.	D°
Suſannah — —	14	15	184	28 Sept.	D°
Bell — —	20	17	216	2 Oct.	D°
Lucy — —	21	9	130	17 Jan^y 1787	D°
William — —	22	6	60	13 Feb^y 1788	D°
Flora — —	March 5	16	257	20 Nov. 1786	Whitehaven
Harriet — —	5	11	140	9 Jan^y 1787	Liverpool
Recovery — —	6	14	210	19 Feb^y 1788	D°
Benjamin — —	18	14	192	6 March	D°
Echo — —	April 5	7	45	17	D°
William — —	9	7	76	16 Jan^y 1787	D°
Allanſon — —	10	16	182	10 Oct.	D°
Nevis — —	14	5	82	4 April	D°
Unity — —	30	8	113	27	Carrow
Atlantic — —	May 3	14	216	16 April 1788	Liverpool
Nancy — —	9	8	94	5 April 1787	Grenada
Jack — —	17	8	41	7 May 1788	Liverpool
Eliza — —	19	23	220	25 Sept. 1787	D°
Mary — —	21	17	304	4 Oct. 1786	D°
Alice — —	22	14	115	4 Sept.	D°
John — —	24	16	141	12 March 1787	D°
Joſhua — —	26	11	125	10 May 1788	D°
Speightſtown — —	27	17	175	15 Sept. 1786	D°
Abby — —	28	15	154	7	D°
Sally — —	28	10	135	26 Nov.	Greenock
Chriſtopher — —	30	17	242	6 Sept.	Liverpool
Backhouſe — —	31	20	174	13 Nov. 1787	D°
Nancy — —	June 3	16	180	18 Sept.	D°
Kitty — —	7	20	251	25	D°
Nelly — —	10	17	260	24 May 1788	D°
Harriet — —	28	13	140	9 Jan^y 1787	D°
Jenny — —	July 1	21	280	10 Nov.	D°
Suſannah — —	7	15	184	28 Sept. 1786	D°
Tonyn — —	11	14	179	8 Jan^y 1787	D°
Alice — —	26	12	195	10 May	London
Benſon — —	Auguſt 2	24	351	5 Oct. 1786	Liverpool
Iſabella — —	2	21	262	1 Jan. 1787	D°
Miſs Parker — —	5	15	219	20 Oct. 1786	D°
John — —	6	29	350	25 Sept. 1787	D°
Mary — —	8	12	143	28 June 1788	D°
Elizabeth — —	20	15	166	21 July 1787	D°
Sarah — —	22	21	361	16 Nov. 1786	D°
Carried forward — — Ships 58	—	908	11,853		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	No of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Registry.	Place of Registry.
Liverpool - Brot forward - Ships 58	—	908	11,853		
	1788				
Lion — —	Auguſt 28	20	333	30 Octr 1786	Liverpool
Brownlow — —	Septemr 3	13	139	11 Novr 1787	Belfaſt
Ann and Suſannah —	5	28	425	16 June	Liverpool
Allanſon — —	12	15	182	10 Octr	Do
Agnes — —	15	17	189	6 Septr 1788	Do
Sincerity — —	18	10	160	27 Septr 1787	Workington
Nancy — —	23	16	227	6 Septr 1786	Lancaſter
Ferrett — —	27	10	139	28 Septr 1787	Liverpool
Neptune — —	October 1	17	198	18	Do
Jenny — —	4	17	178	17 Jany	Do
Eliza — —	10	21	220	25 Septr	Do
Backhouſe — —	10	17	174	13 Novr	Do
Nelly — —	11	20	160	29 Decr 1787	Do
Recovery — —	11	14	210	19 Feby 1788	Do
John and Henrietta — —	14	12	176	23 Jany	Do
Chriſtopher — —	16	17	242	6 Septr 1786	Do
Harriet — —	17	15	214	10 Octr 1788	Do
Lord Rodney — —	25	24	344	14 Septr 1786	Do
Alice — —	27	13	115	4	Do
Elizabeth — —	30	23	328	4 Octr 1787	Do
Hall — —	30	24	375	20 Septr 1786	Do
Beſs — —	30	9	85	27 Jany 1787	St. Vincent
William — —	31	14	224	9 May	Dominica
Harriet — —	31	13	140	9 Jany	Liverpool
Alexandria — —	Novemr 4	11	157	23 Feby	Do
Mary — —	6	12	148	2 April	Do
Henry — —	8	14	212	16 Octr 1786	Do
Betty — —	14	20	285	12	Do
Charlotte and Maria —	15	14	224	22 Decr	Do
Cheſhire — —	18	7	63	20 Jany 1787	Do
John — —	20	17	141	12 March	Do
Abby — —	22	15	154	7 Septr 1786	Do
Mary — —	25	16	304	4 Octr 1786	Do
Fame — —	26	10	136	16 July 1787	Do
Nancy — —	29	15	180	18 Septr	Do
Kitty — —	Decemr 10	20	251	25	Do
Trelawney — —	10	34	616	19 Octr 1786	Do
Ellin — —	10	20	290	19 Novr 1788	Do
Ritſon — —	12	25	377	30 July 1787	Do
Lucy — —	13	11	130	17 Jany	Do
Wilding — —	13	17	269	25 Novr 1788	Do
James — —	16	28	409	8 Novr 1787	Do
Hodge — —	17	21	275	19 Jany	Do
John — —	17	14	235	25 Septr 1786	Do
Speightſtown — —	22	15	175	15	Do
King William — —	23	15	246	29 Novr 1788	Do
Cæſtus — —	24	11	166	24 Decr	Yarmouth
Total in the Year 1788 - Ships 105	—	1,689	22,473	—	

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	No of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
LANCASTER.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Deleval — —	January 26	11	70	—	St. Kitt's
Friendſhip — —	March 11	16	70	11 May 1784	Lancaſter
Cavendiſh — —	14	31	150	8 Aug. 1782	D°
Two Brothers — —	15	28	220	30 Mar. 1779	D°
Barbara — —	26	14	80	16 July 1784	D°
Three Siſters — —	29	17	120	15 Mar. 1785	D°
Jenny — —	April 6	14	65	11 Feb^{y} 1783	D°
Triton — —	May 11	13	60	31 Oct^{r}	D°
Devonſhire — —	June 3	12	60	7 Dec^{r} 1779	D°
Chatſworth — —	13	14	70	30 July 1784	D°
Nancy — —	13	16	80	27	D°
Minerva — —	21	15	80	14 Jan^{y} 1783	D°
Venus — —	27	10	50	20 May 1785	D°
Betſey — —	July 13	18	100	6 July	D°
Lancaſter — —	15	15	70	21 Dec. 1781	D°
Hope — —	22	12	60	24 Sept. 1784	D°
Molly — —	26	12	60	25 Nov. 1780	D°
Peggy — —	Auguſt 25	11	70	—	D°
Edwards — —	October 10	21	120	13 Oct. 1781	D°
Mary — —	19	14	70	19 Oct. 1785	D°
Abby — —	Novem^{r} 1	17	100	8 Jan^{y} 1782	D°
Watſon — —	10	12	80	24 Oct. 1785	D°
Concord — —	Decem^{r} 6	15	70	10 Mar. 1764	D°
Tom — —	10	18	75	10 Dec. 1781	D°
Total in the Year 1785 - Ships 24	—	376	2,050		
	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Active — —	January 11	18	100	23 Mar. 1785	Lancaſter
Bella — —	17	13	65	15 Dec.	D°
Betſey — —	Feb^{y} 27	18	100	15	D°
Commerce — —	25	13	120	10 Jan^{y} 1786	D°
Lancaſter — —	March 3	17	70	21 Dec. 1781	D°
Deleval — —	7	11	70	—	S^{t} Kitt's
Hope — —	16	12	60	24 Sepr. 1784	D°
Queen Charlotte — —	April 15	13	80	7 April 1786	D°
Ally — —	May 13	6	30	4 May	D°
Devonſhire — —	24	11	60	7 Dec. 1779	D°
Barbara — —	24	14	130	16 July 1784	D°
Molly — —	27	11	70	29 Sept. 1785	D°
Nancy — —	June 1	16	170	27 Oct. 1780	D°
Mary — —	1	15	80	13 Oct. 1785	D°
Two Friends — —	10	10	50	—	D°
Three Siſters — —	28	17	120	15 Mar. 1785	D°
Jenny — —	July 12	13	70	11 Feb^{y} 1783	D°
Abby — —	Auguſt 4	17	100	8 Jan^{y} 1782	D°
Triton — —	Septem^{r} 16	13	123	31 Aug.	D°
General Campbell — —	18	9	80	—	Jamaica
Minerva — —	23	18	150	28 Aug. 1786	Lancaſter
Cavendiſh — —	28	26	286	6 Sept.	D°
Two Brothers — —	30	25	338	6	D°
Edwards — —	30	20	270	18	D°
Bella — —	October 18	14	112	31 Aug.	D°
Chatſworth — —	19	13	132	30	D°
Tom — —	13	18	163	18 Oct.	D°
Reynolds — —	Noven.^{r} 3	8	65	20 Sept.	D°
Concord — —	7	16	149	4	D°
William Beckford —	Decem^{r} 4	21	404	14 Nov^{r} 1786	London
Rawlinſon — —	Decem^{r} 20	17	159	29 Nov^{r} 1786	Lancaſter
Total in the Year 1786 - Ships 31	—	463	3,975		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Registry.	Place of Registry.
LANCASTER.	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Watson — —	January 16	12	155	4 Jan^{y} 1787	Lancaster
Caton — —	27	19	232	—	Liverpool
Three Sisters — —	February 3	17	171	17 Jan. 1787	Lancaster
Hope — —	10	12	100	12 Nov.	D°
Two Friends — —	19	11	136	7	D°
Grove — —	22	10	188	—	Whitehaven
Triton — —	March 24	11	122	31 Aug. 1786	Lancaster
Molly — —	28	10	96	28 Mar. 1787	D°
Devonshire — —	April 3	12	94	16 Oct. 1786	D°
Warren — —	4	8	83	23 Mar. 1787	D°
Reynolds — —	5	7	65	—	St. Kitt's
Chatsworth — —	17	13	132	30 Aug. 1786	Lancaster
Thomas — —	21	16	204	13 April 1787	D°
Barbara — —	May 5	14	147	27 Oct^{r} 1786	D°
Apollo — —	16	12	136	2 May 1787	D°
John — —	17	13	134	23 April	D°
Queen Charlotte — —	19	13	143	18 Dec^{r} 1786	D°
Abby — —	June 13	13	144	1 June 1787	D°
Mary — —	14	14	145	31 Aug. 1786	D°
Rawlinson — —	27	17	159	29 Nov.	D°
Nancy — —	July 11	16	145	31 Oct. 1786	D°
Bella — —	14	14	112	31 Aug.	D°
Minerva — —	27	15	150	28	D°
Two Brothers — —	31	25	338	6 Sept.	D°
Betsey — —	August 25	8	75	3 Oct.	D°
Edwards — —	29	21	271	18 Sept.	D°
George — —	Septem^{r} 28	15	165	12 Sept. 1787	D°
Cavendish — —	October 3	24	286	6 Sept. 1786	D°
Tom — —	25	20	163	18 Oct.	D°
Rebecca — —	Novem^{r} 10	14	128	16 Oct. 1787	D°
Concord — —	24	16	149	4 Sept. 1786	D°
Total in the Year 1787 - Ships 31	—	442	4,768		
	IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Mary — —	January 12	13	132	6 Nov. 1786	Lancaster
Minerva — —	14	14	150	28 Aug.	D°
Molly — —	15	10	9	28 Mar. 1787	D°
Pusey Hall — —	15	16	200	11 Jan. 1788	D°
Active — —	31	17	188	25 Nov. 1786	D°
Commerce — —	February 7	13	152	25 Jan. 1788	D°
Rawlinson — —	27	16	159	29 Nov. 1786	D°
Nancy — —	March 11	16	140	31 Oct.	D°
Betsey — —	12	8	74	3	D°
George — —	14	15	161	12 Sept. 1787	D°
Mary and Jane — —	25	11	188	29 Sept. 1786	Whitehaven
Venus — —	April 5	14	170	28 Mar. 1788	Lancaster
Queen Charlotte — —	May 2	13	143	18 Dec. 1786	D°
Barbara — —	3	15	147	27 Oct.	D°
Triton — —	3	13	122	31 Aug.	D°
Two Friends — —	5	13	143	7 Nov. 1787	D°
Rebecca — —	6	14	128	16 Oct.	D°
Three Sisters — —	10	15	174	17 Jan.	D°
Apollo — —	20	13	136	2 May	D°
Brayton — —	June 19	10	168	18 Oct. 1786	Whitehaven
Reynolds — —	20	7	65	—	St. Kitt's
Tom — —	July 18	18	163	18 Oct. 1786	Lancaster
Abby — —	Augst 6	12	144	1 June 1787	D°
John — —	7	15	134	23 April	D°
William — —	19	16	181	21 July 1788	D°
Chatsworth — —	23	13	132	30 Aug. 1786	D°
Edwards — —	Septem^{r} 12	18	271	18 Sept.	D°
Hope — —	15	11	124	16 Oct.	D°
Thomas — —	October 6	12	115	5 Sept.	D°
Watson — —	13	12	155	4 Jan. 1787	D°
Sarah — —	13	16	173	22 Oct. 1788	D°
Concord — —	Nov^{r} 15	14	140	4 Sept. 1786	D°
Devonshire — —	Decem^{r} 23	11	94	16 Oct.	D°
Total in the Year 1788 - Ships 33	—	444	4,862		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
BRISTOL.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Colin — —	Jan^{y} 13	15	140	1783, Nov. 10	Briſtol
St. Thomas — —	15	16	270	Sept. 18	D°
Renown — —	Feb^{y} 8	11	160	Apr. 11	D°
Somerſet — —	11	21	200	Dec. 16	D°
Fanny — —	12	12	160	1777, Sept. 30	D°
Trelawney — —	26	21	250	1781, Oct. 1	D°
Lord North — —	28	26	280	1779, Sept. 3	D°
Ann — —	March 12	19	180	1783, Oct. 31	D°
Jarrett — —	15	19	210	1784, Mar. 31	D°
Saville — —	—	16	180	1782, Jan^{y} 10	D°
Louiſa — —	16	7	80	1784, Mar. 29	D°
Hanover Planter — —	April 4	21	180	1785, Feb^{y} 7	D°
Fame — —	7	16	180	1783, Aug. 28	D°
Scarborough — —	23	17	305	—	Scarborough
Sarah — —	29	15	150	1785, Apr. 5	Briſtol
Union Iſland — —	May 7	21	150	1784, Oct. 1	D°
Mercury — —	9	17	120	1778, Oct. 22	D°
Lovely Laſs — —	12	13	100	1783, Feb^{y} 11	Barbadoes
Generous Planter — —	13	15	170	1784, Nov. 13	Briſtol
Deane — —	—	19	140	1785, Apr. 20	D°
Triton — —	24	11	140	1777, July 18	D°
Diſpatch — —	June 3	12	130	1783, Nov. 12	D°
Salter — —	10	15	150	Sept. 8	D°
Diana — —	23	7	40	1784, Aug. 18	D°
Orange Valley — —	Auguſt 26	21	240	1782, Oct. 10	D°
St. James — —	Septem. 9	21	200	1783, June 13	D°
Commerce — —	12	15	160	Oct. 10	D°
Rodney — —	20	25	250	1784, Aug. 13	D°
Simon Taylor — —	30	21	210	Mar. 31	D°
Sally — —	—	16	180	1772, Aug. 16	D°
William — —	Oct^{r} 3	15	100	1782, Nov. 2	D°
Morant — —	7	16	150	1783, Nov. 11	D°
Apollo — —	8	9	110	1784, Mar. 6	D°
Pilgrim — —	17	16	140	1783, Aug. 26	D°
Druid — —	18	19	200	1777, July 23	D°
Clarendon — —	—	16	220	1783, Sept. 2	D°
John — —	19	17	200	1780, May 5	D°
Jamaica Packet — —	20	13	100	1785, Oct. 4	D°
Edward — —	—	16	280	1779, Dec. 24	D°
Lioneſs — —	21	14	150	1784, Sept. 1	D°
Baltic Merchant — —	Novem^{r} 7	16	250	1785, Apr. 19	London
Ann — —	—	21	270	Aug. 27	Briſtol
Renown — —	8	9	160	1783, Apr. 11	D°
Neptune — —	—	17	180	1784, Nov. 2	D°
William and Mary — —	—	8	70	1785, Sept. 20	Bideford
Hector — —	11	22	250	1782, Sept. 24	Briſtol
Good Hope — —	16	16	220	1775, Nov. 15	D°
Milford — —	—	21	200	1784, 19	D°
Hermit — —	—	15	130	1779, Sept. 25	D°
Sybil — —	18	15	130	1782, June 15	D°
Lion — —	—	6	60	1785, Oct. 13	D°
Generous Planter — —	—	16	170	1784, Nov. 13	D°
Thetis — —	Decem^{r} 2	16	150	1783, Oct. 8	D°
Albion — —	3	16	240	Nov. 11	D°
Hope — —	6	11	180	1784, Sept. 16	D°
Union Iſland — —	9	11	150	Oct. 1	D°
Trelawney — —	14	21	250	1781, Oct. 1	D°
Minerva — —	15	12	150	1784, Sept. 11	D°
Mary — —	16	14	120	1785, Nov. 7	D°
Colin — —	—	15	140	1783, 10	D°
Martha Brae — —	17	21	230	1785, 25	D°
Sarah — —	23	13	150	1785, Apr. 5	D°
Friends — —	24	21	200	Nov. 22	D°
Betſey — —	—	17	220	1784, Mar. 16	D°
Total in the Year 1785 Ships - 64	—	1,022	11,235		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
BRISTOL.	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Charlotte Packet — —	January 14	15	140	1784, Dec. 10	Briſtol
St. Thomas — —	—	16	270	1783, Sept. 18	D°
Exeter — —	—	11	240	1784, 16	D°
Jarrett — —	17	16	210	Mar. 31	D°
William — —	18	18	300	1783, June 17	D°
Ann — —	24	18	180	Oct. 31	D°
Mercury — —	Feb^{y} 3	17	120	1778, Oct. 22	D°
Somerſet — —	11	21	200	1783, Dec. 16	D°
Admiral Keppel — —	17	8	100	1779, May 21	Cork
Hanover Planter — —	—	21	180	1785, Feb^{y} 7	Briſtol
Fanny — —	25	10	160	1777, Sept. 30	D°
Diſpatch — —	28	13	130	1783, Nov. 12	D°
Ann — —	March 9	11	140	1786, Mar. 7	D°
Britannia — —	14	21	200	1783, Sept. 8	D°
Sprightly Packet — —	May 24	7	100	1785, Apr. 27	D°
Fame — —	30	16	180	1782, Aug. 28	D°
William — —	June 17	14	100	1786, June 12	D°
Richard — —	July 13	15	180	26	D°
Samuel — —	14	18	120	1783, Dec. 19	Tortola
Truſty — —	Auguſt 26	17	200	1786, July 24	Briſtol
Orange Valley — —	29	20	240	1782, Oct. 10	D°
Charleſton — —	Septem^{r} 20	15	213	1786, Sept. 20	D°
Pan — —	23	11	132	14	D°
Louiſa — —	27	9	84	16	D°
Alert — —	28	5	25	23	D°
Edward — —	—	18	308	25	D°
Colin — —	October 9	17	268	Oct. 3	D°
Diſpatch — —	10	13	205	2	D°
Minerva — —	11	13	167	3	D°
Union Iſland — —	—	17	266	Sept. 25	D°
Lioneſs — —	—	13	213	25	D°
Clarendon — —	14	16	416	Oct. 14	D°
Mercury — —	14	15	255	Sept. 25	D°
Charles — —	19	6	40	1783, Nov. 12	D°
Hector — —	—	21	338	1786, Sept. 14	D°
Ann — —	21	18	290	20	D°
Good Hope — —	—	16	349	Oct. 17	D°
Pilgrim — —	23	17	259	3	D°
Morant — —	—	16	311	14	D°
Margaret — —	24	15	140	1784, Nov. 20	Greenock
Simon Taylor — —	—	16	347	1786, Oct. 19	Briſtol
Bacchus — —	Novem^{r} 2	11	225	1786, Oct. 4	D°
Milford — —	6	23	301	Sept. 11	D°
Martin — —	—	12	150	Oct. 17	D°
Salter — —	7	13	183	Sept. 20	D°
Maria — —	8	16	314	Oct. 4	D°
Druid — —	—	16	305	19	D°
Commerce — —	11	13	218	Nov. 3	D°
Hope — —	—	14	269	Oct. 17	D°
Minerva — —	14	11	172	Nov. 11	D°
Samuel — —	18	13	100	Sept. 8	Tortola
Trelawney — —	21	21	295	11	Briſtol
Rodney — —	22	24	344	Oct. 30	D°
Friends — —	23	21	320	6	D°
Mary — —	—	15	212	20	D°
Martha Brae — —	—	16	382	Nov. 15	D°
Hermit — —	24	13	239	2	D°
Albion — —	Decem^{r} 9	16	312	Dec. 9	D°
Neptune — —	19	17	265	Oct. 2	D°
Hanover Planter — —	22	21	285	Nov. 14	D°
Fanny — —	—	12	207	23	D°
Venus — —	23	20	286	Oct. 31	D°
Jarrett — —	—	16	356	Nov. 15	D°
Total in the Year 1786 - Ships 63	—	964	14,056		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
BRISTOL.	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Woodford — —	Jan^{y} 2	18	273	1786, Dec. 23	Briſtol
Exeter — —	5	13	267	30	D°
Briſtol — —	—	21	282	20	D°
Sally — —	—	16	260	Nov. 13	D°
St. Thomas — —	20	16	285	Dec. 9	D°
Betſey — —	—	16	266	1787, Jan^{y} 20	D°
Nevis — —	—	17	277	1786, Dec. 9	D°
Thetis — —	22	16	225	9	D°
Ann — — —	—	19	238	1787, Jan^{y} 12	D°
William and Mary — —	24	9	93	1786, Aug. 29	D°
Sybil — —	26	20	264	Nov. 23	D°
Somerſet — —	Feb^{y} 3	20	288	1787, Jan^{y} 9	D°
Hervey's Deſire — —	6	15	338	29	London
Liverau — —	10	5	35	Feb^{y} 7	Briſtol
Britannia — —	12	21	244	Jan^{y} 20	D°
Charlotte — —	22	10	121	Feb^{y} 12	D°
Sarah — —	March 10	15	22[illegible]	23	D°
St. James — —	22	21	307	Mar. 6	D°
Britannia — —	—	19	296	3	London
Triton — —	—	13	219	1786, Nov. 3	Briſtol
Admiral Keppel — —	—	9	100	1779, May 21	Cork
Fortune — —	April 19	9	203	1787, Mar. 31	Greenock
Active — —	May 4	11	128	May 2	Briſtol
Mercury — —	5	13	255	1786, Sept. 25	D°
Ann — —	—	11	179	1787, May 2	D°
Salter — —	25	14	183	1786, Sept. 20	D°
Hermit — —	June 2	15	239	Nov. 2	D°
Pan — —	30	9	132	Sept. 14	D°
Britannia — —	July 28	21	244	1787, Jan^{y} 20	D°
Richard — —	Auguſt 4	15	203	July 23	D°
Louiſa — —	6	7	84	10	D°
Ann — —	27	20	238	Jan^{y} 20	D°
Phœbe — —	Sept^{r} 4	9	120	1787, Sept. 3	D°
Fame — —	10	16	289	Aug. 16	D°
Orange Valley — —	11	23	329	July 14	D°
Martin — —	15	10	150	1786, Oct. 17	D°
Bacchus — —	27	13	225	4	D°
Nelly — —	29	13	199	Sept. 25	D°
Union Iſland — —	October 3	13	266	25	D°
Friends — —	6	17	320	Oct. 6	D°
Rodney — —	8	21	344	30	D°
Vigilant Yacht — —	—	7	40	1787, Oct. 8	D°
Lioneſs — —	15	13	213	1786, Sept. 25	D°
Sybil — —	17	10	130	Oct. 6	Chepſtow
Pilgrim — —	27	17	306	1787, Aug. 27	Briſtol
Simon Taylor — —	—	16	347	1786, Oct. 19	D°
Martha Brae — —	—	16	382	Nov. 15	D°
Milford — —	31	23	301	Sept. 11	D°
Hector — —	—	21	338	14	D°
Nevis — —	Novem^{r} 2	16	277	Dec. 9	D°
Salter — —	—	17	183	Sept. 20	D°
Ann — —	13	14	290	20	D°
Druid — —	14	21	305	Oct. 19	D°
Clarendon — —	16	16	416	14	D°
Commerce — —	—	12	218	Nov. 3	D°
Mercury — —	17	13	255	Sept. 25	D°
Hope — —	24	12	269	Oct. 17	D°
St. George — —	26	8	159	1787, May 18	D°
Neptune — —	27	17	205	1786, Oct. 2	D°
Colin — —	28	20	268	3	D°
Apollo — —	29	11	214	1787, Jan^{y} 27	D°
Morant — —	—	16	311	1786, Oct. 14	D°
Mary — —	—	15	212	20	D°
Minerva — —	Decem^{r} 4	11	172	Nov. 11	D°
Carried forward — Ships 64	—	951	15,043		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Briſtol, Bro^t forw^d — Ships 64	—	951	15,043		
Maria — —	Decem^r 12	20	314	1786, Oct. 4	Briſtol
Trelawney — —	13	19	295	Sept. 11	D°
Exeter — —	—	12	267	Dec. 30	D°
Olive — —	14	11	220	1787, Nov. 7	D°
Good Hope — —	—	16	349	1786, Oct. 17	D°
Dragon — —	18	4	44	1787, Dec. 10	D°
Jarratt — —	24	16	356	1786, Nov. 15	D°
St. Thomas — —	—	16	285	Dec. 9	D°
Total in the Year 1787 - Ships 72	—	1,065	17,173		
	IN THE YEAR 1788				
Friendſhip — —	Jan^y 2	8	118	1787, Mar. 26	Briſtol
Venus — —	9	13	286	1786, Oct. 31	D°
Thetis — —	10	16	225	Dec. 9	D°
Hermit — —	11	15	239	Nov. 2	D°
Eſther — —	—	15	220	1788, Jan^y 11	D°
Fanny — —	24	13	207	1786, Nov. 23	D°
Severn — —	28	21	293	1787, Dec. 13	D°
Edward — —	29	16	259	1788, Jan^y 26	D°
Briſtol — —	Feb^y 5	21	282	1786, Dec. 20	D°
Sybil — —	8	17	264	Nov. 23	D°
Somerſet — —	9	21	288	1787, Jan^y 9	D°
Albion — —	11	16	312	1786, Dec. 9	D°
Pomona — —	18	13	146	1787, Apr. 7	D°
Sally — —	29	16	260	1786, Nov. 13	D°
Britania — —	March 7	21	244	1787, Jan^y 20	D°
Harmony — —	22	16	251	1786, Dec. 15	D°
Hanover Planter — —	—	23	285	Sept. 14	D°
Fanny — —	April 19	19	183	1788, Apr. 12	D°
Deane — —	21	18	240	Mar. 14	D°
Pan — —	May 3	9	132	1786, Sept. 14	D°
Martin — —	28	9	150	Oct. 17	D°
Fame — —	June 20	16	289	1787, Aug. 16	D°
Prince William Henry —	July 9	12	202	Sept. 1	D°
Ann — —	19	14	290	1786, Sept. 20	D°
Salter — —	Auguſt 2	17	183	20	D°
Jane — —	—	8	138	1787, Jan^y 8	Whitehaven
Sybil — —	8	10	130	1786, Oct. 6	Chepſtow
Orange Valley — —	Septem^r 4	23	329	1787, July 14	Briſtol
Hero — —	20	21	329	1788, Aug. 9	D°
Lioneſs — —	26	13	213	1786, Sept. 25	D°
Rodney — —	October 8	21	344	Oct. 30	D°
Colin — —	11	20	268	3	D°
Friends — —	—	17	320	6	D°
Hector — —	13	21	338	Sept. 14	D°
Friendſhip — —	14	10	118	1787, Mar. 26	D°
Martha Brae — —	—	16	382	1786, Nov. 15	D°
Apollo — —	—	11	214	1787, Jan^y 27	D°
John — — —	—	10	150	1788, Aug. 21	D°
Milford — —	15	23	301	1786, Sept. 11	D°
Edward — —	7	17	259	1788, Jan^y 26	D°
Clarendon — —	18	16	416	1786, Oct. 14	D°
Union Iſland — —	28	13	266	Sept. 25	D°
Commerce — —	October 30	12	218	1786, Nov. 3	D°
Briſtol — —	—	21	282	Dec. 20	D°
Neptune — —	—	17	265	Oct. 2	D°
Pilgrim — —	31	17	306	1787, Aug. 27	D°
Friendſhip — —	—	20	291	1788, Sept. 9	D°
Eſther — —	—	16	220	Jan^y 11	D°
Simon Taylor — —	—	16	347	1786, Oct. 19	D°
Severn — —	Novem^r 1	20	293	1787, Dec. 13	D°
Pan — —	13	9	132	1786, Sept. 14	D°
Hermit — —	15	15	239	Nov. 2	D°
Carried forward — Ships 52	—	828	12,956		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Briſtol, — Bro^t forw^d — Ships 52	—	828	12,956		
	1788				
St. James — —	Novem^r 15	21	307	1787, Mar. 6	Briſtol
Fanny — —	19	12	183	1788, Apr. 12	D°
Trelawney — —	26	19	29[illegible]	1786, Sept. 11	D°
Maria — —	—	20	314	Oct. 4	D°
Triton — —	28	13	219	Nov. 23	D°
Albion — —	—	20	312	Dec. 9	D°
Fanny — —	29	15	207	1788, Nov. 6	D°
Martin — —	Decem^r 4	10	150	1786, Oct. 17	D°
Bacchus — —	10	13	225	4	D°
Mary — —	13	15	21[illegible]	20	D°
Good Hope — —	15	16	349	17	D°
Mercury — —	—	13	255	1788, Nov. 15	D°
Sally — —	17	16	260	1786, Nov. 13	D°
Jarrett — —	—	16	356	15	D°
Hope — —	18	12	269	Oct. 17	D°
Sophia — —	23	17	291	1788, Dec. 17	London.
Total in the Year 1788, Ships 68	—	1,076	17,160		
GREENOCK.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Cunninghame — —	Jan^y 15	15	130	1784, Dec. 20	Greenock
Mary — —	Febr^y 1	21	130	1771, July 15	D°
Euphrates — —	—	21	200	1785, Jan^y 21	D°
Ruby — —	5	21	220	1784, Jan^y 21	D°
Fortune — —	8	14	120	May 19	D°
Aurora — —	19	18	140	1783, Dec. 30	D°
Mercury — —	26	19	200	1782, June 19	D°
Betſey — —	March 4	10	110	1784, Apr. 12	Port Glaſgow
Ocean — —	5	18	170	1781, Nov. 6	Greenock
Fair Penitent — —	12	10	105	1785, Feb^y 24	D°
Fortitude — —	18	14	120	1783, Jan^y 6	D°
Union — —	22	18	150	1785, Jan^y 21	D°
Jenny — —	29	9	80	1786, Mar. 14	D°
Brayton — —	31	12	120	1784, Nov. 15	Whitehaven
Hero — —	—	10	120	1785, Mar. 11	D°
Alexander — —	April 11	16	120	1771, Dec. 9	Greenock
Hope — —	May 27	14	120	1784, Oct. 4	D°
Adventure — —	June 3	8	110	Nov. 23	D°
Minerva — —	30	9	85	1783, May 8	Port Glaſgow
Ann — —	Septem^r 15	9	100	1785, Aug. 8	D°
Bell — —	October 11	11	110	1784, Sept. 10	Greenock
Walter — —	19	12	108	27	Irvine
Glaſgow — —	21	16	130	May 20	Greenock
Fortune — —	—	14	120	19	D°
Fortitude — —	25	14	120	1783, Jan^y 6	D°
Adventure — —	Novem^r 12	12	110	1784, Nov. 23	D°
Carriere — —	14	13	150	1783, Mar. 20	D°
Fair Penitent — —	15	10	105	1785, Feb^y 24	D°
Albion — —	—	17	150	1784, Oct. 25	D°
Cunninghame — —	21	17	130	Dec^r 20	D°
Hope — —	Decem^r 3	16	120	Oct. 4	D°
Home — —	3	15	130	1785, Oct. 20	D°
Carried forw^d — Ships 32	—	453	4,133		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Greenock, — Bro^t forw^d Ships 32	—	453	4,133		
	1785.				
Caſtleſemple — —	Decem^r 12	18	150	1781, Nov^r 2	Greenock
Kingſton — —	28	14	120	1784, Nov. 6	D°
Euphrates — —	31	21	200	1785, Jan. 21	D°
Total in the Year 1785 - Ships 35	—	506	4,603		
	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Columbus — —	Jan^y 5	17	200	1784, Oct. 25	Greenock
Aurora — —	28	13	140	1783, Dec. 30	D°
Minerva — —	Febr^y 2	25	240	1781, Jan^y 29	D°
Ruby — —	3	23	220	1784, Jan. 21	D°
Elizabeth — —	13	22	220	1785, Dec. 30	D°
Accadia — —	16	11	100	Mar. 10	D°
Jenny — —	18	12	80	1786, Mar. 14	D°
Mercury — —	March 2	19	200	1782, June 19	D°
Union — —	11	19	150	1785, Jan^y 21	D°
Betſey — —	17	10	110	1784, Apr. 12	Port Glaſgow
Little Kate — —	20	10	101	1786, Jan^y 31	Greenock
Clyde — —	25	15	110	1784, Oct. 13	D°
Jenny — —	27	11	101	1786, Mar. 14	D°
Alexander — —	April 1	17	120	1771, Dec. 9	D°
Margaret — —	25	8	72	1786, Jan^y 17	D°
Barbadoes — —	June 2	12	110	May 22	D°
Fair Penitent — —	19	10	105	1785, Feb^y 24	D°
Friendſhip — —	23	17	200	1786, May 17	D°
Hope — —	July 3	14	120	1784, Oct. 4	D°
Concord — —	29	11	100	1783, June 18	D°
Nancy — —	Auguſt 31	7	70	—	Air
Home — —	Septem^r 4	15	130	1785, Oct. 10	Greenock
Fortune — —	19	14	120	Sept. 27	D°
Adventure — —	October 11	12	148	1786, Oct. 11	D°
Bell — —	14	10	173	4	D°
Carriere — —	16	10	160	11	D°
Walter — —	Novem^r 4	13	170	30	D°
Fame — —	6	14	218	31	D°
Tivoli — —	23	14	207	Nov. 1	D°
Lucea — —	—	18	244	Oct. 24	D°
Bellmount — —	25	6	66	Nov. 9	D°
Sally — —	28	10	135	22	D°
Dolphin — —	Decem^r 1	7	94	2	D°
Caſtleſemple — —	7	19	208	13	D°
Clyde — —	9	15	187	22	D°
Kingſton — —	11	15	234	9	D°
Lucretia — —	18	15	231	Dec. 14	D°
Polly — —	—	10	124	Nov. 24	D°
Elizabeth — —	22	20	280	22	D°
Rebecca — —	23	13	184	Dec. 12	D°
Euphrates — —	30	20	247	Nov. 26	D°
Total in the Year 1786 - Ships 41	—	573	6,429		
	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Aurora — —	January 13	16	271	1786, Dec. 27	Greenock
Pallas — —	15	10	158	28	D°
Cornwallis — —	22	13	150	Mar. 21	Antigua
Juno — —	February 1	13	225	Dec. 28	Greenock
Alexander — —	10	16	220	27	D°
Barbadoes — —	8	12	153	1787, Jan^y 23	D°
Fair Penitent — —	10	10	142	Feb^y 2	D°
Columbus — —	13	17	272	Jan^y 4	D°
Fortitude — —	15	14	184	Feb^y 14	D°
Hope — —	27	16	191	6	D°
Mary — —	—	14	202	Jan. 26	D°
Minerva — —	28	22	367	26	D°
Carried forw^d — Ships 12	—	170	2,535		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Greenock, - Bro^t forw^d - Ships 12	—	173	2,535		
	1787				
Aurora — —	March 5	16	271	1786, Dec. 27	Greenock
Little Kate — —	16	10	144	1787, Feb^y 6	D°
Carriere — —	28	13	198	Mar. 24	D°
Commerce — —	April 6	20	299	Feb^y 22	D°
Courier — —	19	12	160	1786, Oct. 11	D°
Jenny — —		8	110	1787, Apr. 14	D°
Jenny — —	May 5	10	159	May 18	D°
Mary — —	7	16	256	Apr. 18	D°
Adventure — —	29	12	148	1786, Oct. 11	D°
Polly — —	June 2	11	124	Nov. 24	D°
Sally — —	15	10	135	22	D°
Clyde — —	18	15	187	22	D°
Fair Penitent — —	July 24	10	142	1787, Feb^y 2	D°
Tivoli — —	27	13	207	1786, Nov. 1	D°
Courier — —	Auguſt 18	10	160	Oct. 11	D°
Margaret — —	Septem^r 6	14	204	1787, Aug. 13	D°
Bell — —	24	12	173	1786, Oct. 4	D°
Fortune — —	October 23	14	203	1787, Mar. 31	D°
Walter — —	24	12	170	1786, Oct. 31	D°
Mercury — —	29	19	177	1787, Oct. 9	D°
Lucea — —	Novem^r 10	17	244	1786, Oct. 24	D°
Betty Cathcart — —	14	18	270	1787, Sept. 25	D°
Fortitude — —	—	14	184	Feb^y 14	D°
Lucretia — —	—	15	231	1786, Dec. 14	D°
Sally — —	16	10	135	Nov. 22	D°
Caſtleſemple — —	20	19	208	13	D°
Hope — —	—	15	191	1787, Feb^y 6	D°
Juno — —	23	13	225	1786, Dec. 28	D°
Euphrates — —	Decem^r 5	21	247	1787, Nov. 22	D°
Little Kate — —	10	10	144	1786, Nov. 24	D°
Adventure — —	18	13	148	Oct. 11	D°
Fame — —	20	14	218	31	D°
Polly — —	24	11	124	Nov. 24	D°
Kingſton — —	26	15	234	9	D°
Aurora — —	27	16	271	Dec. 27	D°
Elizabeth — —	31	20	280	Nov. 22	D°
Total in the Year 1787 - Ships 48	—	671	9,516		
	IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Margaret — —	Jan^y 9	7	64	1787, Oct. 30	Greenock
Clyde — —	Feb^y 19	15	187	1786, Nov. 22	D°
Courier — —	19	10	160	1786, Oct. 11	D°
Alexander — —	19	16	220	1786, Dec. 20	D°
Diana — —	20	10	115	1784, Jan^y 4	D°
Bellmount — —	23	6	67	1786, Nov. 9	D°
Saint Phillips — —	—	11	170	1787, Feb. 6	D°
Alexander — —	March 12	18	243	Apr. 28	D°
Union — —	14	19	279	Feb^y 6	D°
Mary and Jean — —	19	15	191	1788, Jan^y 17	D°
Fanny — —	—	6	56	Feb^y 27	D°
Penelope — —	22	10	127	Mar. 22	D°
Brothers — —	April 1	10	123	1787, Sept. 3	D°
Barbadoes — —	7	12	153	Jan^y 23	D°
Cecilia — —	May 1	13	181	1788, Apr. 4	D°
Minerva — —	6	12	169	May 2	D°
Concord — —	13	11	143	1787, Aug. 29	D°
Polly — —	June 16	11	124	1786, Nov. 24	D°
Fortune — —	17	14	203	1787, Mar. 31	D°
Jenny — —	19	11	159	Apr. 8	D°
Courier — —	21	10	160	1786, Oct. 11	D°
Hope — —	July 23	15	191	1787, Feb^y 6	D°
Bell — —	Auguſt 8	12	173	1786, Oct. 4	D°
Mercury — —	28	19	277	1787, Oct. 9	D°
Carried forward — Ships 24	—	293	3,935		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Greenock - Bro^t forw^d - Ships 24	—	293	3,935		
	1788				
Penelope — —	October 2	10	127	1788, Mar. 22	Greenock
Betty Cathcart — —	7	17	270	1787, Sept. 25	D°
Walter — —	22	12	170	1786, Oct. 13	D°
Kingſton — —	Novem^r 3	15	234	Nov. 9	D°
Margaret — —	11	14	204	1787, Aug. 13	D°
Clyde — —	14	15	187	1786, Nov. 22	D°
Elizabeth — —	25	10	28[illegible]	22	D°
Caſtleſemple — —	27	19	208	13	D°
Hume — —	—	16	204	1787, Oct. 19	Port Glaſgow
Cecilia — —	Decem^r 2	12	181	1788, Apr. 4	Greenock
Fortune — —	—	14	203	1787, Mar. 31	D°
Aurora — —	15	16	271	1786, Dec. 27	D°
Lucea — —	26	17	244	Oct. 24	D°
Total in the Year 1788 - Ships 37	—	490	6,718		
PORT GLASGOW.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Grandvale — —	Jan^y 3	15	103	1783, Mar. 3	Port Glaſgow
Mary Bedward — —	8	26	200	Dec. 1	D°
Mary — —	15	10	110	1784, Dec. 2	D°
Æolus — —	20	10	110	1782, Feb^y 27	D°
Lady Charlotte — —	Feb^y 2	13	140	1784, Dec. 7	D°
Roſamond — —	April 2	15	150	1785, Feb^y 22	D°
Martha — —	27	14	110	1782, Aug. 12	Greenock
Antigua Packet — —	May 28	10	100	1784, Nov. 27	Briſtol
Ann — —	Sept^r 9	8	100	1785, Aug. 8	Port Glaſgow
Mary — —	Oct^r 27	10	110	1784, Dec. 2	D°
Hope — —	Decem^r 2	12	100	1785, Nov. 17	D°
Total in the Year 1785 - Ships 44	—	143	1,333		
	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Mary Bedward — —	Jan^y 6	21	200	1783, Dec. 1	Port Glaſgow
Grandvale — —	10	15	103	Mar. 3	D°
Roſamond — —	April 12	15	150	1785, Feb^y 22	D°
Friendſhip — —	June 1	20	200	1786, May 17	Greenock
Mary — —	1	10	110	1784, Dec. 2	Port Glaſgow
Hope — —	October 19	12	170	1786, Oct. 3	D°
Mary — —	Novem^r 1	12	107	6	D°
Jeſſie — —	23	9	100	3	D°
Total in the Year 1786 - Ships 8	—	114	1,200		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Clearance.	No of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
PORT GLASGOW.	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Roſamond — —	Jan^{y} 2	14	172	1786, Oct. 28	Port Glaſgow
Grandvale — —	27	14	184	1787, Jan^{y} 3	D°
Fellowſhip Hall — —	Feb^{y} 15	21	329	1786, Nov. 28	D°
Iſabella — —	April 19	14	190	1787, Mar. 20	D°
Mary — —	May 18	12	167	1786, Oct. 6	D°
Nancy — —	June 12	10	104	1787, June 1	D°
Fanny — —	July 25	9	110	1786, Nov. 16	D°
Tivoli — —	26	14	207	1	Greenock
Britannia — —	Auguſt 28	13	185	1787, Aug. 3	Port Glaſgow
Roſamond — —	Septem^{r} 14	13	172	Sept. 6	D°
Tortola — —	October 26	10	179	1786, Oct. 6	D°
Jeſſie — —	29	10	100	3	D°
Carriere — —	Novem^{r} 10	14	198	1787, Mar. 24	Greenock
Venus — —	—	9	85	1786, Dec. 27	Port Glaſgow
Mary — —	—	12	167	Oct. 6	D°
Home — —	28	16	204	1787, Oct. 19	D°
Cornwallis — —	29	11	164	Nov. 10	Greenock
Juno — —	Decem^{r} 20	13	225	1786, Dec. 28	D°
Lyon — —	—	13	173	1787, Nov. 23	Port Glaſgow
Caledonia — —	24	16	279	15	D°
Total in the Year 1787 - Ships 20	—	258	3,594		
	IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Grandvale — —	Jan^{y} 8	14	184	1787, Jan^{y} 3	Port Glaſgow
Suſannah — —	15	16	232	May 15	D°
Iſabella — —	19	13	190	Mar. 20	D°
Fellowſhip Hall — —	February 5	21	329	1786, Nov. 28	D°
Iſabella — —	29	14	199	1788, Feb^{y} 8	D°
Hope — —	March 3	14	184	2	D°
Suſannah — —	28	This Veſſel cleared the 15th Jan. and put back in Diſtreſs.			
Marianne — —	April 15	13	195	1787, Aug. 11	Port Glaſgow
Tortola — —	22	10	171	1786, Oct. 6	D°
Cecilia — —	26	12	181	1788, Apr. 4	Greenock
Mary — —	May 16	12	167	1786, Oct. 6	Port Glaſgow
Tivoli — —	24	13	207	Nov. 1	Greenock
Suſannah — —	June 26	11	197	1787, Aug. 7	Port Glaſgow
Cornwallis — —	July 16	12	164	1787, Nov. 10	Greenock
Lady Hammond — —	30	7	61	1788, Apr. 21	Grenada
Juno — —	Septem^{r} 2	14	225	1786, Dec. 28	Greenock
Lyon — —	30	14	173	1787, Nov. 23	Port Glaſgow
Carriere — —	October 4	14	198	Mar. 24	Greenock
Roſamond — —	7	13	172	Sept. 6	Port Glaſgow
Iſabella — —	14	14	199	1788, Feb^{y} 8	D°
Britannia — —	24	13	185	1787, Aug. 3	D°
Mary and Jean — —	Novem^{r} 1	14	191	Jan^{y} 17	Greenock
Hope — —	1	10	117	1786, Nov. 22	Air
Home — —	22	15	204	1787, Oct. 19	Port Glaſgow
Tortola — —	26	10	171	1786, Oct. 6	D°
Marianne — —	Decem^{r} 23	14	195	1787, July 11	D°
Grandvale — —	29	14	184	Jan^{y} 3	D°
Total in the Year 1788 - Ships 26	—	341	4,875		

July 17th, 1789.

P. SHAW,
Reg^{r} Gen^{l} of Shipping.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels that cleared from the Ports of Liverpool, Lancaſter, Briſtol, Glaſgow, and Greenock, to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Clearance, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels that arrived in the Ports of *Liverpool*, *Lancaſter*, *Briſtol*, *Glaſgow*, and *Greenock*, from the *Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands*, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
LIVERPOOL.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Loyal Ann — —	January 11	12	70	1780, Oct^r 25	Bermuda
Rawlinſon — —	—	29	350	May 26	Liverpool
Tryall — —	12	21	250	1783, Jan^y 11	D°
Townſide — —	—	19	180	1782, May 9	D°
Bee — —	13	13	80	1783, Aug^t 6	D°
Fairy — —	—	21	120	1782, Sept. 27	D°
Elliott — —	—	33	300	1783, Aug^t 7	D°
Enterprize — —	—	21	180	1784, Feb^y 20	D°
John — —	14	18	180	1783, Nov. 7	D°
Benſon — —	15	27	350	1779, June 19	D°
Albion — —	—	10	110	1784, Sept. 28	Jamaica
Clarendon — —	—	27	350	May 27	Liverpool
Britannia — —	—	12	250	1781, Oct. 15	Halifax
Ant — —	17	10	80	1783, Sept. 30	Liverpool
Samuel and Henry —	—	10	90	1784, Dec^r 5	S^t Chriſtopher's
Kitty — —	—	17	200	1783, Mar. 31	Liverpool
King William — —	—	18	300	Nov^r 29	London
Mungo — —	20	21	200	July 31	Liverpool
Juba — —	26	22	150	Feb^y 27	D°
John — —	Febr^y 1	8	80	1784, July 28	D°
Iris — —	5	35	180	1783, Oct^r 25	D°
Cormorant — —	—	16	200	Dec^r 29	Kingſton, Jama^a
Tartar — —	—	25	180	1784, April 14	Liverpool
Three Brothers — —	10	25	200	1783, Aug. 4	D°
Hurricane — —	March 5	10	70	1784, Aug. 11	Jamaica
Thomas — —	31	21	90	1783, May 19	Liverpool
Fancy — —	April 7	23	200	Sept. 25	D°
Ally — —	11	16	80	1784, June 30	D°
George — —	12	27	180	1782, Nov^r 20	D°
Joſhua — —	—	8	100	Oct. 11	D°
Golden Age — —	13	27	200	1783, Sept. 24	D°
Union — —	—	10	100	1784, Apr^l 20	D°
Heart of Oak — —	14	11	120	1783, Jan^y 17	D°
Hinde — —	—	23	150	1784, Apr^l 24	D°
Matty and Betty —	15	15	120	1784, Mar. 19	D°
Ellen — —	—	24	300	1783, Oct^r 4	D°
Jenny — —	16	17	120	1779, Oct^r 1	D°
Columbus — —	19	9	100	1784, Apr^l 27	D°
Highfield — —	—	26	120	1783, Dec^r 1	D°
Bud — —	20	15	120	June 7	D°
Mary — —	—	22	250	1782, Nov^r 13	D°
Viper — —	21	29	250	1783, Sept. 24	D°
Iſabella — —	—	26	250	1784, June 2	D°
Vulture — —	—	29	250	Mar. 24	D°
Mary — —	—	11	100	1783, Nov^r 16	D°
Experiment — —	—	8	70	1781, Sept. 1	Montſerrat
Benedick — —	22	16	120	Oct^r 6	Liverpool
Suſannah — —	—	14	170	1783, Oct. 14	D°
S^t Andrew — —	—	10	110	Dec^r 3	D°
Little Joe — —	26	21	100	1784, May 27	D°
Oroonoko — —	—	16	120	Mar. 16	D°
Elizabeth — —	—	13	120	Oct^r 11	D°
Tarleton — —	—	36	250	1783, Mar. 27	D°
Mermaid — —	—	25	220	1776, Nov. 21	D°
Eliza — —	May 3	8	100	1784, Nov. 24	Barbadoes
Liverpool — —	6	26	220	1783, June 6	Liverpool
Lady Penrhyn — —	—	25	190	1784, May 24	D°
Carried forw^d — Ships 57	—	1,087	9,690		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Brought forw[d] Ships 57	—	1,087	9,690		
Cheſterfield — —	May 9	22	200	1783, Aug[t] 15	Liverpool
Jamaica — — —	11	21	350	1782, Nov[r] 6	D°
Mary Ann — —	15	25	120	1783, Oct[r] 14	D°
Jenny — — —	18	17	180	1784, Dec[r] 1	D°
Brothers — — —	—	11	120	1783, Apr[l] 11	D°
Ingram — — —	—	21	200	22	D°
Golden Lion — —	19	27	250	1781, Feb[y] 9	D°
Harriet — —	—	14	180	1784, Nov[r] 12	D°
Benſon — — —	—	17	180	1783, Apr[l] 29	D°
Caſtlecrevie — —	—	16	200	Nov[r] 28	D°
Rodney — — —	—	25	250	1782, July 2	D°
Hope — — —	20	15	250	1783, June 2	Antigua
Bridget — —	21	19	200	1775, Dec[r] 8	Liverpool
Lydia — —	26	15	180	1782, Nov[r] 15	D°
Roſe Hill — —	—	31	300	1784, June 19	D°
Siſters — — —	30	12	150	Oct[r] 27	Corke
Miſs Parker — —	June 2	14	200	1782, May 22	Liverpool
Munton — —	6	10	70	1784, Apr[l] 6	D°
John — — —	—	16	160	Nov[r] 2	D°
Speights Town — —	9	15	160	1785, Jan[y] 3	D°
John — — —	13	21	350	1770, Dec[r] 29	Philadelphia
Nancy — — —	—	18	250	1780, Oct[r] 27	Lancaſter
Lord Rodney — —	—	23	350	1783, Oct[r] 14	Liverpool
Hope — — —	16	8	60	1785, Mar. 21	Antigua
Tiger — — —	17	19	300	1783, Nov[r] 26	Liverpool
Grenada Packet — —	18	15	180	Oct[r] 31	D°
Ann and Suſannah — —	20	30	350	June 20	D°
Porcupine — —	—	9	100	Nov[r] 20	D°
Betty — — —	21	26	300	12	D°
Brilliant — —	—	25	320	1777, July 7	D°
Pine — — —	23	18	130	1783, Oct[r] 23	D°
Samuel — —	July 3	13	180	1783, Dec[r] 19	Tortola
Patſey — — —	4	26	350	1784, Nov[r] 29	Liverpool
Mary — —	—	23	300	Oct[r] 12	D°
James — —	—	31	350	1779, Aug[t] 30	D°
Jane — — —	—	25	240	1781, Apr[l] 30	D°
Nelly — — —	—	19	180	1783, Oct[r] 16	D°
Chriſtopher — —	5	12	210	1784, Dec[r] 30	D°
Fanny — — —	—	8	80	1785, May 12	Barbadoes
Elizabeth — —	—	23	200	1784, Mar. 23	D°
Betſey — —	—	16	140	1783, June 12	Liverpool
Trelawney — —	6	37	550	1784, Feb[y] 4	D°
Lightfoot — —	8	15	200	1785, Apr[l] 27	Antigua
John — — —	—	16	120	1783, Nov[r] 7	Liverpool
Robuſt — —	9	6	80	1784, Dec[r] 16	D°
George — —	11	10	130	1781, Apr[l] 24	Corke
Fortune — — —	—	14	170	1782, Dec[r] 16	Liverpool
Bridgetown — —	—	8	110	1785, April 14	Barbadoes
King William — —	12	18	260	1783, Nov[r] 20	London
Europe — —	—	26	250	1784, Sept[r] 25	Liverpool
John — —	16	9	80	July 16	D°
Barbadoes — —	21	12	180	1780, Dec[r] 4	D°
William — —	27	15	150	1783, Sept. 23	D°
Darnall — —	Auguſt 2	24	200	Aug[t] 6	D°
Eagle — — —	9	18	180	1784, July 15	Whitehaven
Kitty — —	10	18	180	1783, May 1	Liverpool
Perſeverance — —	11	28	200	Dec[r] 4	London
Sarah — — —	13	20	350	1784, Dec[r] 1	Liverpool
Earl Derby — —	16	20	280	Oct[r] 15	D°
Ellen — —	17	17	180	July 8	D°
Edward — —	18	19	150	Oct[r] 12	D°
Juliana — — —	—	23	250	1780, June 15	D°
Chambers — —	20	17	200	1783, Aug. 21	D°
Clarendon — —	29	27	350	1784, May 27	D°
Carried forw[d] — Ships 121	—	2,275	23,310		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Ships.					
Liverpool. — Brought forwd 121	—	2,275	23,310		
Jenny — — —	Augt 29	20	120	1779, Oct. 1	Liverpool
Eliza — — —	31	10	100	1785, May 4	Do
Iſabella — — —	Sepr 2	26	150	1784, June 2	Do
Preſton — — —	3	19	120	1781, May 12	belongs to Liverpool
Sally — — —	5	27	300	1782, May 6	Liverpool
Retch Lemon — —	—	8	100	1784, Sept. 8	London
Suſanna — — —	—	15	170	1783, Oct. 14	Liverpool
Alicia — — —	6	9	100	1785, Febr 1	Cork
Lowdown — —	—	17	320	1782, Augt 8	London
Mary — — —	—	12	70	1783, Octr 16	Liverpool
St. Andrew — —	—	10	105	Decr 3	Do
Liverpool Hero — —	7	20	120	1781, April 7	Do
Proſperity — —	10	20	250	1778, Novr 23	Do
Flora — — —	16	12	250	1783, May 12	Lancaſter
Tryall — — —	—	20	250	Jany 11	Liverpool
Clementina — —	7	21	200	1784, Novr 12	Do
Kitty — — —	19	21	130	1783, Sept. 17	Do
Rawlinſon — —	20	22	300	1780, May 20	Do
Favorite — —	23	12	150	1785, Jany 5	Do
Ferret — — —	—	8	130	1783, May 16	Do
Kitty — — —	—	31	250	1784, Febr 4	Do
Benſon — — —	30	25	350	1779, Jany 19	Do
Elizabeth — —	Oct. 6	12	120	1784, Octr 15	belongs to Liverpool
Fletcher — — —	7	11	140	1783, Octr 27	Whitehaven
Charming Betty — —	10	8	110	1785, July 23	Briſtol
Henry — — —	—	11	80	1783, May 7	Liverpool
Eliza — — —	13	26	170	22	Do
Bridgett — —	Novr 7	27	200	1779, Decr 8	Do
Caſtlecrevie — —	12	16	150	1783, Novr 28	D
Jenny — — —	17	17	150	1784, Decr 1	Do
Phœnix — — —	29	16	160	April 26	Whitehaven
Bellona — —	Decr 2	21	150	Decr 20	Liverpool
Ellen — — —	5	23	200	1778, Octr 24	Do
Tonyn — — —	7	15	150	1782, Sept. 7	Do
Henry — — —	17	8	120	1785, May 28	Do
Hornett — —	26	22	120	1784, Sept. 18	Do
Ships.					
Total in the Year 1785 — 157	—	2,893	29,365		

IN THE YEAR 1786.

Golden Lion — —	January 11	26	200	1781, Febr 9	Liverpool
Molly — — —	13	23	200	1786, Jany 13	Do
Betty — — —	24	26	200	1785, Febr 26	Do
Baſil — — —	27	11	120	April 7	Do
Matty and Betty — —	31	17	100	1784, Mar. 19	Do
Pedro's Valley — —	—	14	80	1785, Augt 2	Jamaica
Perſeverance — —	Febr 1	5	80	Febr 12	Liverpool
Greglon — —	6	31	250	1779, Novr 8	Do
Robert — —	10	8	70	1784, Decr 16	Do
Jenny — — —	—	10	150	1783, Novr 21	Do
Precedent — —	21	17	300	1780, Decr 4	Whitehaven
Bloom — — —	March 27	19	100	1785, May 12	Liverpool
Iſabella — — —	28	26	150	1784, June 2	Do
Three Brothers — —	—	19	250	1783, Augt 4	Do
Fair American — —	—	8	100	Novr 8	Do
Speights-Town — —	April 5	15	150	1786, Septr 15	belongs to Liverpool
Miſs Parker — —	—	16	190	1782, May 22	Jamaica
Brooks — — —	11	24	300	1783, May 28	Liverpool
Venus — — —	13	25	75	1781, Augt 28	Do
Lion — — —	—	18	250	1784, July 6	Do
Jenny — — —	17	20	160	1779, Oct. 1	Do
Vulture — —	19	27	350	Mar. 24	Do
Eliza — — —	28	11	150	1785, May 4	Do
Thomas — —	—	17	100	1783, May 19	Do
Carried forwd — Ships 24	—	433	4,075		

VESSELS NAMES.	Ships.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Registry.	Place of Registry.
Liverpool — Brought forw[d]	24	—	433	4,075		
Susannah —	—	May 2	15	250	1783, Oct. 14	Liverpool
Christopher —	—	—	17	100	1785, Jan[y] 28	D°
Madam Pookata —	—	4	12	100	Mar. 12	D°
Neptune —	—	—	17	200	June 28	D°
Little Joe —	—	—	31	120	1784, May 7	D°
Grenada Packet —	—	9	19	200	1783, Oct. 21	D°
Friendship —	—	12	9	105	1784, Mar. 9	Greenock
Fanny —	—	15	12	75	1785, July 22	Liverpool
Mary —	—	20	26	130	1783, Oct[r] 14	D°
Concord —	—	—	11	110	June 18	Greenock
John —	—	—	17	150	Nov[r] 7	Liverpool
Kitty —	—	—	17	250	Mar. 31	D°
Ann and Susannah —	—	—	26	400	June 20	D°
John —	—	23	31	400	1782, Nov[r] 15	D°
President —	—	26	23	120	1783, Oct. 3	D°
Nelly —	—	27	20	200	16	D°
Lydia —	—	June 7	14	200	1782, Nov. 15	D°
Mary —	—	15	11	120	1783, Oct. 16	D°
Harriot —	—	16	14	200	1784, Nov. 12	D°
King William —	—	17	18	260	1783, Nov. 20	D°
Hope —	—	21	9	150	— —	belongs to London
Alice —	—	—	8	100	1785, Nov. 24	Liverpool
Mary —	—	30	12	75	Aug. 5	D°
Patsey —	—	July 1	20	300	1784, Nov[r] 29	D°
Lady Penryhn —	—	—	25	200	May 24	D°
Ferret —	—	—	10	120	1783, May 18	D°
Vale —	—	—	20	100	1785, June 21	D°
Elizabeth —	—	3	13	165	1784, Oct. 15	D°
Susannah —	—	5	11	120	1785, Oct. 8	D°
New Grove —	—	—	9	160	1780, Apr[l] 3	Cork
Christopher —	—	6	12	150	1784, Dec[r] 30	Liverpool
Bridget —	—	8	25	250	1779, Dec. 8	D°
Mary Ann —	—	—	12	150	1783, July 2	D°
Lord Rodney —	—	—	24	400	Oct. 14	D°
Gascoyne —	—	12	30	200	1785, Feb[y] 15	D°
John —	—	—	18	150	1784, Nov[r] 2	D°
Mary —	—	13	16	300	1782, Nov[r] 13	D°
Castlecrevie —	—	15	15	200	1783, Nov[r] 28	D°
Earl of Derby —	—	24	23	400	1784, Oct. 15	D°
Joshua —	—	26	12	150	1782, Oct. 11	D°
Abby —	—	—	13	150	Apr[l] 15	D°
John —	—	27	15	200	1785, Oct. 20	D°
Elliot —	—	—	32	350	1783, Aug[t] 6	D°
Eliza —	—	—	11	100	1785, May 4	D°
Eliza —	—	28	16	400	Aug[t] 21	D°
Trelawney —	—	29	32	700	1784, Feb[y] 4	D°
Mary —	—	31	18	100	1785, Oct. 3	D°
Barbadoes —	—	—	14	160	1786, Feb[y] 11	D°
Speights Town —	—	August 2	16	250	Jan[y] 3	D°
Friends —	—	—	7	90	1784, June 15	Plymouth
Africa —	—	3	30	300	1783, Apr[l] 3	London
Sincerity —	—	4	10	120	1784, Nov. 19	Liverpool
Betty —	—	—	21	300	1783, Nov[r] 12	D°
James —	—	7	24	450	1779, Aug[t] 30	D°
Molly —	—	—	23	100	1783, Sept. 22	D°
Henry —	—	8	14	300	1784, June 17	Chester
Juba —	—	10	24	200	1785, Mar. 31	Liverpool
Hall —	—	—	21	360	Oct[r] 27	D°
Ellen —	—	—	17	350	1784, July 8	D°
Port Packet —	—	14	8	200	1785, July 11	London
Effex —	—	—	18	150	April 18	Liverpool
Mary —	—	15	22	300	1784, Oct. 12	D°
Sarah —	—	16	21	300	Dec[r] 1	D°
Joseph and Mary —	—	18	8	150	1785, July 8	New Brunswick
Carr[d] forw[d] — Ships 88		—	1,552	17,685		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Brought forw[d] Ships. 88	—	1,552	17,685		
Robinſon —	Aug[t] 25	9	250	1786, Jan[y] 30	Dominica
Jenny —	28	16	200	1784, Dec[r] 31	Liverpool
Darnall —	—	26	250	1783, Aug. 6	D°
Fortune —	29	16	250	1782, Dec[r] 16	D°
Flora —	30	14	250	1785, Dec[r] 7	Whitehaven
Iſabella —	—	25	200	1784, June 2	Liverpool
Suſannah —	31	16	200	1783, Oct. 14	D°
Mary —	Sept[r] 1	14	260	1786, Feb[y] 14	D°
Tryall —	2	15	300	1783, Jan[y] 11	D°
Fiſher —	5	11	150	1785, Nov. 21	D°
Proſperity —	—	18	250	1778, Nov. 23	D°
Polly —	6	9	120	1785, June 13	D°
Tarleton —	—	36	350	1783, Mar. 27	D°
Grape —	8	13	100	1785, Dec[r] 29	D°
Sally —	9	28	400	1782, May 6	D°
Favorite —	12	13	400	1785, Oct. 26	Whitehaven
Tonyn —	—	14	250	Sept 7	Liverpool
Baſil —	14	11	120	Apr[l] 7	D°
Benſon —	—	20	400	1786, Jan[y] 14	D°
Hawke —	18	15	245	1783, July 18	Whitehaven
Ann —	—	8	90	1785, Oct[r] 22	Liverpool
Flora —	19	17	400	11	D°
William —	—	16	300	1783, Sept. 23	D°
Clarendon —	27	25	400	1784, May 27	D°
Hero —	October 3	28	300	Jan[y] 26	D°
Jenny —	7	20	150	1779, Oct[r] 1	D°
Fly —	9	9	100	1786, May 31	D°
Miſs Parker —	—	16	250	June 27	Jamaica
Louiſa —	—	11	90	1785, Dec[r] 31	Liverpool
Lydia —	11	14	200	1782, Nov[r] 15	D°
Ellen —	13	23	400	1778, Oct[r] 24	D°
Felicity —	Decem[r] 4	12	140	1786, June 1	D°
Pedro's Valley —	—	15	80	1784, Nov. 15	D°
Grenada Packet —	5	16	200	1783, Oct. 31	D°
Eliza —	6	25	170	May 22	D°
Friendſhip —	8	13	130	1785, Mar. 11	Lancaſter
Robert —	18	14	75	1786, Mar. 4	Liverpool
Speights Town —	29	15	175	Aug[t] 28	D°
Total in the Year 1786—Ships. 126	—	2,188	26,340	—	—
IN THE YEAR 1787.					
Mary —	January 19	9	100	1786, Jan[y] 21	
Diana —	20	8	60	Feb[y] 10	Dominica
Mary —	24	11	130	1786, Mar. 20	Newry
John —	Feb[y] 27	14	100	1783, Nov. 7	Liverpool
Fancy —	28	23	120	1786, Feb[y] 27	D°
Golden Age —	March 1	29	200	Apr[l] 27	D°
Oroonoko —	7	14	120	Mar. 16	D°
Sprightly Packet —	8	9	100	1785, Apr[l] 27	Briſtol
Mary —	—	12	120	1783, Oct. 16	Liverpool
Kitty —	—	29	150	Sept. 17	D°
Alley —	9	18	120	1786, Apr[l] 4	D°
James —	10	22	234	Feb[y] 21	D°
Mungo —	12	19	180	Mar. 13	D°
Blaydes —	13	29	200	1785, Mar. 30	D°
Alice —	22	13	220	1786, June 7	Letter Licence from London
George —	31	30	250	April 11	Liverpool
Ann and Suſannah —	April 5	30	450	1783, June 30	D°
Hornett —	14	22	120	1784, Sept. 14	D°
Phœnix —	16	14	250	Apr[l] 26	Whitehaven
Venus —	19	21	100	1781, Aug[t] 28	Liverpool
Hannah —	20	29	150	1786, July 14	D°
Nancy —	24	7	92	1787, Jan. 30	Antigua
Caried forw[d] — Ships 22	—	412	3,566		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Brought forw[d] Ships. 22	—	412	3,566		
Mary — —	April 27	14	100	1785, Oct[r] 3	Liverpool
Iſabella — —	—	23	262	1787, Jan[y] 1	D°
Suſannah — —	28	16	184	1786, Sept[r] 28	D°
Jenny — — —	May 2	18	280	5	D°
Mary — — —	—	17	100	1785, Aug[t] 5	D°
Fanny — — —	—	9	93	1787, Jan[y] 31	Barbadoes
Baſil — — —	4	11	114	1786, Oct[r] 4	Liverpool
Lord Stanley — —	—	25	150	Mar. 11	D°
King William — —	—	18	420	1783, Nov[r] 20	London
Mary — — —	14	17	304	1786, Oct[r] 4	Liverpool
Harriot — — —	—	13	140	1787, Jan[y] 9	D°
Madam Pookata — —	—	16	80	1785, Mar. 12	D°
Kitty — —	—	17	200	1783, Mar. 31	D°
Lydia — — —	15	15	175	1786, Dec[r] 10	D°
Charlotte and Maria —	—	12	224	22	D°
Jenny — — —	19	14	80	Feb[y] 27	D°
Hope — — —	20	9	200	Apr[l] 7	D°
Patſey — — —	28	24	329	Oct[r] 30	D°
Miſs Parker — —	June 5	15	219	14	D°
Bell — — —	6	17	216	2	Whitehaven
Hazard — —	—	10	122	1787, Mar. 22	Antigua
S[t] Andrew — —	7	10	100	1783, Dec[r] 3	Liverpool
Vultu:e — — —	—	26	300	1779, Mar. 24	D°
Pearſon — — —	8	10	140	1786, May 11	Whitehaven
Mary Ann — —	12	19	174	Sept. 16	Liverpool
William — — —	18	14	224	1787, May 9	D°
Fanny — — —	19	23	75	1785, July 22	D°
Alice — — —	—	11	115	1786, Sept[r] 4	D°
Speights Town — —	23	13	175	15	D°
John — — —	25	22	450	1780, Dec[r] 20	Philadelphia
Neptune — —	—	16	240	1785, June 28	Liverpool
Bridget — —	26	26	255	1786, Sept[r] 16	D°
Tonyn — — —	—	15	179	1787, Jan[y] 8	D°
John — — —	—	15	235	1785, Sept[r] 25	D°
Trelawney — —	28	32	616	1786, Oct[r] 19	D°
Earl Derby — —	—	20	272	Sept. 8	D°
Lord Rodney — —	30	23	344	14	D°
Tartar — — —	—	20	120	1785, Aug[t] 10	D°
Carolina — —	—	10	112	1784, Aug[t] 31	Glaſgow
John — — —	July 2	8	106	1786, Nov[r] 16	Penzance
Jenny — — —	7	18	178	1787, Jan[y] 17	Liverpool
Mary — — —	9	9	126	June 2	S[t] Vincent's
Harlequin — —	—	9	40	1786, Feb[y] 27	Liverpool
Gregſon — — —	—	23	230	1779, Nov[r] 8	D°
Chriſtopher — —	10	14	242	1786, Sept. 6	D°
Elizabeth — —	—	14	180	1784, Oct[r] 15	D°
Felicity — — —	11	13	146	1787, Jan[y] 5	D°
Benſon — —	19	21	351	1786 Oct[r] 5	D°
Aſſiſtance — —	—	7	37	1787, May 25	Barbadoes
Lion — — —	26	20	333	1786, Oct[r] 30	Liverpool
James — —	28	29	409	9	D°
Colonel — — —	30	5	100	May 17	D°
Barbadoes — —	Auguſt 2	12	184	Sept. 1	D°
Sarah — —	—	20	361	Nov[r] 16	D°
Mermaid — —	3	18	257	1787, Feb[y] 17	D°
Betty — — —	4	23	285	1786, Oct[r] 12	D°
Maria — —	6	28	250	1785, Dec[r] 23	D°
Mary — — —	7	24	289	1786, Oct. 2	D°
Suſannah — —	13	17	184	Sept. 28	D°
Little Joe — —	16	22	127	15	D°
Nancy — — —	18	15	140	June 26	D°
Hall — — —	22	25	375	Sept. 20	D°
Henry — —	—	15	212	Oct. 16	D°
Sincerity — — —	25	9	165	1784, Nov[r] 19	D°
Carried forw[d] — Ships 86	—	1,485	16,991		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Brought forwd Ships. 86	—	1,485	16,991		
Abby — — —	Auguſt 25	13	154	1786, Sept. 7	Liverpool
Ellen — — —	28	18	300	Oct. 25	Do
Mary — — —	30	12	148	1787, Aprl 2	Do
Lady Penrhyn — —	31	13	183	1786, Novr 10	Do
John — — —	Septemr 3	14	141	1787, Mar 25	Do
Sally — — —	—	26	459	1786, Novr 4	Do
Harriot — —	7	12	140	1787, Jany 9	Do
Iſabella — —	—	22	262	1	Do
Jenny — — —	17	18	280	1786, Sept 5	Do
Backhouſe — —	19	20	174	Nov. 13	Do
Eliza — — —	—	17	250	Augt 31	Do
Joſhua — — —	—	10	80	1782, Octr 11	Do
Mary — — —	—	8	70	1783, Mar. 21	Do
Ferret — — —	—	10	150	May 16	Do
Scarborough — —	—	5	48	1787, Jany 4	Do
Hodge — —	20	18	275	19	Do
Polly — — —	—	10	160	Mar. 29	St. Vincent's
William — —	24	17	300	May 12	Liverpool
Elizabeth — —	—	26	240	1784, Mar. 23	Do
Grape — —	—	11	164	1786, Octr 11	Do
Favorite — —	—	13	300	Novr 8	Whitehaven
Fortune — —	—	14	186	Oct. 16	Liverpool
Speights Town — —	—	15	175	Sept. 15	Do
Flora — — —	25	15	255	Nov. 20	Whitehaven
Ingram — —	—	11	150	1783, Novr 22	Liverpool
William — —	—	15	230	1786, Decr 4	Do
Betſey — — —	—	13	199	19	Whitehaven
Tryall — — —	—	18	258	Octr 21	Liverpool
Unity — — —	26	7	113	1787, Aprl 27	Borrowſtoneſs
General — —	27	6	70	1786, Novr 20	Iſleman
Cæſar — — —	28	7	62	Octr 21	Do
Heart of Oak — —	—	11	153	Sept. 13	Liverpool
Sally — — —	October 1	9	122	Oct. 21	Do
Mary — — —	—	23	280	Aug. 31	Do
Lydia — — —	4	15	180	Decr 9	Do
Flora — — —	5	19	340	1787, Jany 11	Do
Eliza — — —	—	16	90	1786, Novr 13	Do
Bazil — — —	8	11	114	Octr 4	Do
Albion — — —	—	11	170	Decr 16	Whitehaven
Ellen — — —	11	25	300	25	Liverpool
Union — — —	16	9	118	21	Do
Sea Flower — —	—	7	82	1787, Feby 1	Antigua
Tonyn — —	19	15	179	Jany 8	Liverpool
Ellen — — —	29	12	134	Aprl 13	Do
Mary — — —	Novemr 2	20	304	1786, Oct. 4	Do
King Gray — —	Decemr 7	16	145	Sept. 19	Do
Ann — — —	8	27	222	1787, May 7	Do
Liverpool Hero — —	11	29	180	1786, Jany 6	Do
Ally — — —	29	21	186	1787, Mar. 24	Do
Miſs Parker — —	—	14	219	1786, Oct. 20	Do
Total in the Year 1787—136 Ships.	—	2,229	26,485		

IN THE YEAR 1788.

Eliza — — —	January 3	13	156	1787, July 5	Cork
Swift — — —	—	6	70	Sept. 6	Grenada
Banaſtre — —	5	19	93	Mar. 12	Liverpool
William — —	—	14	224	May 9	Dominica
Phœnix — —	8	15	236	11	Whitehaven
Suſannah — —	10	14	184	1786, May 28	Liverpool
Joſeph — —	14	26	130	June 7	Do
Bell — — —	24	17	216	Oct. 2	Do
Eliza — — —	26	17	216	1787, Mar. 30	Do
Brooks — —	February 11	30	297	1786, Sept. 20	Do
Carried forwd — Ships 10	—	171	1,822		

VESSELS NAMES.	Ships.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Registry.	Place of Registry.
Liverpool — Brought forw[d]	10	—	171	1,822		
Vale — — —	—	Feb[y] 20	18	208	1786, Sept. 15	Liverpool
Ann — — —	—	—	12	70	May 18	D°
Harriot — — —	—	27	13	140	1787, Jan[y] 9	D°
Bud — — —	—	March 5	16	97	1786, Oct. 19	D°
Patsey — —	—	8	25	329	30	D°
Molly — — —	—	22	16	70	1783, Sept. 15	D°
Mary — —	—	26	21	180	1787, May 8	D°
John — — —	—	—	16	141	Mar. 12	D°
Venus — —	—	—	24	146	May 31	D°
Betty — —	—	—	23	200	1785, Feb[y] 26	D°
Jane — —	—	—	33	242	1787, May 2	D°
Preston — —	—	—	20	100	1786, Feb[y] 4	D°
Rodney — —	—	29	28	200	Ap[l] 13	D°
Allanson — —	—	April 3	18	182	1787, Oct. 10	D°
Brothers — —	—	9	15	100	1785, June 5	D°
Hope — —	—	13	14	180	1787, June 20	D°
Madam Pookata —	—	—	18	110	18	D°
Fisher — —	—	14	22	186	1786, Dec[r] 30	D°
King Pepple —	—	15	30	323	1787, April 11	D°
Albion — —	—	16	18	158	19	D°
Mary — —	—	18	12	148	2	D°
Rose — —	—	24	25	147	Feb[y] 7	D°
Nancy — —	—	May 10	15	180	Sept. 18	D°
Eliza — —	—	—	26	220	25	D°
Mary — —	—	14	16	304	1786, Oct[r] 4	D°
Alice — —	—	—	12	115	Sept. 4	D°
Tom — —	—	17	26	180	May 13	D°
Kitty — —	—	19	18	251	1787, Sept. 25	D°
Backhouse —	—	21	19	174	Nov[r] 13	D°
Fanny — —	—	22	17	100	Aug. 7	D°
Hinde — —	—	—	15	126	1786, Oct. 13	D°
Speights Town —	—	—	17	200	Sept. 15	D°
Christopher —	—	—	15	242	6	D°
Golden Age —	—	—	33	377	1787, June 6	D°
Hammond —	—	—	15	84	May 16	D°
Lark — —	—	—	17	70	1785, Aug[t] 15	D°
Abby — —	—	23	14	154	1786, Sept. 7	D°
William — —	—	24	18	295	1787, May 12	D°
Kite — —	—	26	9	50	1786, Oct[r] 6	D°
Friendship —	—	—	9	129	1787, July 19	Halifax
Polly — —	—	—	11	124	1786, Nov[r] 24	Greenock
Harriet — —	—	June 23	12	140	1787, Jan[y] 9	Liverpool
Jenny — —	—	25	24	280	1786, Sept. 5	D°
Hope — —	—	—	12	196	1787, Feb[y] 1	Whitehaven
Susannah — —	—	—	16	184	1786, Sept. 28	Liverpool
Bridget — —	—	—	22	255	16	D°
Alice — —	—	—	12	195	1787, May 10	London
Tarleton — —	—	—	31	342	1786, Nov. 13	Liverpool
Miss Parker —	—	—	15	219	Oct[r] 20	D°
Mary — —	—	—	18	164	1787, Aug[t] 7	D°
Elliot — —	—	26	37	334	1786, Sept. 6	D°
Ann and Susannah	—	—	24	425	1787, June 16	D°
Cyrus — —	—	—	10	166	Aug. 15	Whitehaven
Comet — —	—	27	17	263	Mar. 17	Liverpool
Bee — —	—	—	8	74	July 18	Dominica
Jenny — —	—	30	15	178	Jan[y] 17	Liverpool
Felicity — —	—	July 2	11	146	5	D°
Cyclops — —	—	—	16	248	Nov[r] 14	D°
Active — —	—	—	10	130	1786, Oct[r] 20	D°
Bell — —	—	—	17	216	2	D°
Allanson — —	—	—	16	182	1787, Oct. 10	D°
Eliza — —	—	3	20	346	May 17	D°
Henry — —	—	—	15	212	1786, Oct. 16	D°
President — —	—	—	21	254	1787, Mar. 21	D°
Carried forward — Ships 74	—	—	1,329	14,003		

VESSELS NAMES.		Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Registry.	Place of Registry.
Liverpool — Brought forwd	Ships. 74	—	1,329	14,003		
Mary	—	July 4	10	137	1787, Feby 12	Liverpool
Blaydes	—	5	29	306	May 12	Do
Tonyn	—	—	14	179	Jany 8	Do
Benson	—	7	24	351	1786, Oct. 5	Do
Molly	—	—	26	239	Sept. 9.	Do
Elizabeth	—	8	14	166	1787, July 21	Do
John	—	—	23	350	1786, Sept. 25	Do
Ned	—	10	20	193	1787, Aprl 20	Do
Pusey Hall	—	12	15	200	1788, Jany 11	Lancaster
William	—	14	13	22	1787, May 9	Dominica
Trelawney	—	15	33	616	1786, Oct. 19	Liverpool
Lord Rodney	—	—	25	344	Sept. 14	Do
Earl Derby	—	—	19	272	8	Do
Hornet	—	16	26	142	1787, June 27	Do
Fame	—	—	10	136	July 16	Do
Ferret	—	17	10	139	Sept. 28	Do
Ellen	—	21	21	290	1786, Octr 25	Do
Neptune	—	—	18	198	1787, Sept. 18	Do
Hall	—	—	25	375	1786, Sept. 20	Do
Benjamin	—	22	14	192	1788, Mar. 6	Do
Chambers	—	—	27	233	1786, Octr 14	Do
Mercury	—	23	10	170	1787, July 11	Whitehaven
Benson	—	—	16	169	1787, May 4	Liverpool
Walter	—	24	11	170	1786, Octr 30	Greenock
John	—	—	16	235	Sept. 25	Liverpool
Sincerity	—	—	10	160	1787, Sept. 27	Whitehaven
Sarah	—	28	19	361	1786, Novr 15	Liverpool
Betty	—	August 2	20	285	Octr 12	Do
Lion	—	7	18	333	30	Do
Nancy	—	11	17	227	Septr 6	Lancaster
Lydia	—	15	15	175	Decr 9	Liverpool
Favorite	—	16	13	300	Novr 8	Whitehaven
Eliza	—	—	19	310	1787, Oct. 16	Liverpool
Sally	—	18	28	459	1786, Decr 4	Do
Charlotte and Maria	—	19	10	224	22	London
Little Ben	—	20	8	45	1787, July 23	Antigua
Elizabeth	—	22	25	328	Oct. 4	Liverpool
Eliza	—	26	22	220	Sept. 25	Do
Mary	—	—	22	270	1786, Augt 31	Do
Speights Town	—	27	15	175	Sept. 15	Do
Fancy	—	28	20	183	1787, June 7	Do
Grape	—	Septemr 1	13	164	1786, Octr 11	Do
John	—	—	18	141	1787, Mar. 12	Do
Backhouse	—	2	17	174	Nov. 13	Do
Alice	—	3	35	205	May 24	Do
Unity	—	—	8	113	Aprl 27	Borrowstoneſs
Thomas	—	4	17	70	1783, May 19	Liverpool
Nelly	—	—	21	260	1787, Dec. 29	Dominica
Christopher	—	5	17	242	1786, Sept. 6	Liverpool
Alice	—	—	12	115	4	Do
Mary	—	—	17	304	Oct. 4	Do
Viper	—	—	25	258	1787, Mar. 15	Do
Recovery	—	8	14	210	1788, Feby 19	Do
Hodge	—	—	21	275	1787, Jany 19	Do
James	—	—	28	409	Nov. 8	Do
Nancy	—	9	15	180	Sept. 18	Do
Ellen	—	—	12	134	1788, Aprl 14	Do
William	—	—	17	230	Jany 3	Do
Mary	—	10	23	289	1786, Octr 2	Do
John and Henrietta	—	—	12	176	1788, Jany 23	Do
Tryall	—	12	9	258	1786, Octr 21	Do
Commerce	—	19	13	152	1788, Jany 25	Lancaster
Flora	—	—	14	255	1786, Nov. 20	Whitehaven
Harriet	—	23	13	140	1787, Jany 9	Liverpool
Carried forwd	— Ships 138	—	2,470	28,838		

VESSELS NAMES.		Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Liverpool — Brought forw[d]	Ships 138	—	2,470	28,838		
Atlantic —	—	Septem[r] 24	14	216	1788, Apr[l] 16	Liverpool
Patſey —	—	25	25	329	1786, Oct[r] 30	D°
Gaſcoyne —	—	27	27	294	1787, Jan[y] 20	D°
Lucy —	—	30	10	139	17	D°
Beſs —	—	—	8	85	27	S[t] Vincent's
Abby —	—	—	14	154	1786, Sept[r] 7	Liverpool
Grange —	—	October 1	19	246	Dec[r] 19	D°
Kitty —	—	6	21	251	1787, Sept[r] 25	D°
Suſannah —	—	22	16	184	1786, Sept. 28	D°
Eliza —	—	Novem[r] 4	14	90	Nov. 13	D°
Prince —	—	6	13	54	1788, Aug[t] 6	Grenada
Squirrel —	—	8	25	180	Feb[y] 7	Liverpool
Tonyn —	—	12	13	179	1787, Jan[y] 8	D°
Nelly —	—	—	14	260	1788, May 24	D°
Sherborne Caſtle —	—	14	13	130	1787, Nov. 23	D°
Barbadoes —	—	15	11	184	23	D°
Jeſſie —	—	17	10	126	April 30	Glaſgow
Mary —	—	24	10	138	Mar. 29	Liverpool
Kitty —	—	—	31	333	Jan[y] 31	D°
Jemmy —	—	Decem[r] 15	10	83	June 9	D°
Jenny —	—	1789, Jan[y] 5	20	280	Nov[r] 10	D°
Mary Ann —	—	—	25	174	1786, Sept. 16	D°
John —	—	—	7	128	1786, Dec[r] 13	D°
Total in the Year 1788 - Ships 161		—	2,840	33,075		
LANCASTER.		IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Neptune —	—	January 14	19	100	—	Lancaſter
Cavendiſh —	—	15	28	150	1782, Aug. 8	D°
Jenny —	—	17	14	60	1783, Feb[y] 11	D°
Friendſhip —	—	February 7	15	150	—	D°
Chatſworth —	—	22	12	70	1784, July 30	D°
Barbara —	—	March 3	13	90	16	D°
Rebecca —	—	April 20	15	70	—	D°
Triton —	—	22	13	60	1783, Oct[r] 31	D°
Peggy —	—	26	9	70	—	D°
Devonſhire —	—	May 18	10	50	1779, Dec. 7	D°
Lancaſter —	—	27	15	70	1781, Dec[r] 21	D°
Commerce —	—	30	11	120	1786, Jan[y] 10	D°
Minerva —	—	June 4	16	80	1783, Jan[y] 14	D°
Valentine —	—	11	7	87	—	D°
Molly —	—	13	10	25	—	D°
Nancy —	—	16	10	90	1783, Jan[y] 14	D°
Hope —	—	17	11	60	1784, Sept. 24	D°
Betſey —	—	20	6	50	1782,	D°
Abby —	—	23	16	100	Jan[y] 8	D°
Reynolds —	—	July 12	6	70	—	D°
Sarah —	—	20	13	70	—	D°
Tom —	—	26	15	75	1781, Dec[r] 10	D°
Edwards —	—	28	20	160	Oct[r] 13	D°
Three Siſters —	—	Auguſt 8	18	120	1785, Mar. 15	D°
Friends —	—	9	12	65	1784,	D°
Concord —	—	Septem[r] 3	15	70	1764, Mar. 10	D°
Samuel and Henry —	—	3	9	80	1779,	D°
Two Brothers —	—	6	31	250	Mar. 30	D°
Delaval —	—	13	7	70	—	D°
Good Intent —	—	Oct[r] 1	7	60	1785, June 24	London
Total in the Year 1785 —	Ships. 30	—	403	2,642		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
LANCASTER.	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Lancaſter — —	January 18	12	70	1781, Decr 21	Lancaſter
Betſey — —	30	15	100	1785, Decr 15	Dº
Hope — —	February 7	10	60	1784, Sept. 24	Dº
Barbara — —	15	13	90	July 16	Dº
Devonſhire — —	May 5	12	60	1779, Decr 7	Dº
Two Friends — —	12	6	50	—	Dº
Molly — —	13	9	70	1785, Sept. 29	Dº
Mary — —	22	15	80	Oct. 13	Dº
Nancy — —	22	16	80	1784, July 27	Dº
Three Siſters — —	26	15	120	1785, Mar. 15	Dº
Jenny — —	June 29	13	60	1783, Febr 11	Dº
Minerva — —	30	15	80	Janr 14	Dº
Mary — —	July 1	14	70	1785, Octr 19	Dº
Watſon — —	1	12	80	24	Dº
Abby — —	3	16	100	1782, Janr 8	Dº
Two Brothers — —	8	26	250	1779, Mar. 30	Dº
Concord — —	10	16	70	1764, Mar. 10	Dº
Chatſworth — —	22	12	60	1784, July 30	Dº
General Campbell —	26	9	80	—	Dº
Bella — —	31	12	65	Decr 15	Dº
Triton — —	Auguſt 4	10	60	1783, Oct. 31	Dº
Cavendiſh — —	7	21	180	1782, Augt 8	Dº
Edwards — —	14	20	160	1781, Oct. 13	Dº
Thomas — —	17	10	70	1780,	Dº
Molly — —	30	12	60	Nov. 25	Dº
Tom — —	Septemr 4	17	75	1781, Decr 10	Dº
Hope — —	11	12	100	1784, Sept. 24	Dº
Grove — —	October 2	10	155	1786, Octr 1	Whitehaven
Active — —	6	18	100	1785, Mar. 23	Lancaſter
Queen Charlotte —	Decemr 4	11	80	1786, Aprl 7	Dº
Total in the Year 1786 - 30 Ships.	—	409	2,735		
LANCASTER.	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Three Siſters — —	January 1	17	120	1785, Mar. 15	Lancaſter
Two Friends — —	7	8	50	—	Shelburne
Molly — —	February 2	9	70	1785, Sept. 29	Lancaſter
Triton — —	28	13	122	1782, Aug 31	Dº
Chatſworth — —	March 8	14	122	1786, Aug. 30	Dº
Devonſhire — —	12	11	94	Octr 16	Dº
Reynolds — —	15	7	65	—	St. Kitt's
Barbara — —	28	13	147	27	Lancaſter
Queen Charlotte — —	April 23	13	143	Decr 18	Dº
Betſey — —	May 9	7	74	Oct. 3	Dº
Mary — —	17	14	145	Aug. 31	Dº
Mary — —	21	14	132	Nov. 6	Dº
Two Brothers — —	26	23	338	Sept. 6	Dº
Nancy — —	June 7	16	145	Oct. 3	Dº
Bella — —	8	13	112	Aug. 3	Dº
Rawlinſon — —	11	16	159	Nov. 29	Dº
Edwards — —	18	18	271	Sept. 18	Dº
Minerva — —	25	13	150	Augt 28	Dº
Hope — —	26	11	124	Oct. 16	Dº
Molly — —	28	12	114	1787, Mar. 28	Dº
Cavendiſh — —	July 27	20	286	Sept. 6	Dº
Concord — —	28	16	149	4	Dº
Tom — —	Septr 11	18	163	Oct. 18	Dº
Jenny — —	12	11	60	1783, Febr 11	Dº
Apollo — —	14	13	136	1787, May 2	Dº
Thomas — —	19	16	204	Aprl 13	Dº
Abby — —	26	17	100	1782, Janr 8	Dº
Active — —	October 1	15	188	1786, Nov. 25	Dº
Betſey — —	2	15	200	1785, July 6	Dº
Grove — —	4	10	188	—	Whitehaven
Delaval — —	8	8	115	—	Lancaſter
Total in the Year 1787 — 31 Ships.	—	421	4,486		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
LANCASTER.	IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Nancy	January 14	17	145	1786, Oct. 31	Lancaſter
Bella	16	15	112	Aug. 31	D°
Queen Charlotte	22	11	143	Dec^r 18	D°
Rawlinſon	23	15	159	Nov^r 29	D°
Betſey	29	8	74	Oct^r 3	D°
Mary	Feb^y 12	14	145	Aug^t 31	D°
George	22	15	161	1787, Sept. 12	D°
Rebecca	March 24	11	128	Oct^r 16	D°
Apollo	13	13	136	May 2	D°
Reynolds	27	7	65	1786,	D°
Two Brothers	31	22	338	Sept^r 6	D°
Three Siſters	31	16	171	1787, Jan^y 17	D°
Two Friends	April 1	12	143	Nov. 7	D°
Barbara	10	14	143	1786, Oct^r 27	D°
Triton	14	13	122	1786, Aug^t 31	D°
Thomas	22	15	204	1787, Apr^l 13	D°
Minerva	June 14	13	150	1786, Aug^t 28	D°
Concord	25	14	149	Sept. 4	D°
Chatſworth	26	13	132	Aug^t 30	D°
Tom	27	17	163	Oct^r 18	D°
John	27	12	134	1787, Ap^l 23	D°
Hope	30	8	138	1786, Sept. 4	D°
Abby	July 2	17	271	1787, June 1	D°
Molly	22	8	96	1787, Mar. 28	D°
Venus	23	14	170	1788, Mar. 28	D°
Puſey Hall	28	14	200	Jan^y 11	D°
Devonſhire	Auguſt 27	11	94	1786, Oct^r 16	D°
Cavendiſh	Septem^r 8	20	286	Sept. 6	D°
Active	19	17	188	1786, Nov^r 25	D°
Commerce	October 15	13	152	1788, Jan^y 25	D°
Total in the Year 1788 - Ships. 30	—	409	4,712		
BRISTOL.					
Jarret	January 11	19	210	1784, Mar. 31	Briſtol
Emilia	19	31	140	1782, Nov^r 21	D°
Saville	22	16	180	1782, Jan^y 10	D°
Apollo	24	13	110	1784, Mar. 6	D°
Fame	Feb^y 23	15	180	1783, Aug^t 28	D°
Delight	25	8	100	1784, June 23	Cork
Lovely Laſs	April 11	14	100	1783, Feb^y 11	Barbadoes
Minerva	20	15	140	1784, Sept. 11	Briſtol
Mercury	21	17	170	1783, Apr^l 19	D°
Induſtry	22	13	105	1780, Dec^r 11	D°
Alfred	22	22	150	1781, Aug^t 29	D°
Diana	22	8	40	1784, Aug^t 18	D°
Union Iſland	25	16	150	1784, Oct^r 1	D°
Generous Planter	May 4	15	170	Nov. 13	D°
Jupiter	7	27	220	1783, Sept. 25	D°
Salter	20	12	150	Sept. 8	D°
Sally	20	35	270	1784, June 18	D°
Orange Valley	20	25	240	1782, Oct. 10	D°
Pilgrim	20	16	140	1783, Aug. 26	D°
Diſpatch	20	15	130	Nov^r 12	D°
Simon Taylor	20	21	210	1784, Mar. 31	D°
Lioneſs	23	14	150	Sept^r 1	D°
S^t James	June 2	20	200	1783, June 13	D°
Hector	13	19	250	1782, Sept. 24	D°
Britannia	13	20	200	1783, Sept. 28	D°
Sally	14	18	180	1772, Sept. 16	D°
Briſtol	15	19	270	1776, Aug^t 27	D°
Truſty	16	20	180	1783, Nov. 3	D°
Edward	17	17	280	1779, Dec^r 24	D°
Hermit	July 4	17	130	1779, Sept. 25	D°
Claxton	4	13	100	1785, May 16	Anguilla
Morant	4	20	150	1783, Nov. 11	Briſtol
Carried forw^d — Ships 32	—	570	5,345		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Ships.					
Briſtol — Brought forw[d] 32	—	570	5,345		
William — —	July 4	11	100	1782, Nov[r] 2	Briſtol
Sybil — —	5	20	130	1782, June 15	D°
Fanny — —	5	14	160	1777, Sept. 30	D°
Rodney — —	5	21	250	1784, Aug[t] 13	D°
Commerce — —	6	15	160	1783, Oct. 10	D°
Two Friends — —	6	13	200	1781, June 22	Cork
Hannah — —	6	7	80	1783, Feb[y] 28	D°
Pomona — —	8	11	130	1784, Apr[l] 8	Briſtol
Neptune — —	8	16	180	1784, Nov. 2	D°
Hector — —	11	30	300	1783, Aug. 5	D°
Britannia — —	11	14	100	1784, Aug. 5	Lancaſter
Colin — —	11	17	140	1783, Nov. 10	Briſtol
Renown — —	13	18	160	1783, Apr[l] 11	D°
Good Hope — —	18	19	220	1775, Nov. 15	D°
Clarendon — —	18	19	220	1783, Sept. 2	D°
William Collard — —	20	19	300	1783, June 17	D°
Juba — —	—	24	100	1784, Nov. 15	D°
Tobago Planter — —	23	20	180	1777, Sept. 19	D°
Ann — —	28	18	180	1783, Oct[r] 31	D°
Bacchus — —	Auguſt 2	23	200	1782, Mar. 2	D°
Royal Charlotte — —	2	21	150	1783, July 4	D°
Druid — —	8	20	200	1777, July 23	D°
Milford — —	9	22	200	1784, Nov. 19	D°
Exeter — —	15	15	240	1776, June 10	D°
Thetis — —	16	14	150	1783, Oct. 8	D°
Louiſa — —	23	9	80	1784, Mar. 29	D°
Hope — —	Septem[r] 1	14	180	1784, Sept. 16	D°
Friendſhip — —	1	18	150	1776, Nov[r] 14	D°
Albion — —	1	15	250	1783, Nov[r] 11	D°
Union Iſland — —	2	21	140	1784, Oct[r] 1	D°
Apollo — —	3	11	110	1784, Mar. 6	D°
Somerſet — —	5	18	200	1783, Dec[r] 16	D°
Charlotte Packet — —	6	15	140	1784, Dec[r] 10	D°
Baltic Merchant — —	8	11	250	1785, Apr[l] 19	London
Mercury — —	16	19	140	1778, Oct[r] 22	Briſtol
Generous Planter — —	16	18	170	1784, Nov. 13	D°
Trelawney — —	19	20	250	1781, Oct[r] 1	D°
Hanover Planter — —	20	20	180	1785, Feb[y] 7	D°
Hornet — —	20	28	250	1783, Dec[r] 9	D°
Ann — —	23	16	120	1772, Nov[r] 11	Piſcatagua
Jarrett — —	26	21	210	1784, Mar. 31	Briſtol
Lord North — —	26	29	280	1779, Sept. 3	D°
St. Thomas — —	28	20	270	1783, Sept. 18	D°
Sarah — —	October 29	14	150	1785, Apr[l] 5	D°
Ships.					
Total in the Year 1785 — 76	—	1,348	13,295		

IN THE YEAR 1786.

Emilia — —	January 7	21	140	1782, Nov[r] 21	Briſtol
Diſpatch — —	12	12	130	1783, Nov[r] 12	D°
Alexander — —	February 10	21	200	1785, Mar. 22	D°
Diana — —	March 18	17	140	1785, Apr[l] 20	D°
Fame — —	24	18	180	1783, Aug[t] 28	D°
Thomas — —	April 22	20	150	1785, Apr[l] 4	D°
Tryall — —	May 3	18	150	1783, Feb[y] 5	D°
Little Pearl — —	9	10	72	1783, Sept. 30	D°
Alfred — —	20	28	150	1780, Feb[y] 23	D°
Orange Valley — —	22	25	240	1782, Oct[r] 10	D°
Juba — —	24	17	100	1784, Nov[r] 15	D°
William — —	27	13	100	1782, Nov[r] 2	D°
Renown — —	June 10	18	160	1783, Apr[l] 11	D°
Pearl — —	10	30	200	1782, June 22	D°
Pilgrim — —	13	15	140	1783, Aug[t] 26	D°
Hermit — —	14	18	170	1779, Sept. 25	D°
Ships.					
Carried forw[d] — 16	—	301	2,422		

VESSELS NAMES.		Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Briſtol — Brought forw[d]	Ships. 16	—	301	2,422		
Sally —	—	June 14	18	180	1772, Sept. 16	Briſtol
Edward —	—	17	17	280	1779, Dec. 24	D°
William and Mary —	—	21	6	80	1785, Sept. 20	Bideford
St. James —	—	22	21	200	1783, June 13	Briſtol
Union Iſland —	—	27	21	160	1784, Oct. 1	D°
Triton —	—	27	15	160	1777, July 18	D°
Ann —	—	27	20	270	1785, Aug. 27	D°
Neptune —	—	27	16	180	1784, Nov. 2	D°
Baltic Merchant	—	July 1	12	250	1785, Ap[l] 19	London
Simon Taylor —	—	5	18	210	1784, Mar. 31	Briſtol
Salter —	—	5	13	180	1783, Sept. 8	D°
Good Hope —	—	5	19	220	1775, Nov. 15	D°
Margaret	—	8	14	140	1784, Nov. 20	Greenock
Louiſa —	—	12	8	80	1784, Mar. 29	Briſtol
Milford —	—	12	22	200	1784, Nov. 19	D°
Peggy —	—	26	11	70	1785, Dec. 14	Dominica
Hector —	—	27	18	250	1782, Sept. 24	Briſtol
Ann —	—	28	17	200	1783, Oct. 31	D°
Clarendon —	—	31	17	200	1783, Sept. 2	D°
Commerce —	—	31	14	160	1783, Oct[r] 10	D°
Trelawney	—	31	20	250	1781, Oct. 1	D°
Lioneſs —	—	31	14	150	1784, Sept. 1	D°
Morant —	—	Auguſt 2	16	250	1783, Nov. 11	D°
Rodney —	—	2	18	250	1784, Aug[t] 13	D°
Minerva —	—	2	10	150	1784, Sept. 11	D°
Briſtol —	—	4	21	270	1776, Aug. 27	D°
Sally	—	4	34	270	1784, June 18	D°
Apollo —	—	7	12	110	1784, Mar. 6	D°
Betſey —	—	8	15	220	1784, Mar. 10	D°
Colin —	—	9	16	180	1783, Nov. 10	D°
Druid	—	10	19	200	1777, July 23	D°
Thetis —	—	11	15	200	1783, Oct. 8	D°
Mercury —	—	14	18	140	1778, Oct[r] 22	D°
Fanny	—	15	15	160	1777, Sept[r] 30	D°
Friends —	—	25	20	200	1785, Nov[r] 22	D°
Martha Brae —	—	31	19	230	Nov[r] 28	D°
Minerva —	—	Septem[r] 1	11	140	1784, Sept. 11	D°
Diſpatch —	—	2	12	130	1783, Nov. 12	D°
Hanover Planter —	—	4	20	180	1785, Feb[y] 7	D°
Mary —	—	4	13	120	Nov. 7	D°
Hope —	—	6	14	180	1784, Sept. 16	D°
Britannia —	—	7	19	200	1783, Sept. 8	D°
Charlotte Packet	—	11	14	140	1784, Dec[r] 10	D°
Somerſet —	—	13	19	200	1783, Dec[r] 16	D°
Sybil	—	14	16	130	1782, June 15	D°
Britannia —	—	15	18	200	1783, Sept. 8	D°
Exeter —	—	18	14	240	1784, Sept. 16	D°
Jarrett —	—	26	18	210	Mar. 31	D°
St. Thomas —	—	26	17	270	1783, Sept. 18	D°
Albion —	—	October 2	13	250	1783, Nov. 11	D°
Whitehall —	—	4	10	100	1786, July 10	Jamaica
Samuel	—	7	15	180	1786, Sept. 8	Tortola
Beginning —	—	Decem[r] 13	6	73	1785, Sept. 28	Newfoundland
Total in the Year 1786 - 69	Ships. —	—	1,149	12,265		
IN THE YEAR 1787.						
Lyon —	—	January 3	6	60	1785, Oct[r] 13	Briſtol
Emilia —	—	March 2	31	140	1782, Nov[r] 21	D°
Ann —	—	19	14	140	1786, Mar. 7	D°
Fortune	—	20	13	120	1785, Sept. 27	Greenock
Daniel —	—	27	8	97	1786, Dec[r] 20	Tortola
Mercury —	—	April 19	17	255	Sept. 25	Briſtol
Minerva —	—	28	12	167	Oct. 3	D°
Carried forward —	Ships. 7	—	101	979		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Briſtol — Brought forw[d] Ships 7	—	101	979		
Thomas — —	May 3	29	150	1785, Apr. 4	Briſtol
Brothers — —	4	18	100	July 9	D°
Alert — —	4	17	100	1780, Nov. 28	D°
Alexander — —	5	31	200	1785, Mar. 22	D°
Pilgrim — —	7	16	259	1786, Oct. 3	D°
Edward — —	14	17	308	Sept. 25	D°
Salter — —	14	15	183	Sept. 20	D°
Hermit — —	14	14	239	Nov. 2	D°
Fame — —	29	18	180	1783, Aug. 28	D°
Fly — —	31	7	27	1786, Aug 29	D°
Orange Valley — —	June 5	22	240	1782, Oct. 10	D°
Britannia — —	8	20	244	1787, Jan[y] 20	D°
Pan — —	9	12	132	1786, Sept. 14	D°
Martin — —	9	12	150	Oct. 17	D°
Lioneſs — —	12	14	213	Sept. 25	D°
Diſpatch — —	18	12	205	Oct 2	D°
Ann — —	19	20	290	Sept. 20	D°
Bacchus — —	22	18	225	Oct. 4	D°
Minerva — —	22	11	172	Nov. 11	D°
Good Hope — —	25	20	349	Oct. 17	D°
Union Iſland — —	27	22	266	Sept. 25	D°
Clarendon — —	27	20	416	Oct. 14	D°
Fanny — —	28	14	207	Nov. 23	D°
Friends — —	30	20	320	Oct. 6	D°
Venus — —	July 9	22	286	Oct. 31	D°
Grand Valley — —	10	15	250	1785, Mar. 21	London
Simon Taylor — —	11	18	347	1786, Oct. 19	Briſtol
Milford — —	11	18	301	Sept. 11	D°
Alfred — —	17	19	160	1781, Aug[t] 29	D°
Morant — —	21	20	311	1786, Oct. 14	D°
Trelawney — —	27	20	295	Sept. 11	D°
Colin — —	28	17	268	Oct. 13	D°
Phœbe — —	30	8	110	May 11	Antigua
Louiſa — —	19	8	85	Sept. 16	D°
Rodney — —	31	22	344	Oct. 30	Briſtol
Hector — —	Auguſt 2	18	338	Sept. 14	D°
Ann — —	3	17	238	1787, Jan. 20	D°
Commerce — —	3	15	218	1786, Nov. 3	D°
Maria — —	14	20	314	Oct. 4	D°
Martha Brae — —	18	21	382	Nov. 15	D°
St. Thomas — —	20	20	285	Dec. 9	D°
Betſey — —	22	16	266	1787, Jan. 12	D°
Exeter — —	22	16	267	1786, Dec. 30	D°
Mary — —	22	14	212	Oct. 20	D°
Nevis — —	22	16	277	Dec. 9	D°
Neptune — —	27	16	265	Oct. 2	D°
Nelly — —	29	12	199	Sept[r] 25	D°
Princeſs — —	Septem. 1	5	70	1787, Mar. 29	D°
Olive — —	3	10	140	1785, Dec. 31	Whitehaven
Jarrett — —	18	18	356	1786, Nov. 15	Briſtol
Briſtol — —	20	19	282	Dec. 20	D°
Hanover Planter — —	20	20	285	Nov. 14	D°
Ann — —	20	13	179	1787, May 2	D°
Sybil — —	20	17	264	1786, Nov. 23	D°
Minerva — —	21	13	167	Oct. 3	D°
Mercury — —	21	19	255	Sep. 25	D°
Somerſet — —	22	18	288	1787, Jan[y] 9	D°
Salter — —	24	14	183	1786, Sept. 20	D°
Albion — —	24	17	312	Dec. 9	D°
Britannia — —	24	17	296	1787, Mar. 3	London
Hope — —	24	14	269	1786, Oct. 17	Briſtol
Druid — —	24	22	305	19	D°
Sally — —	24	19	260	Nov. 13	D°
Lady Mackworth — —	October 5	8	112	Dec. 2	Swanzey
Thetis — —	6	17	225	9	Briſtol
Proſperity — —	6	12	100	May 5	Whitehaven
Carried forward — Ships 73 —	—	1,200	16,520		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Numbe r of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Briſtol, — Brought forw[d] Ships. 73	—	1,200	16,520		
Sprightly Packet — —	October 12	8	123	1787, Mar. 24	Briſtol
Hermit — —	16	15	239	1786, Nov. 2	D°
Britannia — —	Decem[r] 6	20	244	1787, Jan[y] 20	D°
Total in the Year 1787 - Ships. 76	—	1,243	17,126		
	IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Royal Charlotte — —	Feb[y] 14	21	237	1787, Mar. 22	Briſtol
General Conway — —	15	7	107	Jan[y] 19	Exeter
Pan — —	March 27	12	132	1786, Sept. 14	Briſtol
William and Mary — —	27	9	93	Aug[t] 29	D°
King George — —	April 12	19	278	1787, May 21	D°
Martin — —	30	12	150	1786, Oct. 17	D°
Thomas — —	May 16	20	174	1787, June 6	D°
Fame — —	23	18	289	Aug. 16	D°
S[t] James — —	23	18	307	Mar. 6	D°
Mercury — —	26	21	255	1786, Sept. 25	D°
Orange Valley — —	26	20	329	1787, July 14	D°
Sybil — —	June 13	7	130	1786, Oct. 6	Chepſtow
S[t] George — —	23	10	159	1787, May 18	Briſtol
Simon Taylor — —	23	21	347	1786, Oct. 19	D°
Apollo — —	23	15	214	1787, Jan[y] 27	D°
Neptune — —	23	17	265	1786, Oct. 2	D°
Martha Brae — —	23	22	382	Nov. 15	D°
Salter — —	24	14	183	Sept. 20	D°
Milford — —	25	20	301	Sept. 11	D°
Hector — —	25	19	338	Sept. 14	D°
Lioneſs — —	25	14	213	Sept. 25	D°
Ann — —	25	20	290	Sept. 20	D°
Triton — —	26	12	219	Nov. '23	D°
Pilgrim — —	July 7	16	306	1787, Aug. 27	D°
Louiſa — —	16	7	84	July 10	D°
Trelawney — —	16	20	295	1786, Sept. 11	D°
Nevis — —	21	16	277	Dec[r] 9	D°
Commerce — —	21	15	218	Nov[r] 3	D°
Rodney — —	21	19	344	Oct[r] 30	D°
Friends — —	21	19	320	Oct 6	D°
Mary — —	22	15	212	Oct. 20	D°
Friendſhip — —	23	10	118	1787, Mar. 28	D°
Minerva — —	23	10	172	1786, Nov. 11	D°
Hermit — —	Auguſt 2	15	239	Nov. 2	D°
Exeter — —	4	16	267	Dec[r] 30	D°
Clarendon — —	6	20	416	Oct. 14	D°
Fly — —	13	7	27	Aug. 2	D°
Severn — —	14	20	293	1787, Dec[r] 13	D°
Druid — —	15	20	305	1786, Oct[r] 19	D°
Jarrett — —	15	22	356	Nov. 15	D°
Good Hope — —	16	18	349	Oct. 17	D°
Colin — —	16	16	268	Oct. 3	D°
Maria — —	16	20	314	Oct. 4	D°
Nelly — —	16	12	199	Sept. 25	D°
Fanny — —	18	15	207	Nov. 23	D°
Olive — —	18	11	220	1787, Nov. 7	D°
Venus — —	18	21	286	1786, Oct. 31	D°
S[t] Thomas — —	19	20	285	Dec[r] 9	D°
Alfred — —	19	15	199	1787, Nov[r] 27	D°
Albion — —	26	20	312	1786, Dec. 9	D°
Ruby — —	27	14	101	1787, Aug. 7	D°
Hope — —	Septem[r] 1	14	269	1786, Oct. 17	D°
Pan — —	3	14	132	Sept. 14	D°
Edward — —	4	16	259	1788, Jan[y] 26	D°
Briſtol — —	4	19	282	1786, Dec[r] 20	D°
Hanover Planter — —	5	24	285	Nov. 14	D°
Deane — —	6	18	246	1788, Mar. 14	D°
Carried forw[d] — Ships 57	—	922	13,854		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Briſtol — Brought forw[d] Ships 57	—	922	13,854		
Union Iſland — —	Septem[r] 6	18	266	1786, Sept. 25	Briſtol
Bacchus — — —	9	15	225	Oct. 4	D°
Sally — — —	9	17	260	Nov. 4	D°
Fanny — —	9	11	183	1788, Apr[l] 12	D°
Somerſet — — —	10	18	288	1787, Jan[y] 9	D°
Helen — — —	11	14	170	Sept. 25	D°
Waſp — — —	11	21	130	1786, Sept. 27	D°
Eſther — —	12	15	220	1788, Jan[y] 11	D°
Sybil — — —	17	17	264	1786, Nov. 23	D°
Elizabeth — — —	20	16	291	1788, Jan[y] 11	London
Thetis — — —	October 3	15	225	1786, Dec. 9	Briſtol
Martin — —	6	12	150	Oct[r] 17	D°
Total in the Year 1788 — Ships 69	—	1,111	16,526		
GLASGOW.	IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Chriſtiana — —	January 20	9	90	1783, Jan[y] 24	Antigua
Martha — — —	29	15	110	1782, Aug. 12	Greenock
Pomona — —	March 4	14	110	1784, Feb[y] 18	P. Glaſgow
Torbay — — —	April 11	10	101	June 12	D°
Antigua Packet — —	May 3	10	100	Nov. 27	Briſtol
William — — —	June 16	6	60	July 6	P[t] Glaſgow
Tortola — —	July 1	11	100	1785, Jan[y] 29	Tortola
Bee — — —	9	6	72	1784, Mar. 17	P[t] Glaſgow
Suſannah — —	26	7	101	Nov[r] 24	Greenock
Mary — — —	Auguſt 13	12	110	Dec[r] 2	P[t] Glaſgow
Eagle — — —	31	18	180	July 15	Whitehaven
Mary Bedward — —	Septem[r] 8	25	200	1783, Dec[r] 1	P[t] Glaſgow
Roſamond — —	20	17	150	1785, Feb[y] 22	D°
Ocean — — —	21	16	170	Feb[y] 28	Greenock
Ruby — — —	23	20	220	1784, Jan[y] 21	D°
Æolus — — —	26	10	110	1782, Feb[y] 27	P[t] Glaſgow
Hope — — —	27	12	100	1785, Apr[l] 27	Baſſaterre
Grand Vale — —	October 4	15	103	1783, Mar. 3	Greenock
Martha — — —	5	14	110	1782, Aug[t] 12	D°
Jamaica — — —	7	15	120	1778, Jan[y] 30	P[t] Glaſgow
Fletcher — — —	Novem[r] 18	11	140	1783, Oct. 27	Whitehaven
Total in the Year 1785 - Ships 21	—	273	2,557		
	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
William and Mary — —	April 11	15	230	1785, May 24	London
Mary — —	May 10	10	110	1784, Dec. 2	P[t] Glaſgow
Torbay — — —	25	13	101	June 12	D°
Ann — — —	27	10	100	1785, Aug[t] 8	D°
Induſtry — — —	June 26	10	100	Mar. 30	Greenock
Covert — —	July 19	7	60	June 27	Baſſeterre
Carried forw[d] — Ships 6	—	65	701		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
Glaſgow — Bro^t forw^d 6 Ships.	—	65	701		
Jeſſie — —	Auguſt 8	9	100	1786, May 6	Jamaica
Hope — —	17	12	110	1785, Nov. 17	P^t Glaſgow
Mary Bedward — —	24	24	200	1783, Dec^r 1	D°
Diligent — —	25	7	83	1785, Nov. 23	Anguilla
Jupiter — —	30	10	152	Mar. 15	London
Mary — —	Septem^r 7	11	110	1784, Dec^r 2	P^t Glaſgow
Grand Vale — —	9	20	103	1783, Mar. 23	Greenock
Cyclops — —	—	16	180	1786, Mar. 6	I^t of Roſeway
Ruby — —	19	23	220	1784, Jan^y 21	Greenock
Columbus — —	—	17	200	Oct. 25	D°
Good Intent — —	October 12	6	60	1786, June 7	Antigua
Total in the Year 1786 — 17 Ships.	—	220	2,219		
IN THE YEAR 1787.					
Pomona — —	March 21	14	110	1784, Feb^y 18	P^t Glaſgow
Hope — —	April 23	14	170	1786, Oct. 3	D°
Nancy — —	May 15	9	70	1783, Dec. 30	Air
Tivoli — —	June 5	14	207	1786, Nov. 1	Greenock
Roſamond — —	25	14	172	Oct. 28	P^t Glaſgow
Suſannah — —	July 21	12	140	1785, Mar. 22	D°
Jupiter — —	23	10	152	1786, Nov. 10	Stranraer
Marianna — —	Auguſt 3	13	182	June 30	Port Glaſgow
Tortola — —	7	9	171	Oct. 6	D°
Commerce — —	9	8	120	1787, Feb^y 22	Baſſeterre
Jeſſie — —	23	11	100	1786, Oct. 3	P^t Glaſgow
Carriere — —	Septem^r 17	14	198	1787, Mar. 24	Greenock
Cornwallis — —	18	11	146	Mar. 30	Antigua
Columbus — —	20	17	272	Jan^y 24	Greenock
Mary — — —	22	12	167	1786, Oct. 6	P^t Glaſgow
Grand Vale — —	27	17	184	1787, Jan^y 3	D°
Home — —	29	14	130	1785, Oct. 20	Greenock
Venus — — —	29	9	85	1786, Dec. 27	P. Glaſgow
Lady Charlotte — —	29	15	140	Dec^r 7	D°
Brothers — —	October 1	6	71	Sept. 22	Air
Fellowſhip Hall — —	9	20	329	Nov^r 28	P. Glaſgow
Nancy — —	16	9	104	1787, June 1	D°
Total in the Year 1787 — 22 Ships.	—	272	3,420		
IN THE YEAR 1788.					
Tortola — —	March 26	10	171	1786, Oct. 6	P. Glaſgow
Mary — —	April 26	12	164	6	D°
Tivoli — —	May 12	13	207	Nov. 1	Greenock
Carrierre — —	22	14	198	1787, Mar. 4	D°
Cornwallis — —	23	12	164	Nov. 10	D°
Bell — —	—	12	133	1786, Oct. 4	D°
Home — —	June 21	15	204	1787, Oct. 19	P. Glaſgow
Lady Hammond — —	27	6	61	1788, Apr. 21	St George's, Grenada
Watſon — —	July 1	12	155	1787, Oct. 16.	Lancaſter
Roſamond — —	2	13	172	Sept. 6	P. Glaſgow
Iſabella — —	24	14	190	1788, Feb^y 8.	D°
Lyon — —	26	14	173	1787, Nov^r 23	D°
Juno — —	28	13	220	1786, Dec^r 28	Greenock
Hope — —	Auguſt 22	13	184	1788, Feb^y 2	P. Glaſgow
Caledonia — —	29	16	279	1787, Nov. 15	D°
Mary and Jean — —	—	14	191	1788, Jan^y 17	Greenock
Thomas — —	Septem. 2	14	130	1787, July 18	Liverpool
Hope — —	4	7	117	1786, Nov. 22	Air
Mary — — —	8	12	167	Oct. 6.	P. Glaſgow
Tortola — —	—	11	171	Oct. 6.	D°
Grand Vale — —	9	15	184	1787, Jan^y 3.	D°
Jeſſie — —	—	10	100	1786, Oct. 3.	D°
Marianna — —	13	14	190	1787, July 11	D°
Venus — —	15	9	85	1786, Dec^r 27	D°
Britannia — —	16	13	185	1787, Aug 3	D°
Fellowſhip Hall — —	17	22	320	1786, Nov. 28	D°
Tivoli — —	25	14	207	Nov. 1	Tivoli
Total in the Year 1787 — 27 Ships.	—	344	4,722	—	—

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
GREENOCK.					
Nancy and Jean	January 11	8	75	1783, July 30	Greenock
Alexander	17	16	120	1771, Dec. 9	D°
Thomas	31	16	90	1783, Dec. 22	D°
Jeanie	March 16	12	130	1784, Mar. 30	Irvine
Carriere	May 6	13	150	1783, Mar. 20	Greenock
Hope	10	16	120	1784, Oct. 4	D°
Clyde	12	15	110	Oct. 13	D°
Adventure	16	12	110	Nov. 23	D°
General O'Harra	June 2	8	80	1785, Apr. 18	Antigua
Bird	13	20	140	1782, Jan^{y} 25	Greenock
Margaret	18	15	140	1784, Nov. 20	D°
Flora	25	8	45	Date does not appear.	Jamaica
Walter	July 11	11	108	1784, Sept. 27	Irvine
Fortune	11	14	120	May 19	Kirkcaldy
Kingſton	11	15	120	Nov^{r} 6	Greenock
Glaſgow	14	17	130	May 20	D°
Bell	26	12	110	Sept. 10	D°
Jenny	28	13	80	1766, Aug. 28	D°
Lucea	Auguſt 12	23	200	1784, Oct. 25	D°
Euphrates	23	21	200	1785, Jan^{y} 21	D°
Albion	23	17	150	1784, Oct. 25	D°
Fortitude	30	13	120	1783, Jan^{y} 6	D°
Betſey	31	12	110	1784, Apr. 12	Port Glaſgow
Fair Penitent	Septem. 1	10	105	1785, Feb^{y} 24	Greenock
Minerva	2	31	240	1781, Jan^{y} 29	D°
Union	6	19	150	1785, Jan^{y} 21	D°
Aurora	8	19	140	1783, Dec^{r} 30	D°
Cunninghame	17	18	130	1784, Dec^{r} 20	D°
Hope	19	15	120	Oct. 4	D°
Columbus	19	17	200	Oct. 25	D°
Mary	26	20	130	1771, July 15	D°
Caſtle Semple	28	18	150	1781, Nov. 12	Greenock
Hero	29	13	120	1785, Mar. 11	Whitehaven
Brayton	29	12	120	1784, Nov. 15	D°
Mercury	October 3	17	200	1782, June 19	Greenock
Adventure	4	15	110	1784, Nov. 23	D°
Jenny	6	9	80	1786, Mar. 14	D°
Friendſhip	15	19	200	1785, July 2	Kingſton
Total in the Year 1785 — Ships. 38	—	579	4,953		

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
GREENOCK.	IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Alexander — —	January 18	17	120	1781, Dec^r 9	Greenock
Adventure — —	May 19	12	110	1784, Nov^r 23	D°
Fair Penitent — —	22	10	105	1785, Feb^y 24	D°
Carrier — —	22	13	150	1783, Mar. 20	D°
Fortitude — —	23	14	120	Jan^y 6	D°
Hope — —	June 6	16	120	1784, Oct. 4	D°
Bird — —	26	20	140	1782, Jan^y 25	D°
Minerva — —	July 4	11	85	1783, May 8	Port Glaſgow
Fortune — —	11	14	120	1785, Sept. 22	Greenock
Home — —	11	15	130	Oct. 20	D°
Little Kate — —	29	9	101	1786, Jan^y 31	D°
Bethia — —	Auguſt 3	12	200	1784, Nov^r 19	London
Bell — —	3	10	110	Sept. 10	Greenock
Aurora — —	3	19	140	1783, Dec^r 30	D°
Lucea — —	8	20	200	1784, Oct. 25	D°
Cunningham — —	22	18	130	Dec^r 20	D°
Albion — —	22	16	150	Oct. 25	D°
Cornwallis — —	22	10	150	1786, Mar. 21	Antigua
Margaret — —	31	8	72	Jan^y 17	Greenock
Kingſton — —	Septem^r 4	15	120	1784, Nov^r 6	D°
Caſtle Semple — —	4	19	150	1781, Nov^r 2	D°
Euphrates — —	4	20	200	1785, Jan^y 21	D°
Barbadoes — —	5	12	110	1786, May 22	D°
Walter — —	7	12	108	1784, Sept. 27	Irvine
Glaſgow — —	7	16	130	May 20	Greenock
Clyde — —	9	15	110	Oct. 13	D°
Elizabeth — —	13	18	220	1785, Dec^r 30	D°
Acadia — —	15	11	100	Mar. 10	D°
Minerva — —	21	26	240	1781, Jan^y 29	D°
Union — —	23	19	150	1785, Jan^y 21	D°
Jenny — —	26	10	101	1786, Mar. 14	D°
Alexander — —	26	18	120	1771, Dec^r 9	D°
Betſey — —	October 2	11	110	1784, Apr^l 12	P^t Glaſgow
Fair Penitent — —	24	11	105	1785, Feb^y 24	Greenock
Hope — —	Decem^r 5	21	120	1784, Oct. 4	D°
Total in the Year 1786 — Ships. 35	—	518	4,647	—	

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
GREENOCK.	IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Carrier	March 22	10	160	1786, Oct. 11	Greenock
Adventure	May 4	13	148	Oct. 11	D°
Polly	11	10	124	Nov. 24	D°
Clyde	19	14	187	Nov. 22	D°
Sally	June 7	10	135	Nov. 22	D°
Fame	18	14	218	Oct. 31	D°
Barbadoes	18	13	153	1787, Jan^{y} 23	D°
Bird	18	18	140	1782, Jan^{y} 25	D°
Fair Penitent	27	10	142	1787, Feb^{y} 2	D°
Bell	July 4	12	173	1786, Oct. 4	D°
Lord Ankerwell	6	12	170	Apr. 11	D°
Walker	9	13	170	Oct. 30	D°
Mercury	10	18	200	1782, June 19	D°
Margaret	14	13	140	1784, Nov^{r} 20	D°
Pallace	18	10	158	1786, Dec^{r} 28	D°
Carrier	30	10	160	Oct. 11	D°
Lucea	August 2	20	244	Oct. 24	D°
Caſtleſemple	6	20	208	Nov. 13	D°
Rebecca	14	13	184	Dec. 12	D°
St. Phillips	21	11	170	1787, Feb^{y} 1	D°
Jenny	22	7	110	Apr^{l} 14	D°
Fortitude	Septem^{r} 17	13	184	Feb^{y} 14	D°
Fortune	17	14	202	Mar 31	D°
Adventure	18	13	148	1786, Oct. 11	D°
Alexander	20	16	220	Dec^{r} 27	D°
Aurora	21	16	271	Dec^{r} 27	D°
Kingſton	21	14	234	Nov^{r} 9	D°
Hope	22	14	191	1787, Feb^{y} 6	D°
Elizabeth	22	21	280	1786, Nov. 26	D°
Sally	24	10	135	Nov. 22	D°
Union	24	18	279	1787, Feb^{y} 6	D°
Minerva	25	21	367	1786, Nov. 26	D°
Euphrates	26	20	247	Dec. 28	D°
Juno	28	13	225	Nov. 28	D°
Little Kate	October 2	10	144	Nov. 24	D°
Polly	9	10	124	Nov. 24	D°
Carrier	Decem^{r} 13	10	160	Oct. 11	D°
Clyde	26	14	187	Nov. 22	D°
Malvina	31	8	85	1787, June 1	Barbadoes
	Ships.				
Total in the Year 1787 —	39	—	526	7,177	

VESSELS NAMES.	Date of Entry.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſtry.	Place of Regiſtry.
GREENOCK.	IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Jenny — —	Janʸ 29	8	159	1787, Aprˡ 18	Greenock
Belmont — —	Febʳʸ 4	5	67	1786, Nov. 9	Dº
Mary — —	April 19	13	202	1787, Janʸ 26	Dº
Adventure — —	May 22	13	148	1786, Oct. 11	Dº
Fortune — —	26	14	202	1787, Mar. 31	Dº
Polly — —	June 5	10	124	1786, Nov. 24	Dº
Fame — —	9	15	218	Oct. 31	Dº
Carriere — —	16	10	160	Oct. 11	Dº
Hope — —	21	14	191	1787, Feb. 6	Dº
Aurora — —	24	16	271	1786, Decʳ 27	Dº
Betty and Cathcart —	28	16	270	1787, Sept. 25	Dº
Bird — —	July 1	18	255	Augᵗ 15	Dº
St. Phillips — —	4	11	170	Febʸ 1	Dº
Fortitude — —	19	13	184	Febʸ 14	Dº
Brothers — —	24	9	123	Sept. 3	Dº
Mercury — —	Auguſt 4	18	277	Oct. 9	Dº
Elizabeth — —	15	21	280	1786, Nov. 26	Dº
Lucea — —	15	20	244	Octʳ 24	Dº
Fair Penitent — —	16	10	142	1787, Febʸ 2	Dº
Alexander — —	18	16	220	1786, Decʳ 22	Dº
Margaret — —	18	14	204	1787, Augᵗ 13	Dº
Kingſton — —	20	14	234	1786, Novʳ 9	Dº
Penelope — —	29	10	127	1788, Mar. 22	Dº
Clyde — —	Sptem. 1	14	187	1786, Nov. 22	Dº
Caſtleſemple — —	3	20	208	Nov. 13	Dº
Barbadoes — —	3	12	153	1787, Janʸ 23	Dº
Euphrates — —	9	20	247	1786, Nov. 26	Dº
Diana — —	15	10	115	1787, Janʸ 4	Dº
Union — —	16	18	279	Febʸ 6	Dº
Concord — —	19	10	143	Augᵗ 29	Dº
Alexander — —	25	18	243	Apr. 28	Dº
Fortune — —	Cctober 6	14	203	Mar. 31	Dº
Cecilia — —	Novem. 19	13	181	1788, Apr. 4	Dº
Conner — —	17	10	160	1786, Oct. 11	Dº
William — —	19	7	76	1787, Janʸ 16	Liverpool
Total in the Year 1788 — Ships. 35	—	474	6,667		

July 17th, 1789.

P. SHAW,
Regʳ Genˡ of Shipping.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels that arrived in the Ports of Liverpool, Lancaſter, Briſtol, Glaſgow, and Greenock, from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels that cleared from the Port of London to the Eaſt Indies in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Clearing, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

SHIPS NAMES.	Date of Clearing Outward.	Tonnage.	Men.	Date of Regiſter.
IN THE YEAR 1785.				
Francis — — —	Jan^{y} 7	755	99	
Montagu — — —	12	759	99	
Locko — — —	24	758	99	
King George — —	28	755	99	
Winterton — —	29	755	99	
Dublin — — —	29	755	99	
Rodney — — —	Feb^{y} 18	755	99	
Aſia — — —	18	758	99	
Laſcelles — — —	21	758	99	
Deptford — — —	March 5	755	99	
Barwell — — —	5	755	99	
Duke of Montroſe — —	7	755	99	
Dutton — — —	7	755	99	
Buſbridge — —	8	758	99	
Northumberland — —	14	755	99	
General Elliot — —	21	755	99	
Warren Haſtings — —	April 1	758	99	
Atlas — — —	1	758	99	
Lord Macartney — —	6	758	99	
Bellmont — —	7	758	99	
Earl Talbot — —	June 23	758	99	
Fox Packet — —	March 3	160	25	
Kent — — —	Dec^{r} 9	755	99	
General Goddard — —	10	755	99	
Sulivan — — —	10	755	99	
Manſhip — —	23	755	99	
Ganges — — —	24	755	99	
Halſewell — —	24	758	99	
Total	28 Ships.	20,579	2,698	
IN THE YEAR 1786.				
Fort William — —	Jan^{y} 2	755	99	
Stormont — —	2	723	99	
Valentine — — —	7	758	99	
Ponſborne — —	7	758	99	
Phœnix — — —	9	755	99	
London — —	9	758	99	
Earl of Mansfield — —	24	758	99	
Middleſex — —	28	755	99	
Queen — — —	28	755	99	
Foulis — —	Feb^{y} 1	755	99	
Europa — — —	4	755	99	
Worceſter — —	4	755	99	
Vanſittart — —	6	758	99	
York — — —	13	758	99	
Earl Cornwallis — —	13	755	99	
Walpole — —	14	758	99	
Berrington — —	18	755	99	
Earl of Oxford — —	18	758	99	
Southampton — —	March 2	758	99	
Rockingham — —	3	755	99	
Hillſborough — —	2	758	99	
Royal Charlotte — —	4	758	99	
Neptune — — —	4	758	99	
William Pitt — —	7	755	99	
Contractor — —	14	758	99	
Pigot — — —	15	758	99	
Pitt — — —	22	755	99	
Carried over —	27 Ships.	20,395	2,673	

SHIPS NAMES.	Date of Clearing Outward.	Tonnage.	Men.	Date of Regiſter.
In the Year 1786 *continued.*	27 Ships.	20,395	2,673	
Beſborough — — —	April 1	870	99	
Bridgwater — — —	3	755	99	
Royal Biſhop — — —	3	720	99	
Ranger — — —	3	537	71	
Carnatic — — —	5	758	99	
Ravenſworth — — —	7	512	68	
Chapman — — —	7	538	71	
Lanſdowne — — —	12	574	76	
Mars — — —	15	796	93	
Lord North — — —	15	758	99	
King George — — —	Nov^{r} 11	776	99	2d Oct^{r} 1786
Britannia — — —	Dec^{r} 22	770	99	10th Nov^{r}
Lord Camden — — —	22	775	99	6 Oct^{r}
Thetis — — —	22	799	99	27 D°
Princeſs Royal — — —	23	805	99	20 D°
Locko — — —	23	977	99	15 Dec^{r}
Melville Caſtle — — —	23	799	99	10 Nov^{r}
Total	44 Ships.	32,914	4,240	
IN THE YEAR 1787.				
Laſcelles — — —	Jan^{y} 4	824	99	8th Dec^{r}
Royal Admiral — — —	5	914	99	17 Nov^{r}
Atlas — — —	12	763	99	24 D°
Oſterley — — —	12	775	99	23 D°
Rodney — — —	16	772	99	24 D°
Henry Dundas — — —	19	799	99	25 D°
Admiral Barrington — —	20	527	99	24 D°
Earl of Cheſterfield — —	20	810	99	22 Dec^{r}
Hawke — — —	23	799	99	5 D°
Buſbridge — — —	27	771	99	29 Nov^{r}
Princeſs Amelia — — —	27	799	99	15 Dec^{r}
Earl Fitzwilliam — — —	29	799	99	3 Jan^{y} 1789
Francis — — —	29	788	99	20th Dec^{r} 1786
Houghton — — —	Feb^{y} 9	778	99	11 Feb^{y} 1787
Glatton — — —	17	778	99	12 Jan^{y}
Roſe — — —	17	801	99	26 Feb^{y} 1789
Woodcot — — —	March 2	802	99	1 D°
Dover — — —	2	720	86	13 Dec^{r} 1786
Marquis of Lanſdowne —	8	647	80	16 Feb^{y} 1787
Earl of Wycombe — —	9	650	80	1 March
Minerva — — —	16	799	99	24 Oct^{r} 1786
Lord Walſingham — —	16	559	69	19 Feb^{y} 1787
General Elliot — —	23	800	99	16 Jan^{y}
Nottingham — — —	March 30	1151	112	19 March 1787
Warren Haſtings — —	30	763	99	13 Dec^{r} 1786
Hartwell — — —	20	937	113	17 April 1787
Belvidere — — —	June 9	997	99	15 May
Barwell — — —	Nov^{r} 16	796	99	17 Nov^{r}
Deptford — — —	23	784	99	D°
Lord Hawkeſbury — —	24	803	99	30 Oct^{r}
Dutton — — —	24	761	99	31 D°.
Total	31 Ships.	24,466	3,015	

SHIPS NAMES.	Date of Clearing Outward.	Tonnage	Men.	Date of Regiſter.
IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Earl Cornwallis — —	Jan^{y} 11	784	99	5th Dec^{r} 1787
Carnatic — —	11	1169	125	11 Jan^{y} 1788
Eſſex — — —	12	793	99	8 Oct^{r} 1787
Bellmont — — —	21	769	99	31 D^{o}
Raymond — —	Feb^{y} 16	793	99	8 Nov^{r}
Aſia — — —	16	816	99	31 Oct^{r}
Duke of Montroſe —	16	755	99	5 Dec^{r}
General Coote — —	March 3	787	100	9 Jan^{y} 1788
Contractor — —	3	777	100	27 Nov^{r} 1787
Boddam — — —	15	1021	120	9 Jan^{y} 1788
Dublin — — —	15	786	100	16 D^{o}
Ceres — — —	17	1180	128	4 Dec^{r} 1787
Earl Talbot — —	20	767	100	7 March 1788
Kent — — —	22	783	100	16 Jan^{y}
Manſhip — —	22	811	101	22 Dec^{r} 1787
Northumberland — —	22	784	100	16 Jan^{y} 1788
Triton — — —	26	800	100	29 Feb^{y}
William Pitt — —	26	798	100	4 Jan^{y}
Lord Macartney — —	26	769	100	D^{o}
Prince William Henry —	28	799	100	7 March
Winterton — — —	28	771	100	14 D^{o}
Airly Caſtle — —	28	799	101	29 Feb^{y}
Bridgewater — —	29	799	100	16 Jan^{y}
Neptune — — —	April 5	799	99	29 Feb^{y}
Swallow Packet — —	June 21	331	50	10 June
Fort William — —	Dec^{r} 4	755	100	5 Aug^{t} 1788
Valentine — — —	5	755	100	11 Nov^{r}
General Elliot — —	6	800	100	16 Jan^{y} 1787
Pitt — — —	12	775	100	18 Sept^{r}
Rockingham — —	24	798	100	20 Nov^{r}
Britannia — — —	24	770	100	10 Nov^{r} 1786
Warley — — —	24	1175	130	24 Nov^{r} 1787
Total	32 Ships.	26,068	3,248	

July 17th 1789.

P. SHAW,
Reg^{r} Gen^{l} of Shipping.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels that cleared from the Port of London to the Eaſt Indies in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men, including Officers, the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

1789.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Veſſels that arrived in the Port of London from the Eaſt Indies, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men (including Officers), the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

SHIPS NAMES.	Date of Entry Inward.	Men.	Tonnage.	Date of Regiſter.	
IN THE YEAR 1785.					
Earl of Sandwich — —	April 11	99	800		
Ganges — —	—	99	750		
London — —	16	99	750		
Surprize Packet — —	May 20	45	305		
Kent — —	23	99	700		
Ponſborne — —	June 7	99	804		
Southampton — —	15	99	750		
Royal Biſhop — —	—	99	700		
Sulivan — —	—	99	750		
Reſolution — —	25	99	750		
Middleſex — —	July 11	99	750		
Foulis — —	12	99	750		
Europa — —	14	99	750		
Beſborough — —	19	99	870		
Vanſittart — —	23	99	750		
Valentine — —	Auguſt 13	99	700		
Calcutta — —	16	99	755		
Hillſborough — —	27	99	700		
Latham — —	29	99	720		
Naſſau — —	—	99	700		
Royal Charlotte — —	September 6	99	750		
Contractor — —	9	99	750		
Neptune — —	12	99	750		
Cornwallis — —	October 7	99	750		
Pigot — —	19	99	750		
True Briton — —	November 8	99	750		
Total —	26 Ships.	2,520	19,004		
IN THE YEAR 1786.					
Swallow — —	January 13	46	380		
Glatton — —	April 19	99	750		
Royal Admiral — —	May 2	99	703		
Laſcelles — —	—	99	750		
Houghton — —	18	99	755		
Warren Haſtings — —	24	99	750		
Rodney — —	26	99	750		
Lord Camden — —	27	99	750		
Atlas — —	June 2	99	750		
General Elliot — —	—	99	750		
Alfred — —	26	99	750		
Locko — —	—	99	750		
King George — —	—	99	750		
Francis — —	28	99	755		
Earl of Cheſterfield — —	—	99	750		
Britannia — —	30	99	780		
Oſterley — —	July 12	99	750		
Buſbridge — —	14	99	700		
Barwell — —	Auguſt 7	99	750		
Dutton — —	14	99	750		
Deptford — —	17	99	750		
Eſſex — —	—	99	750		
General Coote — —	—	99	750		
Fox Packet — —	26	30	180		
Eagle Packet — —	September 4	30	150		
Raymond — —	8	99	750		
Lord Macartney — —	14	99	750		
Aſia — —	19	99	750		
Dublin — —	October 7	99	750	16 Jan^{y} 1788	London
Winterton — —	11	99	750	14 March	D°
Total —	30 Ships.	2,776	20,903		

SHIPS NAMES.	Date of Entry Inward.	Men.	Ton-nage.	Date of Regiſter.	
IN THE YEAR 1787.					
Swallow — —	April 2	49	340	10 June 1788	London
Manſhip — —	May 5	99	750	22 Dec^{r} 1787	D°
Northumberland — —	21	99	755	16 Jan^{y} 1788	D°
William Pitt — —	—	99	750	4 D°	D°
Phœnix — —	22	99	750		
Duke of Montroſe — —	—	99	750	5 Dec^{r} 1787	
Earl Cornwallis — —	26	99	758	D°	
Royal Charlotte — —	June 20	99	750		
Southampton — —	—	99	750		
Kent — —	—	99	750	16 Jan^{y} 1788	
Contractor — —	22	99	750	27 Nov^{r} 1787	
Stormont — —	—	99	720		
Ranger — —	26	99	530		
Chapman — —	28	71	538		
Bridgewater — —	30	99	750	16 Jan^{y} 1788	
Neptune — —	July 11	99	750	10 June 1788	
Vanſittart — —	23	99	750	7 Aug^{t} 1788	
Earl Talbot — —	—	99	750	7 March 1788	
Valentine — —	24	99	750	11 Nov^{r} 1788	
Ganges — —	30	99	750	13 D°	
Lord North — —	—	99	750		
Sulivan — —	Aug^{t} 2	99	750	8 Aug^{t} 1788	
Carnatic — —	—	99	750		
Barrington — —	16	99	750	27 Feb^{y} 1789	
Rockingham — —	17	99	750	20 Nov^{r} 1788	
Pigot — —	18	99	750	12 D°	
Fort William — —	22	99	750	5 Aug^{t} 1788	
General Goddard — —	Sept^{r} 4	99	750	19 Sept^{r} 1788	
Earl of Oxford — —	25	99	750	27 Feb^{y} 1789	
Ponſborne — —	—	99	750	6 Aug^{t} 1788	
Europa — —	—	99	750	5 Sept^{r} 1788	
Middleſex — —	—	99	750	8 Aug^{t} 1788	
Earl of Mansfield — —	Oct^{r} 19	99	750	20 Nov^{r}	
York — —	Nov^{r} 3	99	750		
Royal Biſhop — —	10	99	720		
London — —	12	99	758	10 Oct$_{r}$ 1788	
Total —	36 Ships.	3,486	26,119		

SHIPS NAMES.	Date of Entry Inward.	Men.	Ton-nage.	Date of Regiſter.
IN THE YEAR 1788.				
Ravenſworth — —	April 3	68	512	
Buſbridge — —	May 2	90	771	29 Novr 1788
Earl of Wycombe — —	—	73	640	1 March 1787
General Elliot — —	23	99	800	16 Jany
Laſcelles — —	26	93	824	8 Decr 1786
Earl of Cheſterfield —	27	90	810	22 Dº
King George — —	June 25	99	776	2 Octr
Melville Caſtle — —	27	99	800	10 Novr
Walpole — —	—	99	774	6 Feby 1789
Thetis — —	28	99	799	27 Octr 1786
Worceſter — —	30	99	755	
Royal Admiral — —	July 7	99	914	17 Novr 1786
Britannia — —	11	99	770	10 Septr
Marquis of Lanſdowne —	14	81	647	16 Febr 1787
Beſborough — —	—	99	870	
Henry Dundas — —	—	99	802	25 Octr 1786
Dover — —	—	86	700	13 Decr
Admiral Barrington —	16	65	527	24 Novr
Earl Fitzwilliam — —	—	99	800	3 Jany 1789
Atlas — —	17	99	760	24 Octr 1786
Hawke — —	22	99	790	5 Decr
Rodney — —	Auguſt 19	99	722	24 Novr
Lanſdowne — —	20	77	574	
Princeſs Royal — —	27	99	805	20 Octr 1786
Francis — —	28	99	789	20 Decr
Queen — —	September 1	99	755	
Princeſs Amelia — —	5	99	808	15 Decr 1786
Belvidere — —	26	118	997	15 May 1787
Oſterley — —	30	99	775	23 Novr 1786
Warren Haſtings — —	—	99	763	13 Decr
Foulis — —	November 3	99	755	
Glatton — —	8	99	779	12 Jany 1787
Woodcot — —	19	99	802	1 Feby
Locko — —	—	99	758	15 Decr 1786
Total —	34 Ships.	3,117	25,923	

July 17th, 1789.

P. SHAW,
Regiſtr Genl of Shipping.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships and Veſſels that arrived in the Port of London, from the Eaſt Indies, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788; diſtinguiſhing the Name of each Veſſel, the Date of her Entry, the Number of her Men (including Officers), the Amount of her Tonnage, and the Date and Place of her Regiſtry.

1789.

N

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Grain, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, and other Articles of Proviſions, imported into the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and each Species of Proviſions, and the particular Iſland into which imported.

Names of the Iſlands.	Bacon and Hams.	Barley.	Beef and Pork.	Bread and Flour.	Butter.	Cheeſe.	Fiſh, dry.	Fiſh, wet.	Indian Corn.	Indian and Oatmeal.	Oats.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Wheat.
			Barrels.	Barrels.	Firkins.	Cwt. qr. lbs.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Buſhels.		Buſhels.	Buſhels.	Buſhels.	Barrels.	
Antigua — —	—	—	2,803¼	19,811	2,166	4 1 24	744	3,987	113,962	—	26,727	27,656	1,376	477	
	Caſks									Buſhels.					
Barbadoes —	12	—	3,351	17,881	1,909	—	5,838	4,193	61,947	62	4,388	2,032	526	420	
Dominica —	152	—	12,892	9,689	8,912	263 1 12	15,746	5,669½	4,845	48½	7,757	2,448	1,965	219	
						Caſks. Hamp.									
Granada —	82	—	3,997½	11,400	2,158	34 30	5,088	6,219½	12,137	5	7,569	6,315	580	435½	
Jamaica —	103	—	14,604	67,631	14,090	10 — — 10	6,689	25,025	31,757	224	1,900	2,530	952	4,886	
St. Kitt's — —	29	—	5,659	16,682	4,144	2 2 20 391	1,400	6,949	29,471	978	4,991	3,656	696	1,452	
Montſerrat —	—	—	696½	1,546	260	—	295	613	405	—	4,544	5,745	—	4	
Nevis — —	14	—	200	4,231	50	—	25	513	17,425	—	4,476	6,122	—	6	
St. Vincent's —	35	—	4,806	5,732½	2,290½	86	916	1,432½	4,098	—	4,111	404	1,064	173	
Tortola — —	78½	—	1,068½	2,832½	1,072	191	16	1,026½	1,238	52	2,524	345	788	12	
Total 1785 —	505½	Nil.	50,077¾	157,436	37,051½	Cwt. 280 2 — & 742	36,757	55,628	277,285	1,369½	68,987	57,253	7,947	8,084½	Nil.
			Buſhels.												Buſhels.
Antigua — —		48	8,247	23,794	1,833	—	1,443	3,214	111,679	314	19,260	38,774	335	402	2,238
Barbadoes —	69	—	7,868	29,686	4,743	74,365	17,543	5,524	435	78	7,204	45,082	1,845	1,058	
Dominica —	78	244	10,504	8,550	5,814	218	9,752	3,109½	1,280	—	3,714	800	720	358	
Granada —	92	—	5,706½	13,225	1,679	64	18,744	4,272	8,511	—	5,378	4,938	614	390½	
Jamaica —	—	—	18,786½	59,806	12,679	—	840½	20,827	14,747	—	5,039	1,112	1,315	3,843	
St Kitt's —	38	16	6,765	21,231	4,741	93	1,866	5,605½	9,116	794	5,212	4,260	2,520	309	
Montſerrat —	2	—	618	2,376	230	—	445	1,058	1,910	324	6,458	10,924	—	1	
Nevis —	11	—	506½	5,775½	326	—	20	40	17,195	107	3,998	4,769	588	29	
St Vincent's —	173	—	3,577½	4,818	2,199½	76	2,312	749	2,812	—	3,845	312	786	45	564
Tortola — —	210	—	1,568	2,405	567	0 3 16 184	—	31	690	185	2,208	1,806	1,628	35	
Total 1786 —	673	308	64,147	171,666½	34,811½	0 3 16 75,000	52,965½	44,430	168,375	1,802	62,316	112,777	10,351	6,470½	2,802
	Caſks. Flitches.														
Antigua —	8 16	—	7,634	19,302	1,471	Cwt. 5 0 0	5,718	3,815	15,734	477	30,339	180,491	1,020	1,270	
						Caſks. Hampers.									
Barbaboes —	212 1	—	8,574	23,875½	8,762	30 0 0 217 499	16,154	6,890	2,088	235	6,335	26,344	4,757	460½	
Dominica —	112 —	—	9,036½	9,468	5,891	2 0 0 8 201	7,131½	3,191	3,774	4	8,165	3,990	784	397½	
Granada —	167½ 34	—	5,665¾	17,151½	3,869½	117	10,061	8,071½	14,401	2,437½	20,247	7,640	2,008	200	
Jamaica —	8 —	—	25,972	66,412	17,498	22	394	27,284	45,031	4,420	860	853	1,296	2,532	
St. Kitt's —	18 —	—	2,265	14,481	4,632	61	1,824	2,332	46,656	2,262	1,122	230	596	307	
Montſerrat —	—	—	565	1,727	109	—	905	35½	1,909	—	3,524	5,242	320	24	
Nevis — —	—	—	512½	7,525½	389	44	—	—	22,512	—	8,835	7,752	—	36	
St. Vincent's —	48 —	—	6,185½	7,449	3,681	16 2 12 22	5,481	3,617	4,275	60½	6,432	1,185	3,229	394½	
Tortola — —	17 —	—	1,311	514	1,124	90	816	259½	—	218	3,357	1,324	330	13	
Total 1787 —	509½ 51	—	67,721¼	167,905½	47,426½	—	48,484½	55,495½	156,380	10,114	89,216	235,051	14,340	5,634½	Nil.

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
June 9th, 1789.

THOMAS IRVING,

Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Quantity of Grain, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, and other Articles of Proviſions, imported into the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787;

Diſtinguiſhing each Year, and Each Species of Proviſions, and the particular Iſland into which imported.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 25th May 1789.

1789.

EXTRACTS of ſuch Journals of the Surgeons employed in Ships trading to the Coaſt of Africa, ſince the 1ſt of Auguſt 1788, as have been tranſmitted to the Cuſtom Houſe in London, and which relate to the State of the Slaves during the Time they were on Board the Ships.

Cuſtom Houſe, London, 16th June 1789.

JOHN TIM° SWAINSON,
Acting Plant^n Clerk.

JOURNAL kept by Joſeph Hinchcliffe, Surgeon of the Ship Lively, W^m Ballingall, Commander, begun in Africa, September 7th, 1788.

Dates when received on Board, Deaths, Diſorders, and Numbers on Board.	Received on Board.	Died.	Diſorders.	Numbers Total on Board.
7 September — — —	—	—	—	205
15 D° — — —	16	—	—	221
D° D° ſent on Shore Sick 3 —	—	—	—	218
21 D° after their Recovery on Shore	2	—	—	220
22 D° died on Shore 1 — —	—	—	—	D°
25 D° — — —	42	—	—	262
26 D° — — —	15	—	—	277
27 D° — — —	2	—	—	279
28 D° after their Recovery on Shore 4	—	—	—	283
29 D° — — —	2	—	—	285
30 D° — — —	7	—	—	292
1ſt October — — —	1	—	—	293
3 D° after their Recovery on Shore	12	—	—	305
4 D° — — —	1	—	—	306
5 D° — — —	17	—	—	323
8 D° after Recovery on Shore —	1	—	—	324
10 D° — — —	12	—	—	336
12 D° — — —	28	—	—	364
12 D° returned 1 — —	—	—	—	363
14 D° — — —	11	—	—	374
18 D° — — —	—	1	Quinſy	373
19 D° — — —	—	1	Decline	372
20 D° — — —	—	1	Palſy	371
26 D° — — —	—	1	Complaint in the Bowels	370
28 D° — — —	—	1	Decline	369
1ſt November — — —	—	1	Meaſles	368
8 D° — — —	—	1	D°	367
10 D° — — —	—	1	D°	366
11 D° — — —	—	1	Dyſentery	365
12 D° — — —	—	1	Inſanity	364
13 D° — — —	—	1	Meaſles	363
14 D° — — —	—	1	Dyſentery	362
23 D° — — —	—	1	D°	361
Total —	—	13		

(Signed) JOSEPH HINCHCLIFFE.

Dominica, Port of Roſeau. } I Joſeph Hinchcliffe, Surgeon of the Ship Lively, do ſwear, That the annexed Journal, to which I have ſubſcribed my Name, is a true Account of the Receipt of Slaves on board ſaid Ship, and of the Mortality which happened amongſt them, ſince the Time that a Copy of the Act of the 28th of His preſent Majeſty was received on Board; and of the Nature of their Diſorders, to the beſt of my Skill and Judgment.

(Signed) J. HINCHCLIFFE.

Sworn before us, at the Cuſtom Houſe, Roſeau, this 24th Nov^r 1788.

Signed { J. Robinſon, Coll^r. / Ch^s Younghuſband, Act^s Compt^r.

Dominica. Theſe are to certify, That the aforegoing are true Copies of the Original Journal and Affidavit of the Surgeon of the Ship Lively, William Ballingall, Maſter, from Africa, lodged in the Cuſtom Houſe at this Port.

Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, at the Cuſtom Houſe in Roſeau, the 31ſt Dec^r, 1788.

Signed { John Robinſon, Coll^r. / Ch^s Younghuſband, Act^s Compt^r.

A JOURNAL

A JOURNAL kept by James Watts, Surgeon of the Ship Mary, Charles Hornby, Commander, begun in Africa 14th September 1788.

Date when received on Board, Deaths, Diſorders, and Number on Board.	Received on Board.	Died.	Diſorders.	Total Number on Board.	
Received on Board, from 16th July 1788 to the 14th Sept^{r} following	20	—	—	20	
From the 14th Sept^{r} to the 27th Oct^{r} following — — —	160	—	—	180	
From the 27th Oct^{r} to the 13th Feb^{y} 1789 — — —	20	—	—	200	Total Number received on Board.
	200				
March 6 — — —	—	1	Mortification of his Leg —	199	Boy.
13 — — —	—	1	Anaſareaus, Hydrocale of the Scrotum —	198	Man.
16 — — —	—	1	A ſwelling in his Knee —	197	Man.

I James Watts, Surgeon of the Ship Mary aforeſaid, make Oath, That the above is a true Account of the Numbers taken on Board, from the Ship's Arrival on the Coaſt to 14th September, when ſpoke by the Pomona, and from the ſaid 14th September 1788 till April 7th 1789, being the Day of Ship's Arrival at Roſeau; and that no more than Three Slaves ſhipt on Board ſaid Mary, and deſcribed, together with their Diſorders, as above, have died on Board the ſaid Ship, from the Time of ſhipping the Firſt Slave, till her Arrival at the Port of Roſeau as aforeſaid.

So help me God.

(Signed) JAMES WATTS.

Sworn before us, at the Cuſtom Houſe in Roſeau, 7th April 1789.

(Signed) D. Pulteney, Collector,
R^{d} Wells, Act^{g} Compt^{r}.

An ACCOUNT of all the Slaves that died on Board the Ship James, Matthew Morley, Maſter, from Africa, from the 4th November 1788 to the 8th February 1789.

Date.	Sex.	Of what Diſorder.
1788—November 4 —	One Man — —	— Inflammation of the Liver.
29 —	One Man —	— Of a Dyſentery.
December 18 —	One Woman —	— Suddenly.
1789—January 1 —	One Man —	— Of a Dyſentery.
3 —	One Woman —	— Ditto.
6 —	One Woman —	— Of a Lethargy.
15 —	One Boy — —	— Of a Dyſentery.
16 —	One Man Boy —	— Ditto.
17 —	One Girl — —	— Ditto.
18 —	One Man — —	— Ditto.
19 —	One Boy — —	— Ditto.
28 —	One Boy — —	— Ditto.
31 —	One Woman —	— Sulkineſs.
February 3 —	One Man Boy —	— Of a Lethargy.
8 —	One Man	— Of a Dyſentery.

70 Men above 4 Feet 4 Inches.
Boys, 23 D° under D° D°.
Girls, 15 Women under D° D°.
46 Women above D° D°.

154

1788. December 20th, Departed this Life, Mr. Orchard, of a Pleuriſy.

(Signed) JOSEPH BUCKHAM,
Surgeon of the Ship James.

Sworn before me, this 25th Feb^{y} 1789.
(Signed) N. A. Blake,
Coll^{r}.

ACCOUNT of Slaves received on board the Madam Pookata, Thomas Brown, Maſter, Journal commencing the 5th Novem^{r}, 1788, being the Day the New Slave Act was received from on board the Pomona Frigate.

Dates when received. 1788.		MEN.	WOMEN.	Women with Children at the Breaſt.	Boys above 4 Feet 4 Inches high.	Boys under 4 Feet 4 Inches high.	Girls under 4 Feet 4 Inches high.	Girls above 4 Feet 4 Inches high.	Total.
Novem^{r} 6th	Purchaſed and received on Board,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
14	D^{o} D^{o}	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
15	D^{o} D^{o}	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
16	D^{o} D^{o}	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
17	D^{o} D^{o}	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	5
24	D^{o} D^{o}	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26	D^{o} D^{o}	4	1	—	—	3	1	1	10
27	D^{o} D^{o}	3	—	—	3	3	3	2	14
28	D^{o} D^{o}	1	2	—	3	6	3	5	20
29	D^{o} D^{o}	3	—	—	4	5	1	1	14
30	D^{o} D^{o}	3	—	—	1	4	1	—	9
Decem^{r} 1	D^{o} D^{o}	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
3	D^{o} D^{o}	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	9
5	D^{o} D^{o}	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Number and Quality of Slaves on Board before the Reception of the ſaid new Slave Act —	24	16	5	6	20	12	1	84
	Total Number purchaſed —	47	22	8	24	44	26	12	183 Slaves.

ACCOUNT of the Negroes dead, taken from the Journal.

Nov^{r} 5	Of an Inflammatory Fever —	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
29	Of an Apoplectic Fit —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Dec^{r} 9	Of a Bilious Fever —	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
13	Of the Flux —	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
17	Of Ditto —	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
28	Of the Bilious Fever —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1789. Jan^{y} 20	Of the Flux —	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
24	Remain alive —	—	45	21	8	23	42	25	12	167
			47	22	8	24	44	26	12	183

I Benjamin Smith, Surgeon of the Brig Madam Pookata, do ſwear to the Truth of the Journal hereunto annexed, to the beſt of my Skill and Belief.

So help me God.

(Signed) BENJ^{N} SMITH.

Sworn before us,
D. Pulteney, Coll^{r}.
R^{d} Wells, Act^{g} Compt^{r}.

Roſeau, 24th Jan^{y}, 1789.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of Slaves received on Board the Ship Ned, John Spencer, Maſter.

Dates when received on Board.	Men.	Women.	D° with Child at the Breaſt.	Boys above 4 Feet 4 Inches.	Girls above 4 Feet 4 Inches.	Boys under 4 Feet 4 Inches.	Girls under 4 Feet 4 Inches.		Total purchaſed.
1788.									
November 17th	4	6	—	1	3	1	6	21	
19	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	6	
24	3	8	—	—	1	—	2	14	
28	5	1	—	2	—	3	4	15	
December 4th	6	8	—	—	3	1	6	24	
10	10	19	—	3	3	5	7	47	
15	8	12	—	—	1	3	25	49	
20	28	25	3	7	5	13	2	83	
30	9	1	—	6	1	3	—	20	
	75	82	3	19	17	29	54	making	279
Account of the Mortality of the ſaid Slaves.									Cauſe of their Death.
1788.									
December 25th	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	Dyſentery
January 19	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	6	D°
25	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	7	D°
February 9 and 10	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	D°
	9	3	—	3	2	2	6	N° 25	
Remains living and on Board	66	79	3	16	15	27	48	mag 254	
	75	82	3	19	17	29	54	making	279

Dominica, Roſeau,
11th February, 1789.

I Thomas Maxwell, Surgeon of the Ship Ned, do ſwear, That the annexed Account of Slaves on Board the ſaid Ship, as to Number, Mortality, &c. is true, according to the beſt of my Skill and Knowledge.

So help me God.

(Signed) THOMAS MAXWELL.

Sworn before us.

Dan[l] Pulteney, Collector.

R[d] Wells, Acting Comptroller.

EXTRACTS

OF

Such Journals of the Surgeons employed in Ships trading to the Coaſt of Africa, ſince the 1ſt of Auguſt 1788, as have been tranſmitted to the Cuſtom Houſe in London, and which relate to the State of the Slaves during the Time they were on Board the Ships.

1789.

EXTRACTS of ſuch Parts of the Journals of Surgeons employed in the Ships trading to Africa, ſince the 1ſt Auguſt 1788, as relate to the State of the Crew during the Voyage.

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
17th July 1789.

JOHN TIM. SWAINSON,
Acting Pl. Clerk.

Extracted from a Journal delivered in by David Jones, Surgeon of the Ship Friendſhip, from London to Cape Coaſt Caſtle, in Africa, and from thence to Lucea, in Jamaica.

October. NICHOLAS, before the Maſt, taken ill with an Intermittent Fever.
Novem^r. Mr. Young, Second Mate, with a Bilious Fever.
The Steward, — D°.
The Cook, — D°.
The Carpenter, — D°.
Jack Reynolds, — D°.
Pearſon, D°. — D°.

1789.
Jan^y 29. Mr. Young, taken ill a Second Time with a Bilious Fever.
The Carpenter, with an inciſed Wound.
Harry, D°.
William Scott, with a contuſed Toe.
30. The other Slaves and Ship's Crew as Yeſterday.
Feb^y 1ſt. Jack Strahan, with a Diarrhœa.
The Reſt of the Slaves with the Ship's Crew duly attended to.
Harry with the Bloody Flux.
The Boy Peter, D°.
Feb^y 2. State of the Slaves and Ship's Crew as Yeſterday.
3. D°.
4. D°.
5. Thoſe in the Flux much better.
The Carpenter quite well.
Jack Strahan, with an Abſceſs in his Arm.
William Scott, near well.
Jack Reynolds, with the Inflammation and Eruption on his Legs, near well.
Feb^y 6. The Reſt of the Slaves and Crew in a fair Way.
8. The Slaves and Ship's Crew as Yeſterday.
15. Slaves and Crew in a fair Way.
16. Madena, with a Fever.
17. The different Patients attended to.
18. D°.
19. D°.
20. Report as Yeſterday.
21. The Carpenter, with a Head Ache, but refuſes Medicine.
22. All well,
23. D°.
24. D°.
25. D°.
26. D°.
27. D°.
29. A Lotion for Mr. Young's Arm.

March

March 1. Report as Yeſterday.
2. Doſe of Phyſic, Jack Strahan.
3. William Scott, with a Wound upon his Leg, and great Inflammation.
11. William Scott, with a Fever.
12. Report as Yeſterday.
13. D°.
14. D°.
20. All well, a few trifling Caſes (excepted) in Surgery.
21. All well.
22. D°.
23. D°.
24. D°.
25. D°.
26. All well, a few Surgery Caſes excepted.
27. D°.
31. Arrived at our Moorings in Lucea Harbour, with Twenty-five Slaves, having buried neither White or Black Perſon ſince our Departure from the Port of London.

(Signed) DAVID JONES.

Cuſtom Houſe, St. Lucea, Jamaica. } Perſonally appeared before me David Jones, Surgeon of the above-named Ship Friendſhip, Richard Vaughan, Maſter, from Cape Coaſt, in Africa, who maketh Oath, That the above is a juſt and exact Journal of his Proceedings as Surgeon, and alſo an exact Journal of all Slaves taken on Board ſaid Ship; and that no Death hath happened on the Voyage, from Diſeaſe or otherwiſe. In Witneſs whereof he hath hereunto ſet his Hand, this 2d April 1789.

(Signed) DAVID JONES.

Sworn before me in Office, St. Lucea,
this 2d Day of April 1789.

PAT^{K} SPENCE,
Collector.

(Signed) T. W. BAKER,
Compt^{r}.

Cuſtom Houſe, St. Lucea. The above is a true Copy of the Journal delivered to us by David Jones, Surgeon of the Ship Friendſhip, from Cape Coaſt, in Africa. Witneſs our Hands and Seal, this 2 April 1789.

PAT^{K} SPENCE,
Coll^{r}.

T. W. BAKER,
Compt^{r}.

Extracted from an Account delivered in by Joſeph Buckham, of all the Slaves that died on Board the Ship James, Mathew Morley Maſter, from Africa, from the 4th Nov. 1788 to the 8th Feb. 1789.

1788.
Decem^{r} 20th. Departed this Life, Mr. Orchard, of a Pleuriſy.

(Signed) JOSEPH BUCKHAM,
Surgeon of the Ship James.

Sworn to before me,
this 25th Feb^{y} 1789.

(Signed) N. A. BLAKE,
Collector.

EXTRACTS

OF

Such Parts of the Journals of Surgeons employed in the Ships trading to Africa, ſince the 1ſt Auguſt 1788, as relate to the State of the Crew during the Voyage.

1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared out from Great Britain to Africa, in 1788 and 1789, together with the Total Exports to Africa in each of thoſe Years; diſtinguiſhing the Ports which they ſailed from, and the Value of the Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods ſo exported.

	1788.		1789.		1788.			1789.		
	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Value of Britiſh Goods.	Value of E. India Goods.	Value of Foreign Goods.	Value of Britiſh Goods.	Value of E. India Goods.	Value of Foreign Goods.
London —	31	4,653	23	3,789						
Liverpoole —	73	13,394	66	11,564						
Briſtol —	18	2,386	26	3,799						
Hull — —	1	110	—	—						
Lancaſter —	1	163	1	114	499,609 3 1	170,122 19 —	65,714 19 9	424,118 19 1	83,195 1 6	154,144 1 4
Falmouth —	1	151	—	—						
Cowes —	1	125	—	—						
Portſmouth —	—	—	—	—						
Southampton —	1	62	—	—						
	127	21,044	116	19,266						

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
March 17, 1790.

J. DALLEY, Aſſiſt Regiſter
Gen[l] of Shipping.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports of
Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which cleared out from Great Britain to Africa, in 1788 and 1789, together with the Total Exports to Africa in each of thoſe Years; diſtinguiſhing the Ports which they ſailed from, and the Value of the Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods ſo exported.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honble. Houſe of Commons, dated 11th March 1789.

1790.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which have entered in the Ports of Great Britain from Africa, in the Years 1788 and 1789; together with the Total Value of the Imports to Great Britain in each Year, and the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe.

	1788.		1789.		1788.		1789.	
	N° of Veſſels.	Tonnage.	N° of Veſſels.	Tonnage.	Value of Imports.	Duty of Cuſtoms.	Value of Imports.	Duty of Cuſtoms.
London — —	16	2,213	14	2,794				
Briſtol — — —	18	2,701	19	3,716	90,069 1 3	12,290 12 —	103,513 15 2	9,333 14 5
Liverpoole — —	18	3,310	12	1,432				
Portſmouth — —	—	—	3	432				
Total — —	52	8,224	48	8,374				

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
March 17th, 1790.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

J. DALLEY,
Aſſiſt: Regiſter Gen[l] of Shipping.

N. B. None of the Goods imported from Africa are ſubject to an Exciſe Duty.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from Africa, in the Years 1788 and 1789; together with the Total Value of the Imports to Great Britain in each Year, and the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honble. Houſe of Commons, dated 1ſt March 1790.

1790.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with their TONNAGE, which have entered, in the Years 1787 and 1788, in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from Africa, with the Number of Negroes which were imported on Board the ſame in each Year; and alſo the Negroes imported from other Countries; together with the Number of Negroes which were exported, diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

Arrivals from Africa.		Negroes imported.				Countries.	Negroes exported.			
No of Veſſels.	Tonnage.	From Africa.	From Foreign Weſt Indies.	From other Parts.	Total Number imported.		To Foreign Weſt Indies in Foreign Bottoms.	To Foreign Weſt Indies in Britiſh Bottoms.	To the States of America.	Total Number exported.
5	388	562	—	—	562	Antigua	—	77	25	102
7	831	713	—	—	713	Barbadoes	—	85	—	85
25	3,640	5,709	—	—	5,709	Dominica	1,655	233	130	2,018
13	1,943	3,713	—	—	3,713	Grenada	257	279	—	536
16	2,696	5,682	—	—	5,682	Jamaica	1,659	92	29	1,780
5	645	1,095	—	—	1,095	St. Kitt's	—	185	—	185
—	—	—	45	—	45	Nevis				
12	1,767	3,361	—	—	3,361	St. Vincent's	—	660	—	660
2	273	143	—	—	143	Tortola				
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montſerrat				
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bahamas				
85	12,183	20,978	45	—	21,023	Total 1787	3,571	1,611	184	5,366
3	311	570	—	—	570	Antigua	—	63	—	63
8	801	1,099	—	—	1,099	Barbadoes	—	356	6	362
24	4,275	6,383	—	—	6,383	Dominica	3,404	1,249	—	4,653
30	4,484	7,436	—	—	7,436	Grenada	945	1,598	—	2,543
20	3,862	5,731	—	400	6,131	Jamaica	2,391	66	10	2,467
—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Kitt's	—	300	—	300
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nevis				
10	1,975	2,522	—	—	2,522	St. Vincent's	—	670	—	670
2	83	143	—	—	143	Tortola				
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montſerrat				
1	130	211	—	—	211	Bahamas				
98	15,921	24,095	—	400	24,495	Total 1788	6,740	4,302	16	11,058

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
March 17th, 1790.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of SHIPS, with their TONNAGE which have entered, in the Years 1787 and 1788, in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from Africa, with the Number of Negroes which were imported on Board the ſame in each Year; and alſo the Negroes imported from other Countries; together with the Number of Negroes which were exported, diſtinguiſhing each Iſland.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 1ſt March 1790.

1790.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with their TONNAGE, which cleared outwards from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1788 and 1789; diſtinguiſhing each, together with the Total Value of Exports from Great Britain, to the Britiſh Weſt Indies; diſtinguiſhing the Amount of Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods.

	1788.					1789.				
	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Value of Britiſh Goods.	Value of Eaſt India Goods.	Value of Foreign Goods.	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Value of Britiſh Goods.	Value of Eaſt India Goods.	Value of Foreign Goods.
Antigua	35	8,235	91,619 1 11	1,005 1 8	8,381 1 7	32	6,470	97,557 16 5	2,904 18 1	5,855 5 4
Barbadoes	49	9,484	136,690 10 10	9,999 7 6	23,497 16 6	39	4,797	145,690 1 8	5,163 — 4	21,768 6 —
Dominica	23	4,653	51,886 13 4	1,716 2 7	9,037 13 —	35	7,900	48,766 17 5	946 11 1	8,085 7 6
Grenada	44	8,304	205,188 6 11	2,588 7 1	20,132 9 —	38	8,463	157,799 10 3	1,691 10 —	14,926 15 4
Jamaica	203	35,826	759,875 17 8	18,903 4 6	96,451 18 6	246	70,195	788,828 15 3	16,951 19 10	99,130 15 1
Montſerrat	2	535	7,264 2 11	80 16 2	841 6 10	3	859	12,547 4 5	102 11 7	1,075 6 7
Nevis	5	1,404	13,455 14 11	139 14 11	948 15 3	10	2,753	19,557 16 3	144 2 4	942 5 3
St. Kitt's	34	8,215	82,353 2 4	1,049 17 —	8,841 17 9	15	2,319	84,285 11 2	1,628 1 7	9,722 15 8
St. Vincent's	14	3,265	54,214 18 6	1,236 8 2	6,391 12 11	20	5,466	80,643 8 7	647 14 10	4,590 12 3
Tortola	10	2,381	65,390 3 4	225 3 —	4,631 2 4	11	2,776	54,766 4 3	245 2 6	4,711 11 6
	419	82,302	1,467,938 12 8	36,944 2 7	179,155 13 8	449	111,998	1,490,443 5 8	30,425 12 2	170,809 — 6
From the Ports of England — — Scotland; but the Iſlands are not diſtinguiſhed in the Accounts — —	67	12,218				Accounts not received from Scotland of the Navigation. J. D.				
Total —	486	94,520								

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector Gen[l] of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
March 17th, 1790.

N. B. The above Diſtinction of England and Scotland applies to the Navigation Part only.

J. DALLEY, Aſſiſt[t] Regiſter Gen[l]
of Shipping.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of SHIPS, with their TONNAGE, which cleared Outwards from Great Britain to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1788 and 1789; diſtinguiſhing each, together with the Total Value of Exports from Great Britain, to the Britiſh Weſt Indies; diſtinguiſhing the Amount of Britiſh, India, and Foreign Goods.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honble. Houſe of Commons, dated 1ſt March 1790.

1790.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, and their TONNAGE, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1788 and 1789; diſtinguiſhing each, and the Value of Imports from the ſaid Iſlands to Great Britain, with the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe thereon, diſtinguiſhing each.

	1788.				1789.			
	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Amount of Duties.	N° of Veſſels.	Tons.	Value of Imports.	Amount of Duties.
Anguilla	1	96	16,744 5 5	2,291 6 7	4	448	10,482 9 7	2 16 5
Antigua	39	9,695	288,008 19 7	118,437 8 1	31	7,680	216,231 10 —	90,905 4 —
Barbadoes	44	8,477	255,316 9 5	75,378 — 8	34	6,881	202,040 — —	65,812 7 8
Dominica	37	7,116	212,877 9 2	34,418 2 2	30	5,310	180,467 4 8	25,211 19 1
Grenada	66	15,160	471,268 11 10	126,998 — 9	73	14,742	453,398 8 4	109,259 13 6
Jamaica	242	66,584	2,141,399 3 9	785,561 17 6	272	74,459	2,338,004 1 3	863,245 17 11
Montſerrat	5	1,149	40,336 7 10	15,867 10 10	4	982	42,891 15 10	15,615 19 3
Nevis	8	2,202	44,892 11 4	18,964 6 8	5	1,514	42,618 15 3	17,477 19 7
St. Kitt's	38	9,435	289,056 6 10	120,698 17 2	25	6,158	168,902 9 11	53,002 8 —
St. Vincent's	26	5,721	152,329 14 1	48,230 15 7	17	4,220	151,958 2 3	51,159 6 5
Tortola	17	4,164	140,924 9 —	52,206 3 3	10	2,517	69,611 12 2	21,046 6 2
At the Ports of England	523	129,799	4,053,154 8 3	1,399,052 9 3	505	124,911	3,876,606 9 3	1,312,739 18 —
— — Scotland, but the Iſlands are not diſtinguiſhed	64	11,841			Accoᵗˢ not received from Scotland of the Navigation.			
Total	587	141,640						

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector Genˡ of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
March 17th, 1790.

J. DALLEY,
Aſſiſtᵗ Regiſter Genˡ of Shipping.

The above Diſtinction of England and Scotland applies to the Navigation Part only.

N. B. The above Account contains the Duties of Cuſtoms only. The proper Officers of the Exciſe will lay an Account of the Exciſe paid on Rum and Coffee, &c. before the Honble. Houſe.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of SHIPS, and their TONNAGE, which entered in the Ports of Great Britain from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, in the Years 1788 and 1789; diſtinguiſhing each, and the Value of Imports from the ſaid Iſlands to Great Britain, with the Amount of the Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe thereon, diſtinguiſhing each.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honble. Houſe of Commons, dated 1ſt March 1790.

1790.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which have been employed in the Trade between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies and the Britiſh Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland, in the Year 1788; ſpecifying the Articles imported from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies to the Britiſh Colonies in North America and Newfoundland, and the Quantity of Fiſh exported to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from Newfoundland.

INWARDS.		Species of Goods,		Quantity.	Fiſh exported from Newfoundland to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands.	
Veſſels.	Tons.					
153	14,009	Grain, Indian Corn	—	Buſhels. 535	Fiſh, Dry.	Quintals. 22,196
		Grocery, Chocolate	—	lbs. 6,767	—— Wet.	Barrels. 803½
		Grocery, Cocoa	—	C. lbs. 121 1 18		
		Grocery, Coffee	—	794 0 10		
		Grocery, Ginger	—	lbs. 1,470		
		Grocery, Pimento	—	582½		
		Grocery, Sugar, Brown	—	C. lbs. 9,285 1 2		
		Hard Wood, Lignum Vitæ		6¼ Tons.		
		—— Mahogany	—	51 Logs.		
		Hides	—	N° 255		
		Limes	—	Barrels. 227		
		Melaſſes	—	Gallons. 53,944		
		Pine Apples	—	12 Doz.		
		Pitch and Tar	—	Barrels. 770		
		Provi-ſions, Bread and Flour	—	281		
		Provi-ſions, Onions	—	lb. 10,000		
		Salt	—	Buſhels. 93,328		
		Spirits, Rum	—	Gallons. 493,844		
		Wood, Shook Hhds.	—	N° 150		
		—— Staves	—	25,500		
		Wool, Cotton	—	lb. 2,250		

THOMAS IRVING,
Inſpector Gen[l] of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the Britiſh Colonies.

Cuſtom Houſe, London,
March 17th, 1790.

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Number of Ships with their Tonnage, which have been employed in the Trade between the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies and the Britiſh Colonies in North America, including Newfoundland, in the Year 1788; ſpecifying the Articles imported from the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies to the Britiſh Colonies in North America and Newfoundland, and the Quantity of Fiſh exported to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands from Newfoundland.

Purſuant to an Order of the Honble. the Houſe of Commons, dated 1ſt March 1790.

1790.

PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

FREE NEGROES

SENT TO

AFRICA.

1789.

N° 1. COPY of a Letter from the Right honourable Lord Sydney to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, dated Whitehall, 7th December 1786.

Whitehall, 7th December 1786.

My Lords,

A PLAN having been laid before the King, for ſending out of this Country a Number of Black Poor (many of whom have been diſcharged from His Majeſty's Naval Service at the Concluſion of the late War, and others after having been employed with the Army in North America) who have ſince their Arrival in England been reduced to the greateſt Diſtreſs, in order that a Settlement may be formed in or near the River Sierra Leona, on the Coaſt of Africa: and His Majeſty having been pleaſed to approve of the Plan, and in Conſequence thereof to direct that Meaſures ſhould immediately be taken for acquiring from the Native Chiefs a Territory of ſufficient Extent for the ſettling of the ſaid Black Poor, and alſo for furniſhing them with Tools and Implements, &c. for the Cultivation of the Land, as well as with Proviſions for their Subſiſtence, until it is ſuppoſed that they will be able to raiſe Food for their future Support, I have received His Royal Commands to ſignify to your Lordſhips His Majeſty's Pleaſure, that as ſoon as the ſaid Black Poor ſhall be embarked on Board of the Veſſels which are prepared for their Reception, together with the Stores and Proviſions before mentioned, you do appoint a Ship of War to eſcort the ſaid Veſſels to the River Sierra Leona, directing her Commander, upon his Arrival there, to give every poſſible Aſſiſtance to the Superintendant or Overſeer who will accompany the ſaid Black Poor, in the Execution of the Plan, whilſt the ſaid Ship may remain in the ſaid River. I ſhall tranſmit to your Lordſhips, as ſoon as may be, a Copy of the Plan, for your full Information upon this Buſineſs.

I am, &c.

SYDNEY.

Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

N° 2.

N° 2. COPY of a Letter from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to the Right honourable Lord Sydney, 6th February 1787.

Admiralty Office, 6th February 1787.

My Lord,

CAPTAIN Thompſon, Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, having, by his Letter of the 4th Inſtant, deſired to receive our Inſtructions how to proceed in the Diſpoſal of the Black Poor, if, upon his Arrival at Sierra Leona, Mr. Irwin ſhould not be able to accompliſh an Agreement with the Natives for their ſettling there; we ſend your Lordſhip a Copy of Captain Thompſon's Letter, and are to deſire you will pleaſe to lay the ſame before the King, and ſignify to us His Majeſty's Pleaſure thereupon.

We are, &c.

(Signed) HOWE,
CHA. BRETT,
J. LEVESON GOWER.

Right honourable Lord Sydney, &c. &c. &c.

N° 3. COPY of a Letter from Captain Thompſon to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, 4th February 1787.

(In Admiralty Letter of 6th February 1787.)

COPY of a Letter from Captain Thompſon, Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Spithead, the 4th February 1787.

I TAKE the Liberty to acquaint you, that I have received your Letters of the 31ſt January and 3d of February, commanding me to proceed with the Three Tranſports upon the Arrival of the Vernon at this Port.

I beg you will repreſent to my Lords Commiſſioners, that if, upon my Arrival at Sierra Leona, Mr. Irwin ſhould not be able to accompliſh an Agreement with the Natives for ſettling there, I requeſt in that Caſe to have your Lordſhips Inſtructions how I am to proceed, and how to diſpoſe of the Black Poor.

N° 4. COPY of a Letter from the Right honourable Lord Sydney to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, dated 21ſt February 1787.

Whitehall, 21ſt February 1787.

My Lords,

HAVING laid before the King your Lordſhips Letter to me of the 6th Inſtant, incloſing a Letter from Captain Thompſon, Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, deſiring to be informed how he is to proceed in the Diſpoſal of the Black Poor, if, upon his Arrival at Sierra Leona, Mr. Irwin ſhould not be able to accompliſh an Agreement with the Natives, I have received His Majeſty's Commands to acquaint your Lordſhips, that you are to inſtruct Captain Thompſon, in Caſe it ſhould ſo happen, to proceed to ſuch other Part of the ſaid Coaſt contiguous thereto, not occupied by any European Power, which he and the Superintendent Mr. Irwin may, upon due Conſideration, think moſt adviſable, and where they may be moſt likely to effect the Settlement of the ſaid Black Poor.

I am, &c.

SYDNEY.

Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

N° 5. COPY of a Letter from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated Admiralty, 20th September 1787.

(ONE INCLOSURE.)

Admiralty Office, 20th September 1787.

My Lord,

HAVING received a Letter from Captain Thompſon, Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, dated the 26th of May laſt, giving an Account of his Arrival at Sierra Leona, together with the Tranſports having on Board the Black Poor, and of the Steps he had taken towards effecting their Eſtabliſhment, we ſend your Lordſhips herewith a Copy of Captain Thompſon's ſaid Letter for His Majeſty's Information, and are,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

moſt humble Servants,

HOWE,
R. HOPKINS,
J. LEVESON GOWER,
ARDEN.

Right honourable Lord Sydney, &c. &c. &c.

N° 6. COPY of a Letter from Captain Thompſon to Mr. Stephens, dated Sierra Leona River, 26th May 1787.

(In Admiralty Letter, of the 20th September 1787.)

His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, in Sierra Leona River, Africa, 26 May 1787.

SIR,

I Did myſelf the Honour to acquaint you of the Arrival of His Majeſty's Sloop under my Command, in Company with the Atlantic, Beliſarius, and Vernon Tranſports, at the Iſland of Theneriffe, after a Paſſage of Thirteen Days from Plymouth Sound. I have now the Satisfaction to aſſure you, for the Information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived ſafe in this River on the 9th Inſtant. I feel a Pleaſure in informing you, that I have every Proſpect of eſtabliſhing the Black Poor at this Place in a pleaſant Spor, and that I have hitherto met with little Difficulty from the Natives; my only Trouble is from the licentious Spirit which prevails amongſt the People, but this I have no Doubt in a little Time of ſubduing.

I am happy to ſay that the Company of His Majeſty's Sloop under my Command have continued pretty healthy, as well as the Generality of the Blacks, although amongſt them there has been ſome Mortality ſince our Departure from England; but we have great Reaſon to expect much Sickneſs, having arrived here at the Commencement of the Rainy Seaſon, the Whole of which we ſhall have to ſtruggle againſt. Having cleared the Beliſarius, and there being no further Occaſion for her Services, I have this Day diſcharged her, according to her Charter Party, which has afforded me the Opportunity (by the Way of Jamaica) of giving you this Information. I beg to encloſe you the State ot the Nautilus, and have the Honour to aſſure you, that

I am, Sir, &c.

THOS B. THOMPSON.

Philip Stephens, Eſquire.

N° 7. COPY of a Letter from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated 8th October 1787.

Admiralty Office, 8th October 1787.

My Lord,

HAVING, ſince our Letter to your Lordſhip of the 20th of laſt Month, received another Letter from Captain Thompſon, of His Majeſty's Sloop the Nautilus, dated Sierra Leona River, the 23d of July laſt, upon the ſame Subject as his former one; we ſend your Lordſhip a Copy thereof for His Majeſty's Information, and are,

My Lord, &c.

HOWE,
CHAS BRETT,
J. LEVESON GOWER.

The Right honourable Lord Sydney, &c. &c. &c.

N° 8. COPY of a Letter from Captain Thompſon to Mr. Stephens, dated from Sierra Leona River, Africa, 23d July 1787.

(In Admiralty Letter of 8th October 1787.)

His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, in Sierra Leona River, Africa, 23d July 1787.

Sir,

I Had the Honour to acquaint you, by the Way of Jamaica, of the ſafe Arrival of His Majeſty's Sloop under my Command, with the Atlantic, Beliſarius, and Vernon Tranſports, in this River, on the 9th May laſt: The Vernon being cleared and diſpatched this Day to England, I have by her the Satisfaction to addreſs you, for the Information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

I am ſorry it is not in my Power to give you the moſt favourable Account of the Blacks; their Obſtinacy and Lazineſs, which neither Remonſtrance, Perſuaſion, or Puniſhment, have yet been able to ſubdue, do not leave me great Hopes of their future Welfare; to add to theſe mortifying Circumſtances, Mr. Irwin, the Director, in whoſe Truſt was repoſed the whole Management of the Settlement, declared, ſoon after his Arrival at this Place, his determined Reſolution of not ſettling with them; indeed, the Treatment he met with from them could fully juſtify ſuch a Reſolution; but it was followed by much Confuſion on their Part, and Indifference on his.

The Rains, which ſet in the latter End of May, have brought on Fevers, Fluxes, and Bilious Complaints; theſe have carried off a great Number, and of which others are Daily dying, amongſt whom Mr. Irwin, the Director, died on the 11th of this Month.—To render this Sickneſs more dreadful, there is at preſent but One Surgeon capable of attending a large Number of Sick. The White Women have been particularly great Sufferers.

It is nevertheleſs, with much Satisfaction and Pleaſure, that, amidſt theſe Calamities and a dreary Seaſon, I can aſſure you, Sir, the Company of His Majeſty's Sloop under my Command have hitherto remained ſo well, that I hope to be enabled, in purſuance of their Lordſhips Orders, to remain in this River ſome little Time longer.

I ſhall uſe in that Time every Endeavour in my Power for the Welfare of the Black People, to bring them to a Senſe of their Situation; and it is with the moſt ſanguine Wiſhes that I hope for Succeſs.

I am, &c.

THOS BN THOMPSON.

Philip Stephens, Eſquire.

N° 9.

N° 9. COPY of a Letter from Captain Thompſon to Mr. Stephens, dated Nautilus, Spithead, 23 January 1788.

His Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, at Spithead, 23d January 1788.

Sir,

I Beg you will do me the Honor to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I left the River Sierra Leona on the 17th September laſt for the Weſt Indies, in order to recruit the Proviſions of His Majeſty's Sloop under my Command, and to refit her Rigging, which was moſtly decayed by the Rainy Seaſon in Africa, and that I anchored at Spithead this Day at Noon, after a Paſſage of Thirty-ſix Days from the Iſland of Dominica.

I lament that I have it not in my Power to aſſure you, for the Information of their Lordſhips, that the Black Poor had made, when I left them, every good Uſe, by their Induſtry and Attention, of the many Indulgencies which have been granted them; on the contrary, I am ſorry to ſay, I am very apprehenſive that a Number of them will periſh through their own Indolence.—However, I muſt not omit mentioning, that ſome who appeared to poſſeſs a true Senſe of their Situation, had from their Induſtry a good Proſpect of a future Subſiſtence. The White Perſons who accompanied theſe poor People were moſtly carried off by Sickneſs during the Rains, and as the Blacks ſhewed no Attention or Deference to the remaining Surgeons and the Clergyman, for whom they could by no Means be perſuaded to build a Houſe, or otherwiſe aſſiſt them, I have Reaſon to believe they have quitted their Society, eſpecially as they were not bound to remain with them longer than Four Months.

The Mode of Government, which they had adopted, was chooſing Chiefs every Month from amongſt themſelves; but as little or no Reſpect was paid to theſe, of courſe there was and muſt be much Confuſion amongſt them. In addition to theſe Circumſtances, the Climate is a Cauſe why, I fear, a great Part of theſe People will fail; for unleſs the utmoſt Care and Precautions (Qualities which the Generality of them appeared to be totally deſtitute of) are taken, fatal Sickneſs muſt enſue.

I have ſo far endeavoured to inform you, Sir, of the Situation of theſe People; and I can only add, how chagrined I feel myſelf, that the Pains which have been taken with them have, by their own Inattention, been rendered ſo abortive.

I have done myſelf the Honor of tranſmitting to you a Journal of the Proceedings of His Majeſty's Sloop under my Command ſince her Departure from England, and her preſent State; and have the Satisfaction to aſſure you, that I am, &c.

THOS B. THOMPSON.

Philip Stephens, Eſquire.

N° 10. LIST of the Black Poor embarked for Sierra Leona.

(Delivered by Captain Thompſon, 30th December 1788.)

	NAMES.	Diſcharged, Dead, or Run.
1	Rev. Mr. Fraſier	
	Mr. Daniel Curry	Dead.
	William Cahill	
	John Geſau	Dead.
5	Mary Geſau	Dead.
	John Irwin	Diſcharg[d]
	John Smeathman	Diſcharg[d]
	Benjamin Philips	D. D.
	William Watts	D. D.
10	John Wriggleſworth	D. D.
	John Bethell	D.
	Anthony Smith	
	Henry Graves	
	Peter Hill	
5	David Draper	
	George Smith	
	John Stephenſon	
	James Cox	
	John Green	D. D.
20	John Pompoſend	D. D.
	James Oliver	D. D.
	John Groves	R.
	Joſeph Grant	
	John Anderſon	
5	John Thomas	
	James Owen	
	Robert Walker	
	Henry Domain	
	John Wilkes	
30	George Minor	D. D.
	Jacob Richardſon	
	Dick Simmons	
	John Adams	
	Daniel Moree	
5	John Briſtow	
	Thomas Creſwell	
	Henry Alexander	
	Iſaac Benn	
	John Lucas	
40	John Daley	D. D.
	George Pembroke	
	William London	
	William James	
	Daniel Johnſon	
5	William Warner	D. D.
	Aaron Brookes	
	James Johnſon	
	William Dover	
	John Aſhfield	
50	James Harries	
	Joſeph Fortune	
	Joſiah Hoſier	D. D.
	William Working	
	Edward Thompſon	D. D.
5	George Prince	D. D.
	George How	
	John Stacey	R.
	Charles Thompſon	
	Robert Robinſon	
60	Lewis Roſe	D.

	NAMES.	Diſcharged, Dead, or Run.
61	Benjamin York	
	John Spears	
	James Parker	D. D.
	Nathaniel Goughing	
5	John London	
	Prince William	D. D.
	John Williams	D. D.
	John Dyer	D. D.
	John Windſor	
70	William Gorman	
	William Raper	D.
	Domingo Antona	D. D.
	John Lewis	
	Anthony Madeira	
5	John Morris	
	Jacob Potter	D. D.
	William Higgins	
	James Johnſon (2)	D. D.
	William Thompſon	
80	Charles Marien	
	Thomas Green	
	James Atkins	
	William Green	
	Wilſon Sampſon	
5	George Agram	
	William Stephenſon	
	John Blake	D. D.
	Robert Moore	
	Emanuel Parado	
90	Francis Parado	D. D.
	John Carigut	D. D.
	Paul Clark	D. D.
	John Banks	
	Edward Dominico	
5	Joſeph Poole	D. D.
	John Williams	R.
	William Green	D.
	Peter Victory	
	William Stafford	
100	Henry Jones	D. D.
	Peter Armsfield	
	Joſeph Jordan	
	Thomas Peters	
	James Titus	
5	John Simpſon	
	James Harris (2)	
	Charles Chilcoth	
	James Crane	
	Samuel Green	
110	Robert Price	
	Thomas Hooper	
	William Jones	
	William Green	D.
	William Williams	D. D.
5	John W. Harris	
	William Newton	
	James Dolphin	D. D.
	John Dyer	
	Margaret Domain	D. D.
120	Mary Morris	D.

	NAMES.	Discharged, Dead, or Run.
121	Rebecca Innis	
	Mary Thompson	
	Ann Wilkes	D. D.
	Elizabeth Dyer	D. D.
5	Elizabeth Williams	D.
	Elizabeth Robinson	
	Dorcas Brookes	
	Peggy Higgins	
	Jane Working	
30	Lydia Raper	D.
	Mary Spears	
	Elizabeth Williams (2)	D. D.
	Ann Windsor	D. D.
	Mary Johnson	D.
5	Elizabeth Agram	
	Elizabeth How	D. D.
	Ann Parado	
	Elizabeth Minor	D. D.
	Sarah Parker	D. D.
40	Elizabeth Ben	D. D.
	Sarah Thomas	D. D.
	Diana Speake	
	Elizabeth Dover	
	Mary Johnson (2)	
5	Mary Prince	D. D.
	Mary Price	D. D.
	Amelia Moore	
	Sarah Hooper	D.
	Lydia Clarke	
50	Sarah Parado	
	Susan Rose	D.
	Mary James	
	Elizabeth Armsfield	
	Ann Jordan	D. D.
5	Bridget Williams	
	Sarah Pells	D. D.
	Sophia Williams	D.
	Polly Dominica	
	Elizabeth Thompson	
60	Ann Carigatt	D. D.
	Mary Ashfield	D. D.
	Sarah Potter	
	Mary Harris	
	Catharine Victory	
5	Mary Poole	D. D.
	Jane Newton	
	Sarah Dolphin	
	Ann Hughes	
	Elizabeth Chilcoth	
70	Elizabeth Madeira	D. D.
	Joseph Greves	D.
	Francis Broughton	D. D.
	John Thompson	
	Catharine Robinson	
5	John Wilkes	D. D.
	Betsey Green	D.
	Mary Ann Clark	
	William Ormsfield	D. D.
	Mary Howe	D. D.
180	Elizabeth Innis	D. D.

	NAMES.	Discharged, Dead, or Run.
181	Thomas Thompson	D.
	John Britain	
	John Riddle	
	Betsey Gasau	D. D.
5	William Harris	
	Mr. Joseph Irwin	D. D.
	Miss Irwin	D.
	Miss Betty Irwin	D.
	Mr. Hills	
90	Robert Bowers	D. D.
	William Craig	D.
	Joseph Clifton	D.
	Thomas Davis	D. D.
	James Baker	D. D.
5	Richard Weaver	
	Frederick Kirkner	D. D.
	Abraham Ashmore	
	Lucy Ashmore	
	John Scott	
200	John Cain	
	George Francis	D. D.
	George Harris	
	Mummy Subby	
	John Bucks	
5	George Laurence	
	William Thryning	D. D.
	John Williamson	
	Margaret Francis	
	Valentine Russell	
10	William Drew	D. D.
	Ann Drew	
	Sarah Howe	D. D.
	Lucy Weaver	
5	Hugh Smith	D. D.
	Mary A. Smith	
	Sarah Wycuff	D. D.
	Thomas Wooders	
	William Child	
20	John James	
	Jacob Johnson	D. D.
	Daniel Andrews	
	Thomas Clements	
	John Shenkell	D. D.
5	Ann Shenkell	D. D.
	Richard Shenkell	D. D.
	Ann Shenkell	
	Rosina Shenkell	D. D.
	George Kein	D. D.
30	William Bond	
	Elizabeth Silly	
	John Cambridge	
	Sarah Cambridge	D. D.
	Mary Smith	D. D.
5	Adam Sabb	
	Mary Sabb	D. D.
	Ann Hackett	D. D.
	Mary Harris	D. D.
	John Minnick	
	Judia Weaver	
240	John Batteste	

	NAMES.	Discharged, Dead, or Run.
241	William Stephenson	
	Joseph Hodd	D. D.
	John Valentine	
	Charles Stoddard	
5	Thomas Warren	
	Samuel Wood	
	James York	
	George Isaacs	
	Jonn Hughes	
50	Emanuel Saunders	
	John Wilson	
	John Pompey	
	George Ford	
	Thomas London	
5	William Mullender	
	John Smith	
	James Stepney	R.
	John Matue	D. D.
	Thomas Williams	
60	William Limrick	
	James Francis	
	Ann Adams	
	Alexander Thompson	
	Elizabeth Turner	D.
5	Elizabeth Savory	
	John Andrews	
	Samuel Skinner	
	James Drain	
	William Kennedy	R.
70	Thomas Betsworth	R.
	James Price	
	John Hodgkins	R.
	William Cooper	
	Anthony Dreusaw	R.
5	Thomas Brown	D. D.
	Martin Vanshaw	
	John Jupiter	D. D.
	John Brandy	
	Valentine Xanthus	
80	John Anthony	
	John Brown	
	Anthony Madeira	R.
	John English	D. D.
	John Lyntch	
5	James Tomlinson	
	Thomas Richardson	
	Lewis White	R.
	John Walton	
	James Atkins	R.
90	John Francis	
	Augustine Barrows	D. D.
	John Vaughan	D.
	William Smith	
	Isabella Smith	
5	Sarah Wilkinson	D. D.
	Alice Cook	R.
	John George	D. D.
	Joseph Smith	R.
	Anthony Josee	D. D.
300	George Clarke	

	NAMES.	Discharged, Dead, or Run.
301	Elizabeth Clarke	
	M. A. Clarke	
	John Needham	
	John Smyth	
5	Elizabeth Lyntch	
	Mary Tomlinson	R.
	Sarah Needham	
	John Sheerman	R.
	John Lemon	
10	Elizabeth Lemon	
	Thomas Bowline	D. D.
	Sarah Bowline	D. D.
	Isaac Blure	
	Peter Smith	
5	John Darby	
	James Charles	
	James Harris	
	John Peesey	
	John Williams	
20	Thomas Smith	D. D.
	Fardon Wilsford	D. D.
	Jacob Philips	
	Jeffery Amherst	
	Emanuel Crapp	D. D.
5	Margaret Jackson	D.
	Domingo Josee	R.
	Ann Harris	
	Mary English	R.
	Elizabeth Smith	D. D.
30	Peter Palmer	
	William Wilsford	
	John Bethel	
	Mary S. Jones	
	Joseph Groves	D. D.
5	Ann Cook	
	Elizabeth Parsons	
	Mr. Alexander Hackney	
	Thomas W. Young	R
	Richard H. Duncombe	
40	Monkhouse Graham	D.
	Thomas Mewbourn	D.
	William Green	D. D.
	Martha Green	
	James Green	D. D.
5	Ann Watson	D. D.
	Thomas Simmons	D. D.
	John Drage	D. D.
	Abraham E. Griffith	
	Rebecca Griffith	D. D.
50	Andrew James	
	Martha James	D. D.
	John W. Ramsay	
	Elizabeth Ramsey	D. D.
	George Brown	
5	Elizabeth Brown	
	Sarah Simpson	
	Lewis Latouch	
	Mary Latouch	D. D.
	Lewis Latouch	D. D.
360	John Marien	

	NAMES.	Discharged, Dead, or Run.
361	Elizabeth Marien	D. D.
	John Marien	D. D.
	Mesech, Wright	
	Hester Wright	
5	Benjamin Elliot	
	Abraham Matthews	R.
	Hannah Irvine	
	William Smith	
	John Murray	
70	Rubin Taton	D. D.
	Christopher Friday	
	Joseph Lucock	D. D.
	Joseph George	
	George Comfortable	D. D.
5	William Close	
	Jane Baptist	
	William Lee	
	Mary A. Lee	
	Richard Bradley	
80	Mary Bradley	
	William Williams	
	Thomas Holder	
	Ann Holder	D. D.
	Elizabeth Hudson	
5	John Homan	
	Christian Horn	
	Robert Stirling	D.
	Thomas Holder	
	William Ricketts	D. D.
90	Isaac Jones	D. D.
	Amelia Homan	D. D.
	Mary S. Jones	D.
	Joseph Taylor	D. D.
	William Richardson	
5	Hannah Richardson	
	James Harford	
	Eliz. Harford	
	Thomas Freeman	R.
	John Swithen	
400	John Peters	
	James Neptune	
402	Edward Smith	
	George Hill	D. D.
	John Lewis	
5	Edward Honeycutt	D. D.
	William Anderson	R.
	Joseph Newman	
	Richard Guttero	D. D.
	George Bromfield	
10	Jane Gosport	
	Anthony Smith	
	Peggy Smith	D. D.
	Sarah Lee	
	Thomas Montague	
5	James White	D. D.
	James Walker	
	James Stephens	
	Jack James	
	John Bromley	
20	Tony Ambo	D. D.
	Joseph Seaman	
	Thomas Fisher	
	Peggy Fisher	
	John Steward	
5	John Ramsey	R.
	Francis Baxthian	
	Lewis Sterling	
	Charles Jones	D. D.
	Eliz. Jones	
30	William Hoskins	
	Eliz. Hoskins	
	James Read	
	Anthony Hill	
	John Jacobs	
5	Mary Jacobs	D. D.
	John Jacobs	D. D.
	Peter Grant	
	John Wilson	R.
	Mary James	
	Martha Smith	D. D.
441	Thomas Mallady	

	N°
Died — — —	122
Discharged — — — —	28
Ran — — — — —	23
Remaining at the Time His Majesty's Sloop Nautilus left Sierra Leona — — — —	268
Number embarked —	441

N° 11. CESSION of a Territory on the Banks of the River Sierra Leona, for the Accommodation of the Black Poor, 11th June 1787; delivered by Captain Thompſon, 2 January 1789.

(COPY.)

KNOW all Men by theſe Preſents, That I King Tom, Chief of Sierra Leona, on the Grain Coaſt of Africa, by and with the Conſent of the other Kings, Princes, Chiefs, and Potentates, ſubſcribing hereto, in Conſideration of the Preſents, as by a Liſt annexed, now made me by Captain Thomas Boulden Thompſon, of His Britannic Majeſty's Ship Nautilus, Joſeph Irwin, Eſquire, and the Reverend Patrick Fraſer, in Behalf of, and for the ſole Benefit of, the Free Community of Settlers, their Heirs and Succeſſors, lately arrived from England, and under the Protection of the Britiſh Government, have granted, and by theſe Preſents do grant, and for ever quit Claim to, a certain Diſtrict of Land, for the ſettling of the ſaid Free Community, to be theirs, their Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever; that is to ſay, All the Land, Wood, Water, &c. which is contained from the Bay, commonly called Frenchman's Bay, but by theſe Preſents changed to that of St. George's Bay, Coaſtways, up the River Sierra Leona, to Gambia Iſland, and Southerly or Inland, from the River Side Twenty Miles. And further be it known unto all Men, That I King Tom do faithfully promiſe and ſwear, for my Chiefs, Gentlemen, and People, likewiſe my Heirs and Succeſſors, that I will bear true Allegiance to His Moſt Gracious Majeſty George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. &c. &c. and protect the ſaid Free Settlers, His Subjects, to the utmoſt of my Power, againſt the Inſurrections and Attacks of all Nations or People whatever. And I do hereby bind myſelf, my Heirs and Succeſſors, to grant the ſaid Free Settlers a Continuance of a quiet and peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Land granted, their Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever. In witneſs whereof I and my Chiefs have ſet our Hands and Seals this Eleventh Day of June 1787.

(L. S.) + The Mark of King Tom,
(L. S.) + Chief Pabongēe,
(L. S.) + Queen Yammalouba.

Witneſs to the executing the above,
and of the Preſents made,

T. B. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH IRWIN,
PATRICK FRASER, A. M.

A LIST of the PRESENTS.

Eight Muſquets
One Barrel of Gunpowder
Two Bags of Lead Balls, 2 Cwt.
Bars of Lead, One Cwt.
Three Dozen Hangers, with Red Scabbards
Twenty-four laced Hats
Five ſmall Niconnees
Four Cotton Romols
One Caſk of Rum, containing Ten Gallons and Three Quarters
Thirty-four Pounds of Tobacco, manufactured
Twenty-five Iron Bars, 5 Cwt. 0 qr. 2 lbs.
Ten Yards of Scarlet Cloth
One hundred and Seventeen Bunches of Beads
Thirteen Pieces of Britannia's; and
One Puncheon of Rum, containing One hundred and Twenty Gallons.

(COPY.)

B A R B A D O E S.

REPORT of a Committee of the General Aſſembly, upon the ſeveral Heads of Enquiry, &c. relative to the Slave Trade.

To the Honourable Sir JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Baronet, Speaker, and to the reſt of the Members of the General Aſſembly.

18th and 23d Febʳʸ 1788. } The Report of the Committee, to whom the Agent's Letter to the Committee of Correſpondence, of the 18th and 23d Days of February laſt, and the Papers tranſmitted therewith, intituled, "Liſt of Accounts," and "Heads of Information," ſent to him by Order of the Lords of the Committee of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council for Trade; and alſo the Agent's ſubſequent Letter of the 5th Day of March following, with additional Heads of Enquiry, ſince received by him, by their Lordſhips Directions, were referred, to conſider and make their Report thereon.

YOUR Committee, in Obedience to your Orders of the 8th Day of April, and 6th Day of May laſt, reſpectively, referring to them the Agent's Three ſeveral Letters to the Committee of Correſpondence of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Days of February, and Fifth Day of March laſt, and the ſeveral Papers tranſmitted therewith, intituled, "Liſt of Accounts," "Heads of Information," and "Additional Heads of Enquiry," have taken the Subject Matter of the ſaid Papers into their Conſideration, and uſed all the Means in their Power to enable them to anſwer the ſeveral Queſtions propoſed in the ſaid Papers, in order to obtain for the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majeſty's Privy Council, for Matters of Trade and Foreign Plantations, the Information they are deſirous of receiving. Your Committee, nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Extent of their Enquiries, have been able only to collect the Information contained in their Anſwers to the reſpective Queſtions which they have annexed to this their Report, and deſire that it may be conſidered as a Part of it.

And your Committee do beg Leave to report further, That they have come to the following Reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the probable Effects and Conſequences of an Abolition of the Slave Trade, as far as ſuch a Meaſure relates to Barbadoes, will be the Deſtruction of the Cultivation of the Lands in this Colony.

SAMᴸ HINDS,
BEN. BABB,
D. MAYCOCK,
JOHN BISHOP,
SAMᴸ FORTE,
JOHN EASTMOND.

LIST OF ACCOUNTS.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Negroes annually imported into the Iſland of Barbadoes, as far as any ſuch Account can be made up; diſtinguiſhing the Number imported in each Year, the Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children, and the Number and Tonnage of the Ships in which they have been conveyed.

ANSWER.

SLAVES imported; viz.

In	1764	—	—	—	3,936	In	1777	—	—	—	34
	1765	—	—	—	3,228		1778	—	—	—	7
	1766	—	—	—	4,061		1779	—	—	No Account.	
	1767	—	—	—	4,154		1780	—	—	No Account.	
	1768	—	—	—	4,628		1781	—	—	—	1,138
	1769	—	—	—	6,837		1782	—	—	—	109
	1770	—	—	—	5,825		1783	—	—	—	194
	1771	—	—	—	2,728		1784	—	—	—	None.
	1772	—	—	—	2,117		1785	—	—	—	149
	1773	—	—	—	1,269		1786	—	—	—	482
	1774	—	—	—	289		1787	—	—	—	713
	1775	—	—	—	879		1788	—	—	—	1,309
	1776	—	—	—	407						

The Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children, not known.

Tonnage of the Ships not known.

NUMBER of VESSELS; viz.

In	1774	—	—	One Ship and One Snow.
	1775	—	—	Four Ships, One Bark, One Snow, and Three Brigs.
	1776	—	—	Two Ships, One Snow, Two Brigs, One Schooner, and Two Sloops.
	1777	—	—	Two Sloops.
	1778	—	—	Two Ships.
	1781	—	—	Four Dutch Prizes.
	1782	—	—	One Ship.
	1785	—	—	One Ship and One Schooner.
	1786	—	—	Two Ships, One Brig, One Schooner, and One Sloop.
	1787	—	—	Three Ships, Three Schooners, and One Ketch.
	1788	—	—	Three Ships, One Snow, One Bark, Two Schooners, and One Sloop.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Negro Slaves, of Free Negroes and Mulattoes, of Indented Servants, and of Free White Inhabitants, which are at preſent in the Iſland, with a like Account for any former Period, as far as the ſame can be aſcertained; diſtinguiſhing, with reſpect to each of the foregoing Claſſes of Inhabitants, the Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children; diſtinguiſhing, as far as is poſſible, the Number under One Year of Age, from One Year to Eight, from Eight to Eighteen, and from Eighteen to Thirty, or forming them into ſuch other Claſſes as it may be more convenient to bring them under; and diſtinguiſhing the Number of Country-born Slaves from thoſe which have been imported, and the Number, in each of the foregoing Claſſes, which are ſuppoſed to have been born and died Annually.

In

		Slaves.	
In	1764	70,706.	
	1765	72,255.	
	1766	73,651.	
	1767	74,656.	
	1768	76,275.	
	1769	75,658.	
	1770	76,334.	
	1771	75,988.	
	1772	74,485.	
	1773	74,206.	Of this Number, 13,760 belonging to the Pariſh of Saint Michael; and there were this Year, in the ſame Pariſh, 4,613 Free White Inhabitants, 136 Free Mulattoes, and 78 Free Negroes. Total Amount in this Pariſh, of Slaves and Free Perſons, 18,587.
	1774	74,874.	
	1775	74,410.	
	1776	74,103.	
	1777	72,578.	
	1778	69,935.	
	1783	62,258.	
	1784	61,808.	
	1785	62,775.	
	1786	62,115.	
	1787	62,712.	
	1788	62,712.	Of this Number, 2,883 belong to the Pariſh of Saint Joſeph, viz. 617 Men, 1,007 Women, 1,179 Children; and there are in the ſame Pariſh, 1,176 Free White Inhabitants, viz. 270 Men, 439 Women, and 467 Children; and 52 Free Negroes and Mulattoes, viz. 13 Men, 13 Women, and 26 Children. No indented Servants in the Iſland. Can ſay nothing further as to the Particulars here enquired after.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves exported from the ſaid Iſland in each Year, to any Foreign Settlement or Iſland in America or the Weſt Indies.

By Information from the Secretary's Office, it appears, that, for the Space of Six Years, from the Year 1783 to the Year 1788, both incluſive, about 2,600 Slaves have been exported from this Iſland.

HEADS OF INFORMATION.

WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves, in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

A Maſter of Bloody-mindedneſs, or cruel Intention, wilfully killing his Slave, is to pay £.15 into the Public Treaſury, under the 19th Cl. of the Act, N°. 82; excepting this, his Power is abſolute; for if a Slave, under Puniſhment by his Maſter's Order, ſuffers in Life or Member, the Maſter, under the ſame Clauſe, is liable to no Fine whatever.

What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law?

None, againſt their Maſters.—But, under the above Act, if any Perſon wilfully kills a Negro that is not his own, he is to pay double the Value of him to his Owner, and £.25 into the Treaſury; if he kills him by Accident, he is liable only to the Owner's Action at Law. A Perſon ſtriking or ill-treating another Perſon's Negro, ſubjects himſelf to an Action at Law, at the Suit of the Owner.

For what Offences are they ſubject to their Maſters Correction—for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland—and in what Manner are they tried?

They are ſubject to their Maſters Correction for all Offences, and they are amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland for all Offences whatever. This Juriſdiction with reſpect to Slaves, is eſtabliſhed under ſeveral Acts of the Iſland. Of ſmall Offences, a Juſtice of the Peace takes Cognizance, and puniſhes by whipping. For heinous Crimes, as Murder, Burglary, Rape, burning of Houſes or Canes, ſtealing or maiming of Cattle of above the Value of Twelve Pence, Slaves are tried under the above Act, N°. 82, by Two Juſtices of the Peace, and Three Freeholders; who ſentence them to die if guilty, and acquit if innocent. Their Sentence, however, is ſubject to an Appeal to the Governor and Council, who may reverſe, or affirm, or moderate the Sentence, as ſhall appear right to them.

To what Penalties are their Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them, and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

Under no Penalty but that of Fifteen Pounds for killing, under the aforeſaid Act, N°. 82; which is to be recovered by Information in any Court of Record in the Iſland.

Are Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour? and, when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Fed at their Maſters Expence with Grain and Ground Proviſion, Salt and Salt Fiſh, and furniſhed occaſionally with Rum and Molaſſes.—The general Proviſion of Corn for each Slave, large or ſmall, is about Ten Buſhels a Year; and for each working Slave, a Pound and a Half of Salt Fiſh or Herrings a Week; and they have the Liberty of raiſing Live Stock, and ſelling it for their own Benefit.

How are they clothed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſons? State the Law and the Practice.

They are clothed Once a Year, the Men with Caps, Jackets, and Breeches; the Women with Caps, Jackets, and Coats.—They have comfortable Houſes, with Two or Three Rooms, thatched, wattled, and dabbed, and many of them have walled Houſes, ſhingled: Their Houſes in general are better than the Houſes of the poor Cottagers in England.—The Proprietors, at their own Expence, cauſe the Houſes to be built and kept in Repair, and pay great Attention to this Article.—This is the Practice.—The Act, N°. 82, directs that all Slaves ſhall have Cloaths once a Year, viz. Drawers and Caps for Men, and Petticoats and Caps for Women, under a Penalty of Five Shillings for each Slave.

What is the Annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, reſpectively?

One with another Six Pounds.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire, in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Not many.—Few Plantations have Negroes ſufficient to cultivate them.—Some Perſons, having no great Quantity of Land and many Negroes, hire ſome of them out—in what Numbers cannot ſay. The Conditions from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* per Day, at this Time, occaſioned by the late high Price of Cotton—formerly much leſs.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves?—State the Law and the Practice.

They have about Two Hours and a Half in the Day allowed them for their Reſt and their Meals. They have alſo all Sundays, and ſtated Holidays at Chriſtmas, Good Friday, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, and frequently Saturday Afternoon.—This is the Practice, but no Law for it.

Have they any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the foregoing Purpoſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

In moſt Plantations they are allowed a Field, according to the Size of the Plantations, and alſo a ſmall Parcel of Land about each of their Houſes, which they plant, and apply the Produce to their own Uſe, beſides the Proviſion of Corn allowed them as before.—This is the Practice, but no Law for it.

Are they ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject?—and, if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

None.

What Care is taken of them in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe?—What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled—and are their maſters obliged, in ſuch Caſes, to maintain them?

An

An Apothecary is employed by the Year, at a certain Annual Sum for each Slave; Phyſicians and Surgeons are occaſionally called in when neceſſary. On every Plantation there is a Houſe provided for the Sick, called a Sick Houſe, with a Nurſe to attend them, and Food and Suſtenance proper and ſuitable to their Diſorders, all at the Expence of the Owner; this is the Practice—No Law for the Purpoſe. The ſame Proviſion is made for them, and Care taken of them, when old and diſordered, as when young and in Health; but there is nothing compulſory on their Maſters in ſuch Caſes to do ſo.

What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?
No Difference in the Duration of their Lives.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves; and what are the Regulations concerning it?
They have no Marriage Ceremony, and practiſe Polygamy.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?
Can aſſign no Cauſe of a Certainty; perhaps exceſſive Labour, and other Exceſſes and Indiſcretions of the Female Slaves.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?
There are many Children born of Negro Slaves, but not raiſed in Proportion.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſes is to be imputed?
They are not.

Are Negro Slaves, or their Children, in general baptized?
Very few are baptized.

What Religious Inſtitutions are there for their Benefit, in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?
Sir William Codrington by his Will deviſed a conſiderable Plantation in this Iſland, with the Slaves and Stock, to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts; among other Purpoſes, for that of inſtructing Negroes in the Fundamentals of the Chriſtian Religion—This is the only Inſtitution in Barbadoes.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſes is it to be attributed?
None ſent from England—Some Moravians have occaſionally come over and preached to the Negroes, but without Succeſs, the Negroes paying little or no Attention to the Preachers.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes, than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves—and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?
Not in the leaſt.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?
Two Males to Three Females.

What is the Average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman—and what the Average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?
A Country-born Negro Man and Woman will Average at this Time from £.80 to £.100, and one imported from £.50 to £.55, occaſioned by the advanced Price of Cotton. Some few Years paſt they were not of more than Half that Value.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in Proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves? and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?
When there have been no Calamities the Increaſe of Negroes produce an Increaſe of the Crops.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c.; and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively?
Cannot be aſcertained.

What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugars, Cotton, &c. reſpectively ?

In general the Land is turned up by the Negroes with an Inſtrument called a Hoe, and manured with the Dung of Neat Cattle, Horſes, &c.

What Soil is moſt favourable for each—and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure ?

Sea Coaſts for Cotton and Aloes—the Body of the Country for Canes.—Cannot ſay how far the Soil is improveable by Manure, as the Planters have not a ſufficient Quantity to give the Land.

What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident ?

The Difference between the Produce of the worſt and the beſt Eſtates is from Two to Six, or thereabouts.

By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected ?

Blaſts, Vermin, and partial Falls of Rain.

Does the Quantity of Labour which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c. ? and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The planting of the Crop leſs laborious than the reaping—do not think the increaſed Labour in reaping the Crop produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes, but the Inclemency of the Weather, of Heats and Colds, from July to December, produce Diſeaſes.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt-India Iſlands, by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes ?

Not poſſible.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation ?

Could not.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt-India Plantation ?

Horſes and Neat Cattle are uſed in the Cultivation of Plantations, and few Eſtates can afford to feed a ſufficient Number for that Purpoſe.

Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent ?

For the Reaſons above aſſigned they cannot.

Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry, from Time to Time, been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies ? and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this Reſpect be applied to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt-India Plantations ?

The Plough has been ſeveral Times introduced, but without Succeſs.—It is not likely.

ADDITIONAL HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Barbadoes? and how much of that Part which is at preſent not cultivated is capable of being brought into Culture ?

About 106,470, according to Mayo's Map, of which about Two Thirds are under Cultivation, and of the remaining Third from Five to Eight thouſand Acres are not capable of being brought into Culture.

How much Land is there in the ſaid Iſland which is not private Property ?

About thirty Acres.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property is now in Cultivation ?

About Two Thirds.

What

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the ſaid Iſland would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?
A very ſmall Proportion.

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?
About Four or Five in different Parts of the Iſland, but without Succeſs.

How many Slaves in the Whole are employed, in the ſaid Iſland, in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?
About One Fourth Part of the whole Number of Slaves are employed in menial Services, &c. The Remainder conſiſts of ſuch as cultivate the Lands, and their Children.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the Average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?
One working Slave to an Acre of Cane, and One to Three Acres of Cotton;—the Average Proportion, a Hogſhead of Sugar and a Hundred Weight of Cotton per Acre.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions raiſed in the ſaid Iſland produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?
Corn, Graſs, &c. are produced, as well from ſeparate Farms, as alſo from Lands, Parcel of the the Plantations worked by Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the ſaid Iſland?
Manure made from Mould, Traſh, and the Dung of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?
Not practicable, for want of Forage at particular Seaſons;—was it practicable, it would be for the Advantage both of Negroes and Owners.

Upon any Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding, on an Average, a certain Annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the Net Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and cloathing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences?—and what the Net Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?
We ſuppoſe the Net Income will be greater to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, than to the Owner living in Great Britain.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?
In general averſe to Labour of any Kind—all of them averſe to Labour in the Field.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh do?
We apprehend they are.

Can you ſay, on an Average, in what Proportion cheaper than we do?
We cannot ſay.

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of their ſending it to the European Markets cheaper?
We cannot.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land, at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.
We believe he does—The Soil in the French Iſlands being much richer, and the Quantity of Land greater than in thoſe of the Engliſh, from whence they are able to raiſe larger Quantities of Proviſions for the Support of their Slaves than we are.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?
We believe they do—But they require fewer Negroes in the Cultivation of their Lands than we do.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

We are informed it does.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

We are not informed.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

We have not the Means of Information.

Are the Ships which bring Negroes to the Britiſh Iſlands employed in carrying back the Produce of thoſe Iſlands to Europe?

We apprehend they are not.

Can you ſay what Proportion theſe Ships may make of the Number freighted from the Iſlands?

We apprehend none of theſe Ships are freighted from the Iſlands.

BARBADOES.

REPORT of a Committee of the General Aſſembly, upon the ſeveral Heads of Enquiry, &c. relative to the Slave Trade.

RECEIVED FROM

JOHN BRATHWAITE, Esq.
Agent for the Iſland.

N° 1.

Ordered to be printed 18th February 1790.

(COPY.)

WHITEHALL, 21 September 1789.

Sir,

I SEND you inclosed, by Direction of the Duke of Leeds, the Copy of a Portugueſe Law, of the Year 1648, which is ſtated to be ſtill in force, together with its Tranſlation, reſpecting the Proportion of Tonnage, and the Treatment of Negro Slaves on Board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of Her Moſt Faithful Majeſty. Likewiſe an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Baldwin, relative to the Slave Trade carried on in Egypt, accompanied by the Incloſure referred to therein; all of which I am to deſire you will lay before the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

humble Servant,

J. B. BURGES.

William Fawkener, Eſquire.

WHITEHALL, 21 *September* 1789.

LETTER

From Mr. Burges to Mr. Fawkener.

Tranſmitting Copy of a Portugueſe Law, *Ann.* 1648, with its Tranſlation. And Extract of a Letter from Mr. Baldwin, incloſing a Memorial relative to the Slave Trade.

N° 2.

Ordered to be printed 18*th February* 1790.

(TRANSLATION.)

DOM PEDRO, &c.

I MAKE known to all to whom this Law ſhall come, That, being deſirous that in all the Dominions of my Crown, and towards all the Vaſſals and Subjects thereof, there ſhould be practiſed what Reaſon and Juſtice preſcribe; being informed that, in the conveying of Negro Slaves from Angola to the Braſils, the Perſons concerned in the Lading and Maſters of the Ships, employ Violence, in carrying them ſo ſtraitned and cloſe together, that they are not only in Want of the Comfort neceſſary to Life (the Preſervation of which is common to all, whether Freemen or Slaves); but, from the crowded Manner in which they are carried, it happens that they treat one another ſo ill that many die, and the others that ſurvive arrive in a moſt lamentable State: Having ordered this Matter to be taken into Conſideration, by Perſons in every Reſpect learned, practiſed, and intelligent in it, and being deſirous to provide a Remedy to ſo great a Miſchief, as it becomes the Service of God as my own, as well in regard to what Experience has ſhewn, with reſpect to the Ships which load Negroes in Angola, as to what may happen in regard to thoſe which are uſed to load at Cape Verd, St. Thomé, and the other Conqueſts; I have been pleaſed to reſolve, that from henceforward no Negroes ſhall be put on Board any Ships or other Veſſels, without a Meaſurement having been firſt made of the Tonnage for Shelter, and the Decks for the People, and the Hold for the Proviſions and Water, in the Manner following:

CHAPTER 1.

All Ships that ſail from this Port for Angola and any other of the Conqueſts, to load Negroes, ſhall be meaſured here by the Miniſters and other Officers and Perſons, as I have ordered to be declared in a Decree to the Ultramarine Council, which is to be complied with in every Reſpect.

CHAPTER 2.

In the City of Porto, the Superintendant of the Douro ſhall do this Office, and in his Default the Judge of the Cuſtom Houſe, with the Feitor of the Galloons, the Patron Mor, and the Maſter of the River; and, if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Superintendant, or Judge of the Cuſtom Houſe, to be neceſſary, they may ſummon One or Two more Perſons of Zeal, Knowledge, and Practice in this Matter.

CHAPTER 3.

In the other Ports, the Perſons who have ſimilar Employments to thoſe above mentioned, ſhall obſerve the ſame Directions.

CHAPTER 4.

The Ships that ſail from the Governments of Braſil or Maranham, for the ſaid Ports of the Conqueſts ſhall alſo be meaſured at the Bahia, by the Provedor Mor of the Fazenda, the Procurador, with the Aſſiſtance of the Patron Mor and Maſters of the River; in the other Provinces, by the Provedores of the Fazenda, and the general Ouvidores, with the ſaid Patrons Mor and Maſters of the River, calling to their Aſſiſtance as far as Two more Perſons, of the Qualities already mentioned, if it ſhould appear neceſſary.

CHAPTER 5.

The Ships and all other Veſſels which ſhall ſail from Angola, Cape de Verd, and St. Thomé, and the other Ports and Provinces where the Negroes are laden for any of the above-mentioned Governments, or for this Kingdom, ſhall be meaſured by the ſaid Miniſters and Officers, although they may already have been meaſured at the Ports from whence they ſailed; declaring, nevertheleſs, that they are not to exceed the Meaſurement already made;

and, in making it of leſs Tonnage, and for a leſs Quantity of Negroes, they ſhall comply with what ſhall appear upon the laſt and new Meaſurement.

CHAPTER 6.

In making this Meaſurement, the Tonnage of the Veſſels to be laden with Negroes ſhall be meaſured along the Floor, as well in the Decks and between Decks as on the Upper Deck, Chambers, Cabbins, Quarter Decks, and the other Upper Works. The Ships having Decks with Port Holes, whereby the Negroes can conveniently receive the free Air, there ſhall be diſtributed within ſuch Decks Seven Perſons to Two Tons; but, in caſe they have not ſuch Port Holes, there ſhall be diſtributed only Five Perſons to Two Tons. In the upper Parts the Ships may carry Five young Perſons, called Molequés for each Ton; but not upon any Account to increaſe this Number, or leſſen the Quantity of Tonnage.

CHAPTER 7.

The ſaid Ships or Veſſels ſhall be obliged to have the neceſſary Proviſions to feed the Negroes Three Times a Day, and carry Water enough for them to drink each a *canada** a Day.

* A little more than three Pints.

CHAPTER 8.

For this Purpoſe, the Ships Holds ſhall be meaſured, making a Calculation of the Proviſions and Water that can be taken in, computing from Angola to Pernambuco 35 Days Voyage, to the Bahia 40, and to the Rio de Janeiro 50 Days, beſides the Proviſions and Water which may be neceſſary for the Ship's Company; and the ſame Calculation ſhall always be made in the Proportion of Ten more, in the other Ports where the Negroes ſhall be laden, in reſpect to the Time which it is cuſtomary to be neceſſary for the Ports for which they are laden.

CHAPTER 9.

The above-mentioned Calculation of Days ſhall be determined from that on which they ſhall ſail from the Ports; and the Proviſions and Water ſhall be diſtributed with ſuch Care, that every one may have his complete Portion, avoiding Confuſion and Waſte.

CHAPTER 10.

In caſe of Illneſs, they ſhall be treated with all Charity and Love towards one's Neighbours; and ſhall be ſeparated and carried to ſuch a Part, where the neceſſary Remedies for the Preſervation of Life can be adminiſtered.

CHAPTER 11.

All theſe Ships ſhall be obliged to carry a Prieſt, to ſerve as Chaplain, to ſay Maſs at leaſt upon Saints Days, and to aſſiſt the dying. The Meaſure of the Tonnage ſhall be made by Iron bent Rods ſtamped, which the Council ſhall order to be made after the Model which is in the Ribeira das Noios of this City, and ſhall ſend them to all the Sea Ports of the Conqueſts, and to the Ports within this Kingdom from whence Ships ſail for thoſe Places, that what is hereby directed may be obſerved in all of them, and that no Perſon may alledge Ignorance in any Caſes that may occur.

CHAPTER 12.

The Meaſurement of the Ships which are to load, is to be entered in a Book by the Eſcrivan of the Provederia, which all the Perſons above-mentioned are to ſign; and, after this is done, they ſhall proceed to the Diſpatch of the Negroes which are deſtined for the Ship or Veſſel to be laden; and there ſhall never be two laden at the ſame Time, in order that, under the Deſcription of both, one may not carry more than its Proportion.

CHAPTER 13.

From the ſaid Book ſhall be given, by the Eſcrivan, a Certificate to every Maſter, Captain, or Commander of ſuch Ships or Veſſels, to be produced at the Ports where they are deſtined; and this ſame Order ſhall be obſerved, in regard to the Meaſurements which are to be made in this Kingdom, and in the other Ports of the Conqueſts from whence the Ships and Veſſels ſhall ſail, to thoſe where they are to load, to be produced, before a Second Meaſurement is made, in the Manner above-mentioned.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER 14.

In the Ports where the ſaid Lading ſhall be made, the neceſſary Barks ſhall be prepared for that Purpoſe; and an Order ſhall be given by the Governors in regard to the Time which the ſaid Lading is to continue, and of the Day when the Ships are to ſail; and that no other Bark, within the ſaid Space of Time, until the Ships are ſailed, is to approach, under the Penalty of the Loſs of ſuch Barks of the Perſons who may act to the contrary; and of 500 Crowns Penalty to the Maſters and Captains of the Ships who, without ſufficient Cauſe, ſhall delay going out on the ſaid Day; and, to avoid this Inconvenience, the Governor of Angola ſhall order his Barge, or ſome other, with an Officer of Truſt, and ſuch Soldiers as may appear neceſſary, to accompany the ſaid Ship as far as 2 and 4 Leagues out at Sea, ſo as to be entirely free from any ſuch Barks coming up with them.

CHAPTER 15.

The other Governors ſhall obſerve this Order: And at Angola there ſhall be built a Houſe of Reception, in ſuch Manner as the Governor may judge convenient, which ſhall be contiguous to the Houſe of Diſpatch, where the Negroes which are to be diſpatched ſhall be received, and from whence immediately they ſhall be laden on Board the Ships as ſoon as they are diſpatched.

CHAPTER 16.

And, there being at the Ports of the other Conqueſts at which the Negroes ſhall be laden, the ſame Convenience as at Angola, there ſhall be built Houſes for the ſame Purpoſe. The Maſters and Owners of the Ships and Veſſels may receive for their Freight, for every Negro, ſhort or tall, as far as 50000 Reis, and not more; and, in this Reſpect, thoſe that go from the other Ports may receive as far as 10000 Reis more than what they receive at preſent. And, although the Number of Perſons who are to make the ſaid Meaſurements is increaſed by this Law, this is not to be any Reaſon for the ſaid Maſters and Owners of Ships to give more for that Act, than what they were accuſtomed to do when the Perſons were fewer; and they ſhall pay for every Ton ſuch a Sum as the Regulations have directed; and, in want of ſuch Regulations, according to what has been allowed to be the moſt ancient, and approved by long Uſe and Cuſtom, under the Penalty of the ſaid Miniſters and Officers being puniſhed who ſhall act or conſent to the contrary, as they are to be for the Faults committed by their Officers. And, becauſe this Reſolution cannot have the Execution preſcribed, if the Miniſters to whom the Care of it belongs, have not the greateſt Vigilance in complying with it, and cauſing it to be complied with, as ſo intereſting a Matter requires; and great Severity towards thoſe who, deſpiſing my Orders, or contrary to them, ſhould be the Cauſe of committing thoſe abominable Errors which have been practiſed, and have commonly happened till now; I order and command, That the Provedor Mor of the Bahia, and the Reſt of the Provedores of the Fazenda, who by Fault, Negligence, or Omiſſion, ſhould permit the lading of more Negroes than what were deſtined for the Ships, according to their Meaſurements, or ſhould conſent that the ſaid Meaſurements be made in any other Manner than what is provided for by this Law, ſhall loſe their Offices, and incur the Penalty of double the Value of the Negroes which ſhould be over-laden, and Six Years Tranſportation for India: That the Patrons Mors, and Maſters of the Rivers, ſhall loſe their Employments, and be tranſported for Ten Years to India; and that all, with their Crimes aſcertained, be ſent Priſoners to this Court in order to be ſentenced; as alſo all Perſons who, in aſſiſting at ſuch Meaſurements, ſhall have behaved fraudulently, and committed Faults of Notoriety.

£. 1. 8. 5s. 7½d.

CHAPTER 17.

The Ouvidores of the ſaid Provinces being comprehended, the Governors ſhall give me an Account, with the Documents they may have, that I may order a Proceeding againſt them with the Severity which for ſuch Crimes they may deſerve; and the Officers of this Kingdom, and of the Conqueſts where Negroes are not laden, having conducted themſelves deceitfully, in regard to the Meaſurements they have made, and at which they aſſiſted, although from their Fault there has not immediately followed the Miſchief of the other Conqueſts and of the other Ports; nevertheleſs, becauſe from that there follows a Diſobedience and Tranſgreſſion of this Law, they ſhall incur the Penalty of the Loſs of their Employments, and not be received again into my Service.

CHAPTER 18.

The Maſters and Captains of Ships and Veſſels who ſhall load more Negroes than ſhall be allotted to them by the Meaſurement, ſhall pay Two Thouſand Crowns Penalty, and double the Value of the ſaid Negroes, One Half for my Treaſury, and the other Half for thoſe who ſhall inform or accuſe, and ſhall be tranſported Ten Years for India; and the ſame Puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon the Owners of the Barks, and the Perſons who may have carried the Negroes to the ſaid Ship and Veſſels.

£. 225.

CHAPTER 19.

The Guards put on Board the ſaid Ships and Veſſels, being acquainted with, or Accomplices in the ſaid Crime, ſhall be tranſported for Life to India: And in regard to all the Criminals, the Companions in the ſaid Crimes ſhall be admitted as Informers and Accuſers, and ſhall not only be acquitted, but ſhall have the ſame Recompence as other Informers, as if they had not committed the Crime.

CHAPTER 20.

As ſoon as the ſaid Ships and Veſſels ſhall arrive at the Ports for which they were laden, they ſhall be viſited without any Delay by the Provedors of the Fazenda, or thoſe Officers who ſhall be moſt ready, and ſucceed to their Places, in caſe they are hindered or are abſent, in order to examine the Cargo they bring by the Certificate of the Ports from whence they come; and conforming to it, they ſhall let them unload freely; and not being ſo, they ſhall proceed againſt the Maſters and Captains.

CHAPTER 21.

The General Ouvidors and Provedor Mor of the Bahia, and the other Provedores of the Fazenda, ſhall take out an Information of all the Ships and Veſſels above-mentioned, as ſoon as they arrive at the Ports of their Diſtricts, endeavouring to aſcertain whether the ſaid Captains, Maſters, and any other Perſons, have complied with the Proviſions of this Law; and, committing to Priſon the Tranſgreſſors of it, they ſhall give an Account to the Governor, that he may tranſmit the Proceedings to the Ultramarine Council, and ſend the Priſoners to this Court in the Manner above-mentioned.

CHAPTER 22.

I intruſt in a particular Manner the Governors with the exact Execution and Accompliſhment of this Law; and I hope that they will conduct themſelves, in the Obſervance of it, with ſuch Care that I may be enabled to thank them; becauſe, on the contrary, I ſhall look upon myſelf as ill ſerved by them; and, when that ſhall happen in any Caſe, or in any Manner whatever, I ſhall order them to be proceeded againſt for Diſobedience of my Orders.

CHAPTER 23.

Wherefore I order, That, to the Inquiry into their Conduct during their Reſidence (Articles of which ſhall be drawn up, for the Anſwers of the ſaid Governors, Ouvidors, and other Miniſters to whom the Knowledge and Execution of this Law may belong) there be added, that the Magiſtrates ſhould in a particular Manner aſk them, whether they have obſerved and complied with it; and I order my Great Chancellor to cauſe it to be publiſhed in the Chancery, and that it be regiſtered in the Books of the Deſembargo do Paço, Caſa da Supplicaçaó, Relaçaó of Porto, and of the Bahia, and in other Parts where ſuch Laws are accuſtomed to be regiſtered; but, as there is not Time for it to be publiſhed and printed, and Copies to be ſent under my Seal to the Diſtricts of this Kingdom and its Conqueſts, in the uſual Form, on Account of the Departure of the Ships which ſail for theſe Conqueſts, the ſaid Copies ſhall be ſent there by my Ultramarine Council, in order that the Governors, Ouvidors, Provedors of the Fazenda, may comply with it, and carry it into Execution, notwithſtanding the Want of the ſaid Formalities, and of any Ordinance to the contrary.

Liſbon, 18th March, 1684.

THE KING.

TRANSLATION

OF A

LAW of the Year 1684,

Which regards the Proportion of Tonnage, and the Treatment of Negro Slaves on Board the Portugueſe Ships.

N° 3.

Ordered to be printed 18*th February* 1790.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Conſul General Baldwin to the Duke of Leeds, dated Alexandria, 21 June 1789.

HIS Majeſty's Commands, ſignified in your Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 30 October, relative to the Slave Trade carried on in Egypt, has, from that Moment, occupied my moſt ſerious Attention; and I have already drawn a Memorial, for the Information of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, which makes Part of this Diſpatch. Your Lordſhip's Requiſitions extend to Matters not yet ſufficiently in my Poſſeſſion to work upon; but I ſhall loſe no Time in obtaining them, and of obeying your Injunctions, to the beſt of my Skill. The Subject of the Slave Trade being nearer my Reach, and ſeeming to be a Topic of preſent Inveſtigation, I have thought it my Duty to tranſmit my Information upon that Point without Delay. If any Thing more is required, I ſhall be anxious to obey your Lordſhip's Commands.

Alexandria, 21 June 1789.

EXTRACT of Letter from Conſul General Baldwin to the Duke of Leeds.

N° 4.

Ordered to be printed 18*th February* 1790.

MEMORIAL relating to the Trade in Slaves carried on in Egypt, the Numbers Annually brought into it, and ſold; diſtinguiſhing thoſe that are Natives of Aſia from thoſe who are Natives of Africa; from what Parts they are brought, and whether the Male Slaves are uſually caſtrated.

And further—relating to the Caravans periodically ſent from Egypt into the interior Parts of Africa; to what Countries they go; of what Articles their Commerce conſiſts, and the probable Amount of each Article; together with what Circumſtances may tend to throw Light on the Nature and Extent of this Commerce, and on the Condition, Population, State of Cultivation, and Government of thoſe Countries in the Interior of Africa with which this Trade is carried on.

AND Firſt. To diſtinguiſh between the Slaves of Aſia, and thoſe of Africa.

The Slaves of Aſia are brought from Georgia, Mingrelia, Circaſſia, and the Borders of Perſia. They are of that Race of Men from which the Janiſſaries, ſo victorious and invincible in the Hiſtory of the Turks, were conſtantly ſelected. They do not loſe the Name of Slave when they are bought in Egypt; for the Appellation of Mamaluk, which is given them, ſignifies it; but inſtead, it confers a Title to reign. Their Number, in all Egypt, does not *now* exceed Four thouſand; and the Annual Importation, ſince Ruſſia has aſſerted the Independency of their Native Provinces, does not ſurpaſs One hundred. The Beys, who originated from the ſame Fount, are generally their Purchaſers. They become, by this Act, of the Body of Mamalukes, eſpouſe the Muſſulman Religion, are trained to Arms, and ſtart in a Career which infallibly leads the valiant and expert to Grandeur and Power.

In the Time of Ali Bey, their Numbers aſcended to Ten thouſand; but his Wars, and the Spirit of Contention and Rebellion he left behind him, has waſted them to their preſent State. The Sources of their Repleniſhment too, being obſtructed, we are haſtening to the Period which will extinguiſh them quite, and leave Egypt naked to any Power which may be preparing to ſubdue it.

The African Slaves, on the contrary, are brought to ſerve. They retain their Characteriſtic Title of Alid, ſignifying Property Slave; and their Colour, diverſified only by a few Shades, is Black. Their Condition, however, in Egypt, is mild; for whether from Humanity or intereſt, whether Nature or good Senſe, it is remarkable that their Maſters treat them with a parental Tenderneſs, adopt them with Confidence, entruſt them with the Management of their Concerns, marry them, and, in Fact, purſue this Plan of Benevolence to the laſt. We ſee in Return, generally ſpeaking, a Devotion, an Attachment, a Fidelity, which nothing can remove. We ſee a Gravity in their Demeanour, which ſeems the Election of the Mind. We ſee a Diſcernment in their Actions, which is not far from Refinement. Yet theſe Men are Slaves, Negroes of that ſame Nurſery, from which our Plantations are ſupplied, and conſidered as being barely poſſeſſed of the *Form* only of Men.

It is true, that in this Country they are not wanted for the laborious Duties of Life: The Native Peaſantry does all that; and of courſe the Numbers Annually imported are inconſiderable, compared with the aſtoniſhing Drains for the Weſt Indies. I am well aſſured that they do not exceed Five thouſand, compriſing Male and Female: of which the latter

are

are the greater Part. They are taken in the Kingdoms of Sernar, Darfour, Fezané, and Abyſſinia; and the ſmalleſt Number, though, on Account of their Docility, the moſt deſired, is from Abyſſinia.

The Slave in Egypt is completely at the Mercy of his Maſter; but I cannot learn, from all my Information, a ſingle Inſtance of any raſh or revengeful Exerciſe of that Power. The Maſter ſays, I can diſpoſe of him if he diſpleaſes me—why ſhould I deſtroy my Property? And the Slave can ſay, My Maſter is cruel; proclaim me in the Market, (i. e. Soke il Sultan) and he muſt be ſold.

This ſeems a Contradiction to the abſolute Power of the Maſter; but there is ſo much Odium in this barbarous Country, attending the Infliction of Death upon a Slave, that a Claim to Mercy has the Voice of the Law.—What Harm can reſult from this Order of Things?—Will the Slave capriciouſly ſay, Sell me? He does but change one Maſter for another. Or will the Maſter ſuffer by parting with a diſcontented Slave?—I ſee no great Danger of Abuſe from this Lenity in our Government of Slaves; nor does Experience contradict me. But how it would be in our Iſlands, where the Labour is heavy, where the Food is unwholeſome, where the Iraſcibility of the Maſter is provoked by the very Nature of the Service, I ſee the Propriety of the Rule giving Way to the Diverſity of the Caſe. The Evil ſeems to follow the fatal Neceſſity which it ſerves. Maſters might be leſs exigent of Labour, and temper better the Neceſſity which conſtrains. It might be provident even to ſacrifice a few Hogſheads of Sugar to the Preſervation of the Slaves. They ſhould remember, that of all Men theſe Savages are born moſt free; that to paſs from perfect Freedom to the moſt tyrannic Servitude, is not the eaſieſt Tranſition of Life; that theſe Slaves feel keenly the Sentiment of their Fate, a thouſand Inſtances of their preferring Death in its moſt deſperate Forms ſufficiently evinces: And ſhall Engliſhmen trample upon this Sentiment! treat it as a Spirit of Revenge! Engliſhmen, who glory in this Characteriſtic! Whoſe Boaſt is Death or Liberty! I ſhould hope the Example of the Turks might operate to ſoften the Condition of the poor Men ſubjected to our Service; and if there are neceſſary Evils which muſt be complied with, at leaſt that the Submiſſion to them ſhould be ſo tempered with all poſſible Humanity as to make it ſupportable.

The few Slaves that are caſtrated for the Service of the Seraglio, and for other People in Power, do not undergo that abominable Fate until they arrive in Upper Egypt, where I am informed it is a Cophti Family who have exerciſed that Profeſſion from Father to Son for a long Time; who continue to live by their Dexterity in that Practice; but the Numbers do not exeeed Twenty Annually.

The Caravan, which is the Vehicle of this particular Commerce, is Annual, and viſits, as I have ſaid before, the Kingdoms of Sernar, Darfour, Fazané, and Abyſſinia—They take with them Coral, Venetian Glaſs, Beads, and other Ware, Muſket Barrels, and Linen of the Manufacture of Egypt, and exchange them for the Slaves, for Gold Duſt, Gums, Elephants Teeth, Tamarinds, and Oſtrich Feathers.—The Value of this Commerce altogether amounts to about One Hundred Thouſand Pounds; but is capable, in the Opinions of moſt Men, were the Government of Egypt favourable to Commerce, of infinite Enlargement.

Egypt diſpatches too, Annually, a conſiderable Caravan to Mecca; its Foundation is for holy Purpoſes, but is encouraged likewiſe in Objects of Commerce ſo much, that the Merchandize exported and received by this Caravan enjoys a perfect Exemption from Duty. It employs about Six Thouſand Camels, and takes to Mecca and Gedda ordinary Linens, Coral, Beads, Amber, Cochineal, French Cloth, Quick Silver, Pimento, Tinſel, German Dollars, and Venetian Sequins. The Value of theſe Articles amounts to about One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and they are exchanged for India Goods, Muſlins, Surat Stuffs, rich Shawls, and Coffee.—But this is but a ſmall Portion of the Trade carried on from Cairo to Gedda. The other Part is carried on by Sea, and employs upwards of Fifty Ships of Two Hundred Tons Burthen each, and ſome of a Thouſand Tons.—The Amount of this Commerce keeps in Circulation not leſs than Three Millions of Pounds Sterling.

There is likewiſe an almoſt conſtant Intercourſe by Caravans between Cairo and Syria, compoſed generally of One Hundred Camels each. They bring Cotton, Silk, and Soap, and take away Linens, Coffee, and Money. The Annual Amount of this Commerce may be Fifty Thouſand Pounds Sterling.

Another Caravan comes Annually with the Subjects of the King of Morocco, from Fez and Morocco. It is commonly compoſed of about Five Thouſand Camels to carry the Merchandize, and of about Fifteen Thouſand Mules for the Travellers. They bring Gold Duſt and maſſive Currency, Silver in Bars; and they take in Return India Goods and Raw Silk.

Silk. The Amount of this Branch is about One Hundred Thouſand Pounds annually. Part of this Caravan paſſes on to Mecca, and Part remains to tranſact Buſineſs, and to return with the Return of the Caravan.

I know of no other Caravans immediately Commercial. What are called Caravans from Suez to Cairo, and from Place to Place, in the Dominion of Egypt, are merely Caravans of Tranſport. The Camels are ſupplied by the Arabs, who conſtantly encompaſs all fertile Countries bordering upon the Deſart, and who draw a very ample Subſiſtence from this Tranſport Service; but they are not always contented with this. They are conſtantly finding Pretences for War, or, more properly ſpeaking, for Rapine, and become as hurtful by their Depredations as they are uſeful in the other Senſe.

So far I have endeavoured to obey the immediate Requiſitions at the Head of this Memorial; and, by a Statement of Things, as near the Truth as the Nature of the Subject will admit. I am taking Meaſures to come at ſuch Materials as may be depended upon, to ſatisfy the further Enquiries concerning what other Circumſtances may tend to throw Light on the Nature and Extent of this Commerce, and on the Condition, Population, State of Cultivation, and Government of the Countries in relation with it, and will do my beſt to do it well. I can ſo far ſay, that an Engliſh Gentleman, by the Name of Roberts, is at Cairo, determined to viſit Abyſſinia, and with whom I am in ſuch good Intelligence, as warrants me to promiſe myſelf every intereſting Information he can procure. He is a very ſenſible old Man, of a liberal Mind, and loves his Country. I could already give a general Idea of the Subject, from frequent Converſations with People by ſome Means acquainted with it; but where Facts can be obtained, I imagine the Wiſh of Adminiſtration muſt be to be ſo aſcertained, rather than be troubled with Reports which may be contradicted.

Alexandria,
21 June 1789.

GEORGE BALDWIN.

MEMORIAL

RECEIVED FROM

Mr. BALDWIN,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE, &c. carried on in Egypt.

N° 5.

Ordered to be printed 18th February 1790.

PAPERS received since the Date of the Report of the Committee for Trade, on the Subject of the Trade to Africa, and particularly the Trade in Slaves.

Ordered to be printed 24th June 1789.

PAPERS received since the Date of the Report of the Committee for Trade, on the Subject of the Trade to Africa, and particularly the Trade in Slaves.

N° 1.

Extract of a Letter from Conſul Traill, dated Tunis, 1ſt February 1789; and, from Conſul Matra, dated Tangiers, 28th March 1789, to the Right honourable Lord Sydney, giving an Account of the Trade carried on by Means of the Caravans from the Governments on the Barbary Coaſt, to the Interior Parts of Africa.

Extract of a Letter from Conſul Traill to the Right honourable Lord Sydney; dated Tunis, the 1ſt February 1789.

My Lord,

HONOURED by your Lordſhip's much eſtemed Circular Letter under the 6th October laſt, which I did not receive until the 26th December, through the Hands of Conſul Udney, of Leghorn, and ever deſirous to fulfil my Duty to the utmoſt of my Power in the Charge of this Conſulate, wherewith I am at preſent honoured; I have therefore, ever ſince the Receipt of your Lordſhip's above Commands, been endeavouring to collect every Information and Light that I poſſibly could obtain, to add to my own Intelligence on the Nature and Extent of the Trade in Slaves and other Articles carried on in the Dominions of this Bey; and by the beſt Intelligence that I can procure, I find this Government do not enter into this Commerce at all; but that there are Five or Six yearly Caravans of particular People called Godempſis, who undertake a Journey of Forty Days Diſtance from hence towards the interior Part of Africa (there being no ſuch Caravans undertaken towards Aſia from this Bey's Dominions) to Godempſi, which is their native Country; from thence there are other Caravans, undertaken but once a Year, to Gaſs, which is Twenty Days farther Journey in the Interior of Africa; from Gaſs to Janneſe Seven Days farther; and from Janneſe to Ayire, which is Forty Days Journey. This Country produces a conſiderable Quantity of Senna, which is the principal Article of Commerce that thoſe Caravans bring back with them, except the Negroes. From Ayire, in Eight days farther Journey, they arrive at Eghdir, which Place is very extenſive, and is governed by a deſpotic Prince, who is called Twerkia; and Fifteen Days farther they arrive at Caſſina, which is in the Negro Land, and all the Inhabitants, Blacks; in Twenty Days farther from thence they arrive at Giauri, where they generally procure the caſtrated Blacks; from thence, Ten Days farther, is Burgu; and Ten Days beyond that, is a very extenſive Foreſt called Gabba, which produces great Quantities of Logwood and other Dyers Woods, which Articles are generally ſent to Giorback, which is a Sea Port Eight Days Journey Diſtance from ſaid Foreſt, and there diſpoſed of to the Chriſtians who go to the Coaſt of Guinea. The above-mentioned different Countries are each governed by a deſpotic Commander. The Twerkians are the People who generally procure the Negroes, which are purchaſed by the Caravans made to that Place yearly from Godempſi, in which they generally collect to the Amount of One thouſand Two hundred, or One thouſand Three hundred Negroes, Part of whom they diſpoſe of as they can find Sale for on their Return; but the greateſt Part are brought to Godempſi, from whence there is

is generally to the Amount of One thouſand yearly brought into the Dominions of Tunis, when the Caravans are conſiderable; though ſome Years the Quantity does not arrive to Half that Number, of which there is ſeldom upwards of One hundred or One hundred and Fifty, Men and Boys, and thoſe not caſtrated, the Women Slaves being much more uſeful in the Mooriſh Families. The Godempſis ſometimes bring with them Four or Five caſtrated Black Boys, whom they diſpoſe of among the principal People here at a very exorbitant Rate; but when ſuch are wanted, they are particularly commiſſioned from the Levant. The only Articles of Commerce which are brought by theſe Caravans into this Kingdom are Senna, Gold Duſt, Oſtrich Feathers, and at Times a few Elephants Teeth. The moſt conſiderable Article, which is the Senna, they bring during the Year generally to the Amount of Three thouſand Hundred Weight to Gerba, which being the firſt Place on the Confines of this Kingdom where they ſtop, they are there generally forced to diſpoſe of at leaſt Two-thirds of their Quantity to the Governor of ſaid Place, by which Means there is ſeldom above One thouſand Hundred Weight arrives at Tunis, which being made little Uſe of here, is generally ſold from about £. 3. 10 to £. 4 Sterling per Hundred Weight, and ſhipped from hence for Europe. The Quantity of Gold Duſt that is brought ſeldom amounts to the Value of £. 500 Sterling, and the Oſtrich Feathers are of little Importance, as the Quantity does not exceed One hundred unplucked Skins yearly, which are ſold from Five to Six Pounds Sterling each Skin.

Extract of a Letter from James M. Matra Eſquire, His Majeſty's Conſul at Tangiers, to the Right honourable Lord Sydney; dated Tangiers, 28th March 1789.

THE Caravan Trade from Morocco to Guinea proceeds no farther South than to Tambuctoo, the Capital of Negro Land. This Town is, I believe, a general Rendezvous, not only for the People of this Country, but likewiſe for the Traders of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, who, as I am told, go through Oledulgerid, and paſs the Confines of Tafilet; the Blacks too, from the Northern Banks of Senegal, rendezvous at Tambuctoo.

Theſe Caravans conſiſt of from One to Three hundred Perſons. The Merchants from the Northward meet at Tafilet; thoſe from the Southward at Suz. Thoſe of Tafilet penetrate the Deſarts of Zhara; they are conveyed and protected by the Arabs from One Caſt to another, till they arrive at Tambuctoo. The Arabs are rewarded for the Protection which they give in Proportion to the Number of each Caravan, and the Value of its Merchandize.

They who depart from Suz go with a ſimilar Protection through that Province to Fatta, which is adjacent to the Provinces of Dra, Zenhaga, and to the Deſarts of Zhara.

The Diſtance from Fatta to Tambuctoo is the Journey of about Fifty-five Days for a Caravan. Two Deſarts muſt be paſſed, One in Four Days, the other in Nine; and on this Account a ſufficient Number of Camels to carry Water muſt be provided.

The principal Articles of Commerce of theſe Caravans are Tobacco and Salt; the former is from Mequinez and Tafilet, where great Quantities are produced; the Salt is from Tandenny, Twenty Days from Tambuctoo, I know not in what Direction: It is an Article abſolutely neceſſary for the Inhabitants of Tambuctoo, and the neighbouring Countries, which are thus ſupplied with it.

The European Merchandize, conveyed by theſe Caravans, conſiſts of moſt of the Articles imported into this Country; but, on account of the Expence of Carriage, thoſe of the leaſt Weight are ſelected; viz. fine Scarlet and Crimſon Cloths, Sileſia Linens, Dutch and French Britannias, fine Iriſh Linen, but not in great Quantity, Cambricks, Cloves, Nutmegs, Coral Beads, large Amber Beads, Venetian Beads of various Sorts, Cowries, Orlando Paper, Spico Celtico, Braſs-Wire, Needles, and Dutch or Nuremberg Gilt Paper Looking-Glaſſes.

The Returns from Tambuctoo are Gold Duſt, Ivory, Slaves, and Gum; the Gum is the ſame Sort as that from Senegal. Theſe Caravans in their Progreſs have alſo a ſlight Trade with the Arabs, with whom they exchange Alhaiques and Blue Linens for Oſtrich Feathers.

The Number of Slaves Annually imported into this Empire from Tambuctoo is eſtimated at 3 or 4000, the greater Part of whom are ſold at Maſcara, and in the Neighbourhood of Algiers: They probably all come from the ſame Country, as they ſpeak the ſame Language. Eunuchs are brought by theſe Caravans: They are of a Country called Bambara, Thirty Days diſtant from Tambuctoo. My Intelligence concerning that Country is inſignificant. The King of it, I am informed, will give from Twelve to Twenty Eunuchs for One Horſe.

No Eunuchs are made in this Country; a few are brought occaſionally from Turky or Egypt, as Preſents to the Emperor. During the Reign of Iſmael there were about 800 in the Imperial Seraglios; now, I believe, there is not 100. The Emperor permits nobody to keep them, but he ſometimes preſents One or Two to either of his Sons, as a very great Mark of his Favour. I have no Doubt that they are bought, but not caſtrated, at Tambuctoo; but the Information I have had relative to them is neither clear nor extenſive. I have been aſſured by a Gentleman who has been long acquainted with the Province of Senegal, that none are made there, nor in its Neighbourhood. He knows that there is a Place on the Northern Banks of that River, called Bambarina; and only knows that good Horſes are much valued there.

It has not yet been in my Power to procure any probable Information of the Annual Amount of this Commerce. There are Difficulties apparently inſuperable between me and the Knowledge of this Subject. The Moors keep no Books; a dark and myſterious Veil is drawn over all pecuniary Property in this Country, to conceal it from the keen, unrelenting Eye of an avaricious and rapacious Maſter; but I am ſtill endeavouring to procure, from thoſe Moors who keep Memorandums of their Property, an Account of what they take with them and bring back, when they make a Part of theſe Caravans. A few ſuch Documents, with the general Number of the Perſons who compoſe the Caravans, may enable us to make probable Calculations of the Value of this Commerce. I ſhall continue my Enquiries, and if they produce any important Information, I ſhall not fail to communicate it to your Lordſhip.

The Caravans to the South have decreaſed very conſiderably for many Years. Their Decay originates from a great Diminution in the Number of Slaves imported. The Black Army at one Time in Muly Iſmael's Reign was ſuppoſed to be 180,000 Men; more than 120,000 were enrolled at his Death. The conſtant Civil Wars from that Period to Thirty-two Years ago, and the Determination of the Emperors almoſt to annihilate that Army, have now reduced their Number to 13,000 Men, and they are not recruited.

I am afraid it will be impracticable for me to procure your Lordſhip an Account of the leaſt Accuracy of the Population of the interior Parts of this Country. Such an Account ſeems unattainable, even by the Power of the Emperor. The Arabs, or the Inhabitants of the Country in its mountainous Parts, fix their Tents in the moſt inacceſſible Heights. In the Plains, from Ten to Forty Families form a Village; they cultivate Grain, and a few Fruits and Vegetables. They remain on one Spot till its natural Fertility and Plenty are exhauſted, or till the Alcaide grows too extorting and oppreſſive; they then remove their Tents to ſome diſtant Quarter. Hence you may travel by a Road, each Side of which is crowded with Arab Villages. If you paſs the ſame Way a Month after, not a Veſtige of them may remain.

The Towns of the Empire are in a State not leſs precarious. Their Inhabitants are in a Moment removed from their fixed Habitations by the Jealouſy of their Maſter. The Emperor perhaps chuſes to build a new Town; to people it the Inhabitants of another are brought from a great Diſtance. Such Manœuvres are a Part of his Policy: A conſiderable Number of his Subjects, long and intimately connected, he thinks dangerous to his Repoſe.

The migrating State of what is properly called the Country, prevails from the Eaſtern Boundary to Santa Cruz along the Coaſt, and from the Capitals of Mequinez, Fez, and Morocco, to the Shore. In moſt of thoſe Quarters, though the Emperor's Sovereignty is acknowledged, it is reſiſted: He collects his Tribute by an Army. In my Time near 20,000 Men were neceſſary to ſecure the Dependance of a People but Two Days diſtant from Morocco. In ſhort, the Peaſants pay nothing but when an Army ſtronger than themſelves are employed as Revenue Officers.

The Emperor has very little Power to the Eaſt of Tetuan, and none to the South of Santa Cruz, or to the Diſtance of an Inland Journey of Two Days from Morocco, except the Province of Tafilet.

The Arabs without that Line are Species of Republics, under the Government of a Chief of their own Race, whom they chuſe for his Sanctity, his Valour, or his Wiſdom. Even to the Emperor they would on any Occaſion pay but a tranſitory Reſpect; they acknowledge him as the Deſcendant of Mahomet, as Chief of their Religion, but they will not ſurrender to him their Liberty: they will not admit his immediate, active, and political Sovereignty.

Such is the State of the Country to Tambuctoo, a Diſtrict which, as the Traders inform me, is inhabited by a civilized and quiet People, and abounds with large unfortified Towns.

The Inhabitants, though they do not acknowledge the Sovereignty of the Emperor of Morocco, yet publicly pray for the Proſperity of his Reign, a Ceremony which in this Country as ſtrongly ratifies Empire on the one Hand and Subjection on the other, as a Coronation in Europe.

Their Chiefs have not the Title of King; they are ſaid to be Deſcendants of the Generals ſent thither by Muly Iſmael and Muly Hamet Dahebby: They receive a ſmall Preſent from the Merchants, in Return for the Privilege granted to trade with them. They have Civil Judges, and Juſtice is ſaid to be adminiſtered to them with great Integrity.

The Country is fruitful, and produces much Corn and Rice near the Rivers or Lakes, I ſuppoſe, for I am informed it never rains there: it abounds likewiſe with Cattle and Sheep; the former are of a large and Buffalo Kind.

In purſuing the Points which your Lordſhip did me the Honour to propoſe as the Objects of my Enquiries, I have heard that the French have an Eſtabliſhment at a Place called by the Moors Gadirel Doom, ſaid to be about a Day's Journey to the Southward of Santa Cruz.

It was to this Settlement the Emperor alluded in his Letter to the Conſuls, which I had the Honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, in my N° 25 of laſt Year: It is there called Gadir Andar.

I have not been able to learn any Particulars of this Eſtabliſhment; but if the Moors are to be credited, the Right of Settlement has been purchaſed from the Arab Chiefs: The Chriſtians remain there the Year round, and trade for Slaves, Gold, Ivory, and Gum.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
JAMES M. MATRA.

N° 2.

Meſſage from Governor Orde to the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Dominica, dated 16th December 1788; with the Anſwers of the Council and Aſſembly thereto.

Meſſage from Governor Orde to the Council and Aſſembly of the Iſland of Dominica.

Mr. Preſident, and Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

Gentlemen,

INCLOSED I have the Honour to ſend, for your Information, a Letter from the Right honourable Lord Sydney, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, received ſince your laſt Meeting.

The Subject on which it treats ſeems ſo materially to affect the Intereſts of this Colony, and ſo ſtrongly to mark the Inclination of His Majeſty's Miniſters to promote the Views and Proſperity of the Iſland, that I hope no Recommendation of mine can be neceſſary to induce you as early as poſſible to enter upon the Subject, and to adopt ſuch Meaſures as the Importance of the Queſtion ſeems to require.

(Signed) J. ORDE.

Government Houſe,
16th December 1788.

His

His Honour the Preſident and Council to his Excellency the Governor in Chief.

THE Board thanks your Excellency for your Meſſage of this Date, incloſing a Letter from the Right honourable Lord Sydney, upon the Subject of the Slave Trade.

The Board have long deſired the Occaſion now offered to them, of naming a Committee to join one of the Houſe of Aſſembly, to take into Conſideration the ſeveral Queries (relative to that Buſineſs, ſo important to the Intereſts of this and every Colony) which were ſo long ago received from the Agent; and to prepare Anſwers to the ſame.

Council Chamber,
16th December 1788.

ALEXR STEWART,
Preſident of the Council.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly to his Excellency the Governor in Chief.

THIS Houſe, thanking your Excellency for your Communication this Day, of the Letter from the Right honourable Lord Sydney, and ſeeing with your Excellency the great Importance of the Subject, has appointed a Committee to join a Committee of the Honourable Board of Council, in preparing immediate Anſwers to the Queries reſpecting the Slave Trade.

JNO GILLON,
Speaker pro Tempore.

Houſe of Aſſembly,
16th December 1788.

N° 3.

Bermuda Iſlands.—Copy of the Anſwers of a Committee of the Council and Aſſembly to the ſeveral Heads of Enquiry relative to Negroes, &c.; with Lieutenant Governor Hamilton's Remarks.

1ſt. WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Iſlands?

The Maſter has a Right to the Service of his Slave, and a Power of transferring that Right at will.

The Lieut. Governor's Remark.

And of puniſhing him at Diſcretion; there not being any Law in Force to reſtrain or modify the Puniſhment of Slaves by their Maſters.

2d. What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law in each of the Britiſh Iſlands?

The Slave looks up to his Maſter for Protection, who is by Law enabled to afford it him in like Manner as to other Parts of his Family and Property.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

Not anſwered but by the above.

3d. For what Offences are they ſubject to their Maſter's Correction; for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland; and in what Manner are they tried?

There is no local Law reſtraining the Power of Maſters in the Correction of Slaves; but the Power is generally admitted to be ſimilar to that of a Maſter over an indented Servant

or Apprentice in England. For petty Offences Slaves are amenable to the Juriſdiction of Juſtices of the Peace, and are liable to Whipping; but in Capital Caſes they are tried by Jury.

4th. To what Penalties are their Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

The Treatment of Slaves in this Colony has been ſuch as to render a local Law, affording them Protection againſt their Maſters, unneceſſary: Indeed an Act paſſed about Sixty Years ago, at a Time of public Apprehenſion, impoſing a Fine of Ten Pounds only on a Maſter for killing his Slave. This Act, however, has never been drawn into Practice; and as our Code of Laws is now under Reviſion, it is to be preſumed will be repealed.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

No Law for their Protection.

5th. Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſters Expence, or by their own Labour? and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

Slaves, when at home, are generally fed at their Maſters Expence; when hired as Mechanics, Sailors, or Labourers, they are fed at the Expence of their Employers, and as White People in a ſimilar Line; Domeſtic and Field Negroes partake of the Fare of the Family, as Servants in other Countries.

6th. How are they cloathed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon?—State the Law and the Practice.

They are generally cloathed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon, as well as the lower Claſs of White People.

7th. Are any Days or Hours in Days ſet apart, in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves?—State the Law and the Practice.

Slaves being cloathed and fed at their Maſters Expence, have no ſtated Allowance of Time; but reaſonable Indulgencies in that Reſpect are generally granted them.

8th. What is the Annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively?

The Annual Maintenance of an adult Male Slave, whether Mechanic, Sailor, Fiſherman, or Labourer, is computed to be from Thirty to Sixty Spaniſh Milled Dollars—that of Domeſtics, as well Adults as Children, varies according to the Situation of their Owners: They however partake of the Fare of the Family, and are generally as well provided for as the lower Claſs of White People.

9th. Have they any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the foregoing Purpoſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

They have not.

10th. Are many Negroes uſually let out to Hire—in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

Slaves are generally hired ſingly, and as White People, by the Day or Month; that is to ſay, Labourers from One Fifth to One Quarter of a Spaniſh Dollar per Day; Sailors from Six to Eight Dollars per Month; and Mechanics from Half to a whole Dollar per Day, excluſive of Victuals and Drink.

11th. Are they ſubject to any particular Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? And if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſes.

They are not.

12th. What Care is taken of them in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled? And are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

Proper Care is taken of Slaves when ſick, though there is no Law to compel it; and, when old or diſabled, they have ever been maintained at the Expence of their Owners.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

No aſſured Maintenance or Place of Reception for indigent Perſons, either Whites or Blacks.

13th. What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

The Period of their Lives is in general equal to that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes.

14th. What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

Slaves are fond of domeſtic Lives, and form early Connections, but have no Ceremony of Marriage.

15th. Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

The natural Increaſe of Slaves is ſubject to no Impediment.

16th. Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

Female Slaves are equally prolific with the White Women, and their Children reared in a like Proportion.

17th. Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes, to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

They are not.

18th. Are Negro Slaves, or their Children, in general baptized?

They are not generally, but ſometimes by particular Application.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

Very few in theſe Iſlands; ſome Maſters object to it, as thinking their Slaves ſhould not be too knowing.

19th. What Religious Inſtitutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

In every Church there is a Place ſet apart for the Reception of Slaves, which they occupy at Diſcretion.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

No Lecturing, no Catechizing, no Exhortations, addreſſed in particular to Slaves.

20th. Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction, and what has been their Succeſs: If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſes is it to be attributed?

No Miſſionary is known in this Colony.

21ſt. Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves? And to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

Anſwered in the preceding.

22d. With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

The Proportion between Males and Females in Slaves is nearly the ſame as in Free Negroes.

23d. What is the Average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman, and what the Average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

No Slaves are imported from Africa, and few or none from any other Quarter. The Average Value of a Male Country-born Slave (a Labourer) is One hundred and Eighty Spaniſh Milled Dollars, and that of a Female One hundred and Twenty.

24th. Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in Proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

The Produce of this Colony has not increaſed in Proportion to the increaſed Number of Slaves, as the Males are generally employed in collecting Materials for Ship and Houſe Building, in gathering Salt at Turks Iſland, in Navigation, and in different Branches of Mechanics, and not in the Cultivation of the Soil.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

Numbers of Slaves are maintained by their own voluntary ſeeking Employment, the Owners being ſatisfied with receiving a Weekly Sum, not enquiring how it was procured; this is one principal Cauſe of Connivance at Irregularities.

25th. What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Ground Proviſions, &c.; and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof reſpectively? Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

The Soil is chiefly appropriated to the Growth of Cedar Timber, and to Grazing: Some ſmall Part has been always applied to the raiſing of Ground Proviſion; and of late ſome Attempts have been made to raiſe Cotton, which promiſe Succeſs. From the Mildneſs of the Climate, there is no Reaſon to doubt that the Labour of Europeans and Free Negroes would be fully equal to the Culture of the Lands.

26th. Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

Anſwered in the preceding.

27th. What is the Mode of culturing and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively?

Digging with a Hoe is the Mode of culturing and preparing the Land for Cotton and Ground Proviſions, to the Production of which the Soil appears to be well adapted. The Cane, and other Weſt India Plants, are not cultivated.

28th. What Soil is moſt favourable for each; and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

It is difficult to ſay how far the Soil is capable of Improvement by Manure, as ſufficient Experiments have not been made.

29th. What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

Anſwered in the preceding.

30th. By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

Anſwered in the preceding but one.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

By Expoſure to Blaſts, and Want of Shelter by Walls or Plantations.

31ſt. Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

The Labour of Slaves is nearly the ſame in every Part of the Year.

32d. Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

No Cattle are uſed in the Cultivation of Land.

33d. Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

The Labour of Cattle might in a certain Degree be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves.

34th. Have different European Implements of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies; and is it likely that the Uſe of them could be extended, or further Improvements in this Reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

The Hoe is the only European Implement of Huſbandry made Uſe of in theſe Iſlands.

Anſwers to additional Heads of Enquiry.

N° 1.

WHAT is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of ; and how much of that Part, which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

The Number of Acres in the Iſlands of Bermuda is allowed to be between Eleven and Twelve thouſand; Three-fourths of which at leaſt is capable of Cultivation.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

As the rockieſt Lands actually produce the beſt Cedar, though not of the quickeſt Growth, there is not, in my Opinion, above a 12th of all the Lands to be deemed unprofitable; Building Stone and Lime are exported.

How much Land is there in the ſaid Iſland which is not private Property?

There is no Land which is not private Property, or particularly appropriated.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the ſaid Iſland is now in Cultivation?

See Anſwer to the Twenty-fifth Query.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

There has not been a Survey by which to determine this Point.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation on the ſaid Iſland would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

The Surface of the Soil is generally uneven, ſo that few Situations will admit of the Uſe of the Plough.

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

The Plough has been in a few Inſtances attempted, but without Succeſs.

How many Slaves in the Whole are employed in the ſaid Iſland in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. &c.; and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

See Anſwer to the Twenty-fourth Query.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the Average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

See Anſwer to the Twenty-fourth Query.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſion, raiſed in the ſaid Iſland, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

Inapplicable to the Bermuda Iſlands.

What is the Kind of Manure made Uſe of in the ſaid Iſland?

The Branches of the Cedar, and the Sea Weed, driven in large Quantities on the Shore, are the general Manure.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

It is obvious however that many other Kinds might be employed—Shells, Dung, Lime, Sea Sand, Marl, Soot, Wood Aſhes, &c.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

Inapplicable to the Bermuda Iſlands.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

Borricos with light Carts might be employed in many Parts, and certainly along the Roads.—The Misfortune here is, the not employing to Effect the manual Labour of the Slaves.

Upon

Upon any Plantation, with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain Annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the Net Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences; and what the Net Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

Alſo inapplicable.

Lieut. Governor's Remark.

There is no Computation made here of the Value or Amount of the Produce of an Acre of Ground in Fodder, Proviſion, or Cotton; all is Gueſs Work.—The Soil and Climate are favourable to Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo, Caſſia Fiſtula, Aloes, Rhubarb, Ginger, and various medicinal and aromatic Plants; but the Cultivation of ſuch Articles of Commerce, if taken up for a Time, is relinquiſhed on the Firſt Diſappointment.

Anſwers to additional Heads of Enquiry.

N° 2.

WHAT is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

The Free Negroes are few in Number; and their Diſpoſition ſimilar to that of the Slaves, with whom they cohabit and aſſociate.

Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Market at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters?

Inapplicable to the Bermuda Iſlands.

Can you ſay on an Average in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Inapplicable to the Bermuda Iſlands.

Can you aſſign the Cauſes of their ſending it to the European Market cheaper?

Ditto.

Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French?—State the Particulars, and the Reaſons why.

Ditto.

Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

Ditto.

Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock, than the like Proportion requires in our Iſlands?

Inapplicable to the Bermuda Iſlands.

Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

Ditto.

What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and Foreign Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

Ditto.

Are the Ships, which bring Negroes to the Britiſh Iſlands, employed in carrying back the Produce of thoſe Iſlands to Europe?

Ditto.

Can you ſay what Proportion theſe Ships may make of the Number freighted from the Iſlands?

Ditto.

N° 4.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Parry to the Right honourable Lord Sydney, dated Barbadoes, Auguſt 18th 1788; with Eight Incloſures, on the Subject of Negroe Slaves in the ſaid Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Parry to the Right honourable Lord Sydney, dated Barbadoes, 18th Auguſt 1788.

YOUR Lordſhip will herewith receive further Anſwers to the Queries relative to Slaves; an Account of the Numbers that have departed this Iſland, during the laſt Six Years; an Abſtract of the Annual Increaſe and Decreaſe; a particular Account of Twenty-two conſiderable Plantations; all the Acts now in Force in this Iſland for the Government and Management of Slaves.

BARBADOES. Further Anſwers to the Queries relative to Slaves from Governor Parry.

(N° 1. In Governor Parry's, 18th Auguſt 1788.)

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
1. What is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves, in each of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?	1. The legal Power of a Maſter over his Slave in this Iſland is very extenſive: With him lies the Right of Puniſhment for all Offences committed againſt himſelf; and if any Slave under Puniſhment by him, or his Order, ſuffers in Life or Member, no Perſon is liable to any Fine: ſo that a Senſe of Intereſt operating on the Maſter's Mind, is a more powerful Safeguard to the Negro than any legal Reſtraint. But if any Perſon ſhould wantonly, without Cauſe, and with any Circumſtances of Cruelty, put an End to his Slave's Life, he is liable to a Penalty of £. 15. See N° 82. Cl. 19. Bbbds. Pr^d Laws.
2. What is the Protection granted to Slaves by Law, in each of the Britiſh Iſlands, for what Offences are they ſubject to their Maſter's Correction, for which are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland, and in what Manner are they tried?	2. If any Man kill another's Slave, he muſt pay to the Owner double his Value, and into the public Treaſury £. 25, be bound by the next Juſtice of the Peace to his good Behaviour, during the Pleaſure of the Governor and Council. If he kills another Man's Slave by Accident, he is only liable to the Owner's Action at Law; and if a Negro is ſtruck, or any Ways ill uſed by any Perſon, except his Maſter, the Perſon offending is liable to the Owner's Action. For the Death of Slaves killed by Night out of the common Road, ſtealing or attempting to ſteal, no Perſon is ſubject to Penalty, vide N° 82. Cl. 19. They are liable to their Maſter's Puniſhment for all ſuch Offences, as are not otherwiſe provided againſt by the Laws (which are committed againſt him or his Intereſt, or within the Limits of his Property), viz. Breach of Truſt, Deſertion, Acts of Violence towards their Fellow Slaves, &c. They are amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Country, in common with the White Inhabitants of the Iſland, for all Offences againſt the Peace of Society. For ſuch as are not Capital, the Puniſhment before a Magiſtrate is limited to 39 Laſhes, who is himſelf competent to take Cognizance of theſe. But for Felony, and all Capital Offences, ſuch Juſtice muſt join with him the next Juſtice, and they muſt ſummon by their Precept Three ſubſtanial Freeholders neareſt the Place where the Fact was committed, and they being previouſly ſworn by the Juſtices, conſtitute with them the Court; but from their Sentence, in Caſe of Condemnation, and in that Caſe only, there lies an

Appeal, by Writ of Error, to the Governor and Council. See N° 82. Cl. 12. See alſo N° 180. Cl. 2. By the firſt Clauſe of the laſt-named Act, the Juſtices and Freeholders are directed, in all Caſes which will admit of Alleviation, to exert themſelves in bringing about Accommodation, thereby to ſave the offending Negro's Life, and repair the Loſs to the Proſecutor; and if both or either of the Parties concerned is unwilling to conſent to ſuch Accommodation, they muſt certify the Evidence, and all their Proceedings, with their Opinions concerning ſuch Slaves, to the Governor and Council, who are to determine on the Merits of the Caſe. For the Repetition of certain Offences, they are liable to ſeverer Puniſhments, and in ſome Caſes ultimately to Death: But theſe Laws have been long out of Practice. The Sum paid by the Public to the Owner of a Negro, executed according to Law, never can exceed £.25; out of which he is to make good any pecuniary Loſs the Proſecutor may have ſuſtained; and this being ſo much below the Value of the worſt Negro, their Offences are moſt frequently compromiſed, and Negroes eſcape every Day, ſometimes with Impunity, ſometimes with ſlight Corrections, for ſuch Crimes as would in England bring a Man to the Gallows.

3.

To what Penalties are their Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any Reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Courts are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

3.

The Penalties to which Maſters are liable for tranſgreſſing the Laws made for the Protection of Slaves, have been already noticed in the Anſwer to the Firſt Query. When incurred, they are to be paid into the Treaſury, and the Treaſurer may ſue for them in the Court of Exchequer.

4.

Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſter's Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantity?

4.

They are fed at their Maſter's Expence, and that a very great one, with Guinea and Indian Corn, Peas, Yams, Plantains, and all Kind of Ground Proviſions; they are alſo ſupplied with Cod Fiſh, or Herrings, and Salt, and with Rum and Melaſſes, as much as is thought ſufficient. The general Calculate is, that Negroes, one with another, the young and the old Perſons included, conſume each 10 Buſhels of Corn, 56 lbs. of Cod Fiſh, 1½ Gallon of Rum, and 6 Gallons of Melaſſes, excluſive of all Sorts of Ground Proviſions, of the Canes which they conſume in Crop Time, and of which they have the free Uſe whilſt reaping, of the freſh Proviſions they have Opportunities of raiſing themſelves, and of a Variety of other Articles, not inconſiderable when taken together, but too minute to particularize.

5.

How are they cloathed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemency of the Seaſon? State the Law and the Practice.

5.

By N° 82. Cl. 6. it is Enacted, That every Slave ſhould be cloathed Annually by their Maſters, under a Penalty; the Men to have Drawers and Caps, the Women Caps and Petticoats. This Penalty having never been exacted, the Law is in a Manner obſolete; but the Practice is, that each Man receives Annually a Woollen Jacket, a Cap, and Oſnaburg Trowſers; the ſame Cap and Jacket, and Petticoats of Oſnaburg, for the Women. Their Houſes are in general 30 Feet long by 12 broad; they are built of Wood, walled and thatched; ſome are of Stone and ſhingled, and in general extremely convenient, and well adapted to the Climate.

6.

Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart in which the Slaves

6.

There is no Law regulating this Matter in this Iſland; but the Practice is to allow them from 1 to 2 Hours at Noon, when

Slaves may labour for themſelves? State the Law and the Practice.

when they quit their Work; they have alſo ½ Hour in the Morning allowed for their Breakfaſt, when they do not leave the Field. Half Holydays are alſo frequently allowed the Gang on Saturdays, independent of Favours conferred occaſionally, of this Nature, on deſerving Slaves. Sometimes, when their own Grounds are behind Hand, the whole Gang is turned in to weed them. Sunday is a Day of Courſe totally exempt from Labour, as are alſo the eſtabliſhed Holydays at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide.

7.

What is the Annnal Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages, reſpectively?

7.

In well regulated Eſtates each Negro Slave, one with another, ſtands his Maſter in at leaſt £. 5 per Head, per Annum. This Calculate is made from a Conſideration of the whole Expences incurred in the Support of the Gang. It is not eaſy to diſcriminate the reſpective Charge each Man, Woman, and Child brings along with them; but Children, of courſe, do not coſt ſo much as grown People. The Doctor's Charges, Public Taxes, and Parochial Aſſeſſments, are the ſame for all Ages.

8.

Have they any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the foregoing Purpoſe? State the Law and the Practice.

8.

They have uſually, independent of the Land about their Houſes (which are always obliged to be at certain Diſtances from each other, for Fear of Fire), a Field allotted entirely to them, the Produce of which is excluſively their own, and no Deduction made on account of it from their uſual Allowances. The greater Part of the Land in every Plantation is dedicated to the raiſing Proviſions for the Negroes. Even from the Land in Preparation for Canes, a Crop of Indian Corn is reaped before the Cane is planted. There is no Statute enacting this, but it is the univerſal Practice.

9.

Are many Negroes uſually let out to Hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

9.

There are a great many Inhabitants of this Iſland whoſe whole Income, or by much the greateſt Part of it, ariſes from the Hire of their Negroes. Theſe are let out to Sugar or Cotton Eſtates on certain Conditions, either for ſo much for certain Work done, or for ſo much per Diem. The uſual Rate is £. 3 for holing an Acre of Land for Canes, or 10*d.* per Diem. The Negro hired out in this Manner is fed and accommodated in the ſame Manner as the Negroes belonging to the Plantation on which he works.

10.

Are they ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes, to which White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject, to aſſign the Cauſes.

10.

As far as Experience can hitherto entitle us to judge, there is no Diſeaſe to which Slaves are ſubject, which the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not liable to. African Negroes ſometimes bring along with them from their own Country a peculiar Complaint called the Guinea Worm, but this Europeans on the Coaſt are troubled with. This they loſe after their Arrival, and it is not known to Native Negroes. The Yaws indeed both are liable to, a Diſorder rarely found among Whites; but to this the Native Negroes are much leſs ſubject, and in a milder Manner than the Africans. Free Negroes are not more exempt from it than Slaves.

11.

What Care is taken of them in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe? What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled? And are their Maſters obliged in ſuch Caſes to maintain them?

11.

Every Plantation is attended daily by an Apothecary, and, in Caſes of Danger or Difficulty, Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Man Midwives are applied to. There are no Laws enacted to require any Thing of this Sort, which have never appeared neceſſary, a Senſe of Intereſt ſo ſtrongly calling upon the Maſter to take the utmoſt Care of his Property. In each Eſtate there is an Hoſpital or Sick Houſe: Two or more Servants always employed in nurſing and cooking for them; beſides theſe, their neareſt Relations are always permitted to attend, not only Women in Childbed, but other Slaves, both Men and Women, when the Diſeaſe

eaſe is in any Degree of a ſerious Nature. Negroes when they become old and diſabled, ſtill continue to receive their Allowance, and are lodged, cloathed, and attended in the ſame Manner as at any former Period of their Life.

12.

What is the general Period of their Lives? Is it of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants and Free Negroes?

12.

The general Length of their Lives is at leaſt equal to that of the Whites and Free Negroes, and there are frequent and ſome remarkable Inſtances of Longevity amongſt them: It is the ſame with them as with the Whites in this Iſland; the proportional Inſtances of this Kind are more in Number among the Women than the Men, and in all Probability from the ſame Cauſe—theſe are much more temperate.

13.

What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

13.

All theſe Matters are regulated by themſelves and their own Cuſtoms; and it has been ever found, that the leſs a Maſter interferes with them, the better they have themſelves been pleaſed. Of this mental Liberty and Independence they are extremely tenacious, and they are in conſequence, in all theſe Reſpects, left entirely to themſelves. To Polygamy they are beyond Meaſure attached, ſo much ſo, that I am confident, ſooner than relinquiſh it, a Negro would chooſe to ſubmit to all thoſe Cruelties and Hardſhips that ſome Writers on the Subject, on the other Side of the Water, have ſuppoſed them in Reality labouring under. Sometimes a Man parts from one of his Wives by mutual Conſent, and they make other Connections. During Marriage the Women in general are conſtant to their Huſbands.

14.

Can any Cauſes be aſſigned which impede the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

14.

There is no Cauſe that can poſitively be aſſigned; but for a more particular Solution of this Query, conſider what is obſerved in reply to the next. It may be ſaid, that many Negro Women in each Eſtate chooſe not to attach themſelves to any particular Man; they find it their Intereſt not to do ſo: Theſe, as is natural to ſuppoſe, are barren.

15.

Are many Children born of Negro Slaves, and in what Proportion are they reared?

15.

Making the due Allowance for the Cauſe above aſſigned, there is an equal Number of Children born among the Slaves as among the free Inhabitants, but perhaps not an equal Number reared; and though there are ſome Eſtates on which, without Foreign Supply, the Number of Negroes have increaſed, theſe can only be conſidered as Exceptions to a general Rule, the Cauſes of which are not ſo eaſy poſitively to aſſign; the following Obſervations may in ſome Meaſure account for it:—It cannot be from hard Treatment or Exceſs of Labour. The many Inſtances of Longevity prove the contrary. Some other Cauſe muſt be ſought for. Polygamy is in univerſal Uſe: A young Negro Man, entering upon Life, ſoon attaches himſelf, Two, Three, or Four, ſometimes Five Wives. Theſe reſide ſometimes far diſtant from each other. Having gone through his own Buſineſs in the Day, his Night is employed rambling over the Country in Viſits to one or other of theſe. This not only contributes to ſhorten his own Life, but his Children cannot, it is to be imagined, ſo procreated, come into the World enjoying ſo much of the Principle of Life as if born under better Circumſtances. Negro Women are in general careleſs and inattentive Mothers, and thoſe who are leſs ſo are but too often, from miſtaken Kindneſs, inclined to load the Stomach of their Children with improper Food; the neceſſary Conſequence of which, is a relaxed State of the Syſtem and the Generation of Worms; from which Numbers periſh, and theſe principally under Six Years old. The Number of Negroes formerly on this Iſland has been leſſened by a Variety of Cauſes. Great Numbers have been exported to other Countries, where a higher Price could be procured for

for them. The Hurricane put an End to the Lives of ſome Thouſands. Epidemical Diſeaſes break out ſometimes with Violence in this Climate, and carry off vaſt Numbers; the grown People fall Victims to Dyſenteries, and Fevers of a ſlow, nervous, or putrid Kind, and the Children to putrid Sore Throats. It is to be obſerved, that the Negroes of a Plantation all live in little Towns (and ſetting aſide the Conſideration of all Towns being inimical to Population, which Obſervation muſt hold good more ſtrongly here than in colder Climates), their Houſes being ſo much nearer each other, and it is found ſo impoſſible to give them a due Senſe of the Danger of Intercourſe with the Sick, they are much more in the Way of communicating a Diſeaſe one to the other than the loweſt Claſs of White Inhabitants, who are more cautious, and live all ſeparate from each other, either as Tenants on detached Pieces of Land belonging to the Plantations, or as Occupiers of little Parcels of Ground, appertaining to themſelves. Another Cauſe why infectious Diſeaſes are more quickly communicated, and do more Miſchief among them, is their Want of Cleanlineſs, and that in thoſe Reſpects that no Care or Attention of their Maſters can entirely prevent. Negroes are ſuperſtitiouſly attached to the Burial Places of their Anceſtors and Friends. Theſe are generally as near as can be to the Houſes in which they live. It is frequent to inter a near Relation under the Bed-place on which they ſleep, an unwholeſome and dangerous Practice, which they would think it the utmoſt Tyranny to alter. Theſe Houſes are in many Eſtates injudiciouſly placed in unwholeſome Situations, where the Negroes are perpetually, in Spite of every Care, decreaſing; and to alter that Situation, to remove their Habitations unto healthier Spots, has been found, from that very Attachment I have mentioned above, a moſt dangerous Experiment. One of the worthieſt, moſt humane, and exemplary Characters in this Iſland, loſt, as I have been given to underſtand, 50 Negroes in One Year, merely from their Houſes being removed from one Part of his Eſtate to the other. For though they ſeem to have no Syſtem of Religion, nothing like the Worſhip of any Deity, in ſome Inſtances their Superſtition is inconceivable; and the Influence which the Obeah Men (a Set of Miſcreants whom it would be diſgracing the Word to call Prieſts, but who pretend to ſupernatural Power) have over the Minds of the African Negroes more particularly, has no Limits; and to their mercenary or revengeful Spirit, as the Caſe happens, Numbers every Year fall Sacrifices. In enumerating the Cauſes of the Decreaſe of Negroes, I cannot forbear mentioning the Operation of our Laws of Extent as one not among the ſmalleſt. Under the Authority of theſe, Creditors have a Right to bring the Negroes, Cattle, and Stock, and Moveables of every Kind of a Plantation, to public Sale by the Marſhal, for the Satisfaction of their Debts; and by theſe Means the poor Negroes are not only torn away for ever from their old Homes, but ſcattered over the Face of the Country in the Poſſeſſion of new Proprietors, and ſeparated at great Diſtances from their Friends, ſometimes their Relations, for ever; a Practice neceſſarily tending to embitter their Lives, and to ſhorten their Days: Add to this, that as no Negro is certain it may not one Day or other be his Fate, he becomes more indifferent of Futurity, and more careleſs of himſelf and Children; ſo that I cannot help thinking myſelf, that no one Meaſure is more likely to tend to the future Increaſe of Slaves than an Act of the Iſland which ſhould inſeparably attach them to the Land on which they live. It is ſo generally allowed, that when a People increaſes in Numbers, the Condition of that People is proſperous and eaſy, that one is but too apt to conclude that the Converſe of the Propoſition will prove the direct contrary Fact; and on this Account I have enlarged ſo much on this Subject, ſince it cannot be denied that the Number of our Slaves in general throughout

the Iſland decreaſes: Whether any of the Cauſes I have alluded to, or whether all of them taken together, are ſufficient entirely to account for their Decreaſe, I will not preſume to ſay; certain it is, that they contribute, and in no ſmall Degree, to the Effect attempted to be explained.

16.

Are the Children of Negro Slaves ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject; and if they are, to what Cauſe is it to be imputed?

16.

There is no Diſeaſe to which the One are more ſubject than the other, except Worms; the Reaſon for which has been ſet forth in the preceding Anſwer.

17.

Are Negro Slaves, or their Children, in general baptized?

17.

They are not.

18.

What Religious Inſtitutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies?

18.

Among many other beneficent Motives which induced General Codrington, in the Reign of King William, to bequeath his large Property in this Iſland to the Society for propagating the Goſpel, the Inſtruction of his Negroes in the Chriſtian Faith was One. The Society Negroes, as long as the College was kept up, were baptized, and there is ſtill a Clergyman who is employed as Catechiſt; but the Negroes on this Plantation are neither better nor worſe, in any One Reſpect, than their Fellows on the neighbouring Eſtates.

19.

Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction; and what has been their Succeſs? if unſucceſsful, to what Cauſes is it to be attributed?

19.

None of the regular Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church have been, at leaſt in my Memory, ſent out as Miſſionaries for this Purpoſe. Some Moravians there have been, who have ſettled themſelves in this Country. Theſe have been well received and encouraged by the Planters. Theſe too have promulgated their Doctrines, and have made ſome Converts among the Negroes, who have called themſelves Chriſtians; but it is to be lamented that ſuch a Profeſſion has been the fartheſt from adducing any adequate Effect upon their moral Conduct or Character.

20.

Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Free Negroes, than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of Slaves? and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

20.

Free Negroes are the greater Part of them baptized. They conſider the being enrolled amongſt Chriſtians, and being buried in a Church-yard, as Privileges conveying a certain Rank; a Rank which the principal Slaves are ſometimes ambitious of obtaining; but in this Point of View, and hardly in any other, is it conſidered.

21.

With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

21.

An exact Liſt of all Free Negroes in this Iſland, ſpecifying with Preciſion the Number of Men, Women, and Children, is much to be wiſhed for; and till this can be done, which has hitherto been in vain attempted, it is not poſſible exactly to aſcertain this Point; but it is not imagined that any Diſproportion in this Reſpect exiſts between the different Claſſes. In moſt Plantations there are found among the Slaves a greater Number of Females than Males.

22.

What is the Average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman; and what the Average Value of an imported Negro Man and Woman?

22.

The Price of Negroes, as well as other Commodities, vary; and ſome are infinitely more valuable than others. There was a Time, and that only a few Years ago, when the univerſal Diſtreſs of this Community, ariſing from a Variety of Cauſes, the War, the Hurricane, a Succeſſion of dry Years, and

and the Depredations committed by Herds of new and before unheard-of Tribes of miſchievous Vermin, was ſo great, that Negroes, whom indeed few were in Condition at any Rate to purchaſe, ſold for at leaſt a Third leſs than in any of the other Iſlands. By the Bleſſing of God, the worſt of theſe Evils having ceaſed, and more favourable Seaſons having aſſiſted the Planter, the Value of Slaves is nearly as great here now as elſewhere. It may be ſaid, that the Average Value of a Native Negro Man, at the preſent Time, is £.90; that of a Woman from £.70 to £.75; and it may be ſaid alſo, that the Average Value of a Native Negro, as to that of an imported One, is as Two to One.

23.

Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in Proportion to the increaſed Number of Slaves?

23.

The Produce of theſe Iſlands is, like that of all other Countries, variable and irregular, depending upon many natural Cauſes, but *cæteris paribus*, where the great Obſtacle to the Increaſe of Produce is the Want of Labour, an Increaſe of Labourers will not only at all Times augment the Staple Produce, but will alſo more amply furniſh the Means of feeding and more liberally ſupporting the added Stock or increaſed Number of Slaves.

24.

And if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

24.

If it has not ſo increaſed, it may fairly be aſcribed to natural Cauſes, and theſe of the moſt calamitous Nature, which have for many Years afflicted theſe Iſlands.

25.

What Number of Acres has been in Cultivation in each Year, diſtinguiſhing the Proportion of Acres that has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſion, &c.; and what has, in each Year, been the Produce thereof reſpectively?

25.

To anſwer this Queſtion in any ſatisfactory Manner is hardly poſſible. It can only be ſaid, that the regular Plan is this; each Eſtate is, according to its Circumſtances, divided into Cane and Plantable, or Waſte and Paſture Land; One-fourth of the Plantable Land is annually appropriated to Canes; the other One-fourth is in Canes advancing to Maturity; a Third One-fourth is in Preparation for Canes, from which a Crop of Indian Corn is previouſly reaped, and the remaining One-fourth is dedicated to Guinea Corn and other Proviſions; but this is only to be underſtood of a well-ſtocked and well-landed Eſtate. Few have Negroes or Cattle ſufficient to plant One-fourth of their Cane Land in Canes annually, and a greater Proportion is of courſe left in moſt for the Growth of Corn and Proviſions. Coffee Eſtates we have none here, but from the Land allotted to Cotton a Crop of Indian Corn ſown through the Field at certain Diſtances, and ſometimes Guinea Corn, is reaped.

26.

Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt India Iſlands, by the Labour of Europeans or Free Negroes?

26.

This may be well ſaid to be impoſſible—Europeans wanting Conſtitutions adequate to ſupport the Heat, and Free Negroes the proper Induſtry required to cultivate the Lands.

27.

Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt India Plantation?

27.

There has been no ſingle Inſtance, at leaſt that I have ever heard of, of an European dedicating himſelf to any Thing like hard Labour, and expoſing himſelf to the Sun, who has been able to ſupport the Heat of this Climate. There can be no ſtronger corroborative Proof of this Aſſertion, than the following Fact, which daily Experience evinces. Negro Children, expoſed to the Sun, ſo far from their Skin being injured by its Rays, ſeem to look the better for them; whereas, not only the Children of either Natives or Europeans, or the moſt robuſt Europeans themſelves, but the hardieſt Natives, feel their Skins perpetually bliſtered by ſuch Expoſure.—Even Mulattoes ſometimes labour under this Inconvenience.

28.

What is the Mode of culturing and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c. reſpectively; what Soil is moſt favourable for each; and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

28.

Land is ſeveral Months, in this Iſland, in a State of Preparation for the Sugar Cane.—It is holed in the dry Seaſon, from January to May, and generally planted in the Months of October, November, and December.—Theſe Holes are generally from Three or Three and a Half to Four and a Half and Five Feet ſquare, and in each of theſe Holes Two or Three Plants put—Good Soils will admit of wide holing, poorer require the Plants to be cloſer ſtuck in together, as in theſe they do not ſucker ſo kindly. We have no Land that does not require Manure, and that in large Quantities; but when compared together, the low Lands are more fertile than the Lands in the hillier Parts of the Iſland. The Land which produces the beſt Canes is the beſt alſo for Cotton; but Cotton blowing more kindly on the Sea Coaſt, and theſe Lands being more ſubject to dry Weather than thoſe on the Hills, Cotton is principally cultivated in them. The ſame Quantity of Dung which will be neceſſary to manure an Acre of Canes, will be ſufficient for Five Acres of Cotton; and as theſe Lands are in themſelves richer, the leſs Care is here requiſite in this Reſpect. A due Attention to the Improvement of the Soil by Manure is in this Iſland ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, that he is the moſt ſucceſsful Planter who beſt underſtands and attends to this Branch of Agriculture.

29.

What Difference is there in the Produce per Acre, of different Plantations in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accident?

29.

The Produce of the Earth, eſpecially in theſe Climates, and in this Iſland more particularly, is liable to be affected by ſo many Cauſes, that it will vary extremely, without any extraordinary Accident; a Change of Management, a critical Spell of dry Weather, or an unſeaſonable Fall of Water, will produce very great Alterations in the Crops; ſo that not only One Eſtate will make much more than another, but different Fields in the ſame Eſtate will vary extremely in their Produce. To give any Reward to the Planter's Induſtry, in no Part of the Iſland ought an Acre of Canes to produce leſs, *communibus annis*, than 30 Pots, or 1 ½ Hogſhead of Sugar; or an Acre of Ratoons leſs than from 12 to 15 Pots, or from Half to Two-Thirds of a Hogſhead. An Acre of Cotton ſhould give from 150 to 200 lb. Net.

30.

By what Cauſes are Crops in different Parts of the ſame Iſland partially affected?

30.

Very many are the Cauſes which at Times partially affect our Crops; but if local Cauſes are alone enquired after in this Query, it may be ſaid that the low Lands, where the Soil is moſt luxuriant, are moſt ſubject to dry Weather. The higher Lands, where the Soil is poorer, are ſeldom long without refreſhing Showers; but are equally with the others ſubject to the Miſchiefs occaſioned by Borers and other Vermin.

31.

Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any material Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

31.

Certainly, in no Degree of Proportion does the Quantity of Labour neceſſary to be required vary here as it does in England. We have no Winter, no poſitive Ceſſation of Vegetation; and when Vegetation moſt ceaſes, viz. the dry Seaſon, then is the reaping of the Crop, and then perhaps is the moſt continued Labour, which is much alleviated by the Advantages the Negroes then have an Opportunity of taking; and then are the Negroes in general moſt healthy. The other Parts of the Year, viz. the wet Seaſons, are moſt unhealthy both to Whites and Blacks; and Negroes, who delight in Heat, and feel no Inconvenience equal to that ariſing from damp or bleak Weather, are at thoſe Times more ſubject to Diſeaſe.

32.

Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt India Plantation?

32.

Every Plantation in Barbadoes makes uſe of as many Horned Cattle as it is capable of feeding; for as their Dung is the *ſine quâ non* here, there is no Man who would not wiſh to increaſe his Stock, had he it in his Power to ſupport them, without diminiſhing the Quantity of Land allotted to the Growth of Corn for the Uſe of the Negroes. The Labour of Cattle is moſt uſeful, as well as their Manure. They not only carry the Crop to Market, ſometimes from the extreme Ends of the Iſland (for very few Plantations have a ſufficient Number of Horſes to do this *their* proper Duty), but they carry the Canes to the Mill—the Corn to the Storehouſes—the Home Dung to the Fields—and in ſhort, all the Work that can be performed by Carting is done *moſtly* by them, and if the Plantation is not properly ſtocked with Horſes, *entirely*.

33.

Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

33.

It has been already ſaid, that no Planter who could increaſe the Number of his Cattle, but would be very glad to do ſo, ſince the greater Quantity of Manure he makes, the more Land he is enabled to dedicate to Canes, its moſt valuable Produce. I have no Idea in what Inſtance the Labour of Cattle could be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves; could any ſuch Mode be deviſed, it would, from a Senſe of Intereſt alone, be moſt readily adopted.

34.

Have different European Implements of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies; and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or further Improvements in this Reſpect be applied to lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

34.

This Iſland has been ſettled upwards of a Century and a Half, and during that Period many Attempts have been made, but all fruitleſs, to introduce the European Inſtruments of Huſbandry: And indeed our Anceſtors having departed from the Uſe of them in the firſt Inſtance, is a ſtrong preſumptive Proof that they were found unfit for the intended Purpoſes, as has been already remarked; nothing is more ſought for, and no Diſcovery would be more acceptable or valuable, than any Means of abridging the Labour of Slaves in the Cultivation of our Lands.

Additional Queries.

N° 1.

1.

What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of and how much of that Part which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Culture?

1.

The Number of Acres in the Iſland of Barbadoes is 106,470, of theſe there are hardly any not now cultivated that are not capable of being brought into Culture. Making the due Allowance for the Ground occupied by Forts, Buildings, Gullies, Watercourſes, Woods, &c. there will remain about 80,000 Acres for the Purpoſe of Agriculture.

2.

How much Land is there in the ſaid Iſland which is not private Property?

2.

Little or none. The Ground on which the Forts ſtand, and the Land belonging to Pilgrim Houſe, is the Property of the Public. The Land on which the Barracks now ſtand was bought ſome few Years ago for the King. In all not more than 50 Acres.

3.

What Proportion of the Land which is private Property in the ſaid Iſland is now in Cultivation?

3.

There are hardly any ſuch Lands not in Cultivation, except thoſe which did belong formerly to Sugar Plantations, which according to our Laws of Extent have been broken up for Debt, the Negroes and Moveables ſold by Auction, and the Lands laid off by Appraiſement to junior Creditors. Lands in this Predicament there are ſcattered about all over

the Iſland. They were formerly more in Number than they are at preſent, but many of them have been found of late to anſwer in Cotton; and are now again taken into Cultivation.

4.

What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation on the ſaid Iſland would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

4.

There are no Parts of this Iſland, except it may be here and there a few ſandy Spots near the Sea, which would admit of the Uſe of the Plough. In the hilly Parts, where the Soil is lighteſt, the Ground is too rocky and uneven; and in the low Lands during the dry Seaſon the Earth is ſo hard, as that no Plough Share could paſs through it; and in the wet Weather it is ſo deep and miry, that neither Cattle nor Horſes could work in it.

5.

In how many Plantations in the ſaid Iſland has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

5.

It is not eaſy to ſtate the exact Number of Plantations in which the Uſe of the Plough has been attempted. It has been tried in many, but in all it has been neceſſary to relinquiſh it.

6.

How many Slaves in the Whole are employed in the ſaid Iſland in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c. and how many in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or other Employments?

6.

This Queſtion alſo I find difficult to anſwer exactly. There are no Negroes whoſe ſole Employment it is to make Roads, which are repaired by the Labour of Field Negroes, aſſeſſed upon the contiguous Eſtates by the Veſtries of the different Pariſhes. The Commiſſioners of the Turnpike, when they hire Labour, hire ſuch Negroes as would otherwiſe be occupied in Field Buſineſs. The Number of Negroes belonging to the Inhabitants of the different Towns are moſtly either Domeſtics or Artiſans. The Number of Fiſhermen may be about 500. The Number of Domeſtics kept in Families in this Iſland is much greater, *cæteris paribus*, than in England; but as no Diſtinction of theſe is made in the Annual Account given of Slaves by their Poſſeſſors for the Purpoſe of Taxation, it is difficult to aſcertain their exact Number. Moſt Plantations have One or Two Maſon and Carpenter Slaves, and ſometimes a Cooper; the Remainder are all employed in the Cultivation of the Land. The Sum Total of the Slaves in this Iſland at the laſt Return was 62,712.

7.

What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation; and what is the Average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

7.

It is calculated that, taking One able Field Negro with another, each is able to plant, take care of, and reap an Acre of Canes, or Four Acres of Cotton, beſides paying the due Attention to Corn and Proviſions; but this Calculate is perhaps too high. A Plantation with 50 Grown Slaves, or, to ſpeak in the Language of the Country, with 50 Negroes in the great Gang, will find it difficult to bring 50 Acres of Canes to Perfection. The Proportion of Produce depends upon the Goodneſs of the Crop, and has been as near as poſſible ſtated in Anſwer to Query 29.

8.

Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions, raiſed in the ſaid Iſland, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantations?

8.

It has been already ſaid, that the greater Part of the Land in every Plantation is dedicated to the raiſing Corn and Ground Proviſions. Little or no Graſs is raiſed in this Iſland. The Cattle and Stock are fed during Crop Time with Cane Tops. The Guinea Corn will admit of being cut before it ſhoots out into Ear, as it is wanted, without diminiſhing its Produce of Grain, till the Month of September; and as much Land as can be ſpared is allotted to Paſture for their Support from that Time till the Crop begins again. Much Corn is raiſed by Means of their own Negroes in all Parts of the Iſland by the ſmaller Settlers, who ſell it to thoſe larger Plantations who fall ſhort in their Crop of this Article.

9. What

9.

What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the ſaid Iſland?

9.

In every Field preparing for Canes, a certain Number of Pens, as they are called, are formed, generally 40 Feet Square; on theſe 16 Head of Cattle muſt ſtand for 3 Months; they receive alſo during this Time the Home Manure, Offals, &c. from the Sugar Works, which, with the Litter given the Cattle, and a certain Number of Layers of Mould occaſionally thrown upon it, is firſt turned and well dug up, ſo as to be properly digeſted, and then thrown out into the Field, a large Baſket to each Hole; and a Pen of Dung thus prepared is ſufficient to Manure properly an Acre of Land, holed at 4 Feet ſquare.

10.

If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

10.

Mules and Ponies are found ſerviceable in the Mountainous Parts of Scotland, but no where elſe in this Iſland. All the Dung which will admit of being carted, is already ſo carried from the Stables, Hog Pens, &c. &c. into the Fields, where it is thrown upon the Pens and made into a Compoſt, together with the Cattle Dung, Litter, &c.; but in conſequence of the Manner in which we are obliged to hole the Land for Canes, it is impoſſible to throw out the Dung from theſe Pens into the Holes but by the Negroes. In placing and diſpoſing the Pens in the Fields, Care is always taken to leſſen this Labour as much as poſſible, for in Truth it is the moſt diſagreeable and diſtreſſing Duty they perform, and from which we ſhould be well pleaſed if it was poſſible to exempt our Slaves.

11.

Upon any Plantation, with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain Annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the nett Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charges of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other neceſſary Expences, and what the nett Income to the Owner living in Great Britain?

11.

There can be no neceſſary Difference in the Income of a Perſon, ſuch as is deſcribed in this Query, whether he lives here or in England. His Expences to be ſure muſt be greater in a Country where he has every Thing to purchaſe. When he lives in his own Houſe, his Eſtate will contribute largely to the Support of his Table, and his Fortune will of courſe more ſpeedily accumulate. The Caſe is different where a Man's Affairs ſuffer from being ill conducted in his Abſence; and Inſtances have been known of Men having improved their Fortunes whilſt they continued to live upon their own Eſtates, and who, without any Extravagance of their own, have found themſelves ruined after a Reſidence of ſome Years in England, by the mere Miſmanagement of their Properties. Some Men, on the contrary, who conducted their Affairs imprudently here, have been enriched by entruſting them to the Care of more experienced Perſons, and going to reſide in Europe; but theſe are accidental Circumſtances, and there is no neceſſary Difference between the nett Income of a Planter reſiding here or in England, except in the Circumſtances which have been above ſtated.

Additional Queries.

N° 2.

1.

What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

1.

A moſt ſettled Averſion: So far from addicting themſelves to continual or diurnal Labour, they are with Difficulty enticed to the Exerciſe of any Handicraft Art. Free Negroes are the Peſts of our Society, the Encouragers of Slaves in every Kind of Vice, the Receivers of ſtolen Goods, and the Abettors of all Sorts of Villany.

The remaining Queries relating to Subjects with which I am entirely unacquainted, and concerning which I have not been

been able to gain any Information I could depend upon, I cannot take upon me to frame any Reply to them. I have underſtood that the French do purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of their Negroes; and that even this additional Supply is by no Means adequate to the Demand they have for Slaves; and I ſuppoſe of courſe that they do give a higher Price for them than we do, though in what Proportion I cannot ſay. I think it probable that a French Plantation may require a greater Number of Negroes to ſtock it than an Engliſh one, on account of the greater Number of Holy Days obſerved by the Roman Catholics. Very few of the Ships which bring Negroes to this Iſland carry Home more of its Produce than is ſufficient to ſerve them for Ballaſt; the Returns are made chiefly in Bills of Exchange, and in conſequence theſe Veſſels may be ſaid to bear no Proportion in the Number of thoſe freighted from the Iſlands.

BARBADOES. Queries from his Excellency Governor Parry, anſwered by a Planter of 1068 Acres in the Pariſhes of St. John, St. Philip, and St. George, in the Iſland of Barbadoes.

(N° 2. In Governor Parry's, 18th Auguſt 1788.)

Q^r 1ſt. WHAT is the legal Power which Maſters have over their Slaves in Barbadoes?

A. 1ſt. The general Power which a Maſter exerciſes, and permits to be exerciſed, over his Slaves, is rather by Implication (from Slaves being bought as Chattels, in the ſame Manner as Horſes, or other Beaſts) than by any poſitive Law defining what the Power of a Maſter ſhall be in this Iſland: But by Practice it appears to be unlimited, and that Practice is ſupported indirectly by Statutes made in the Colony, repugnant to the Laws of England.—And Firſt by Stat. N° 82, Clauſe 19th. "If any Slave, under Puniſhment by his Maſter or his Order, ſhall ſuffer "in Life or Member, no Perſon ſhall be liable to any Fine for the ſame." Hereby an unlimited Power of maiming or killing is frequently exerciſed by White Servants, who are always underſtood as acting under Orders.

Q^r 2. What is the Protection granted by Law to Slaves in Barbadoes?

A. 2. Effectually none; for in Stat. N° 148, intituled, "An Act to keep inviolate and "preſerve the Freedom of Elections," Clauſe the 8th ſeems to ſtep a little out of its Way to declare, "That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall be admitted an Evidence in any Caſe whatſoever, "whoſe original Extraction ſhall be proved to have been from a Negro, except only on the "Trial of Negroes, or other Slaves:" Whereby the Slave is not only unprotected from the Injuries he may ſuffer from his Maſter, or the White Servants under his Maſter, but is alſo expoſed to all Cruelties, Frauds, Robbery, or Murder, which he may ſuffer from any other White Ruffian, who commits the Crime only in the Preſence of Negroes, or their Deſcendants, when there is no White Evidence in Sight, Negroes or their Deſcendants, whether *Free or Slaves*, being Evidence in no Caſe whatſoever againſt White Men.

Q^r 3. For what Offences are they ſubject to their Maſters Correction; for what are they amenable to the eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction of the Iſland; and in what Manner are they tried?

A. 3. Liable to their Maſters Correction for every Thing which the Maſter, or the Overſeer, or inferior White Servants, as his Repreſentatives, may think proper to puniſh them. And for all Offences againſt any White Perſon, who lays his Complaint before a Magiſtrate, againſt which Accuſation (whether true or falſe) the Slave, without White Evidence, can make no Defence, the Magiſtrate, at his Diſcretion, can order him Thirty-nine Laſhes by the Conſtable, with a heavy Thong Whip, which is more than ſufficient, in many Conſtitutions, to ſend him out of the World with a *locked Jaw*, a Convulſion commonly excited by great Pain, in this Climate.—For Theft, Murder, or Wounding, if Slaves are publicly accuſed, they are tried by Stat. 82, Clauſe 12th, viz. "When any heinous Crimes, as Murder, "Burglary, Rape, burning of Houſes or Canes, and ſtealing, wilfully killing, or maiming "of Cattle, of or above the Value of Twelve Pence, or the like, is committed or attempted "by a Slave, the Criminal being apprehended, or brought before a Juſtice, ſhall be "ſent to Gaol, or Security taken for his forth-coming; and ſuch Juſtice ſhall, as ſoon as "conveniently may be, join with him the next Juſtice, and they ſhall, by their Precept, ſummon Three able Freeholders, neareſt the Place where the Fact was committed; and theſe "Five Perſons ſhall hear and examine all Evidence, &c. the Freeholders being firſt ſworn "by the Juſtices; and if upon Proof, or violent Circumſtances, they find the Slave guilty, "they ſhall give Sentence of Death; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall forthwith, by their Warrant, "cauſe

" cauſe Execution to be done upon ſuch Slave, by ſome Negro to be preſſed for that Purpoſe " by any Conſtable."

Q^r 4. To what Penalties are their Maſters, or thoſe who act under them, ſubject, if they tranſgreſs the Laws made for the Protection of Negro Slaves, or in any reſpect exerciſe Acts of Cruelty towards them; and to what Court are they in ſuch Caſes amenable?

A. 4. The latter Part of Clauſe 19th, in Stat. 82, above quoted, ſays, " But if any Man " ſhall wantonly or cruelly kill his own Slave, he ſhall pay into the Treaſury Fifteen Pounds, " &c. recoverable in any Court of Record." But theſe contemptible Penalties are in all Caſes evaded by the Law, which makes Negroes " Evidence in no Caſe whatſoever againſt any White " Perſon whatſoever." Murders, and other Cruelties, are frequently committed on Negroes or Mulattoes; but no Proſecution on that Account has been heard of during Eight Years of the Reſidence of this Reſpondent.

Q^r 5. Are Negro Slaves fed at their Maſter's Expence, or by their own Labour; and when fed by their Maſters, with what are they fed, and in what Quantities?

A. 5. There is no Law in Barbadoes directing a Maſter to feed his Slave, and conſequently no Law directing how and with what Species, or in what Quantity, they ſhall be allowed; nor is there any Law to compel or direct any Allowance of Land to the Slave, or any Time legally reſerved for the Slave to cultivate a Bit of Land, if ſuch Land were allowed him; but it is, however, cuſtomary in almoſt all Plantations to allow them ſome vegetable Food, ſuch as Guinea or Indian Corn, from Six to Twelve Pints per Week; ſometimes Yams, Eddoes, Pigeon Peas, Plantains, &c. and Three or Four Times in the Year ſome Salt Fiſh or Herrings, at the Will of the Maſter; and alſo cuſtomary to allow them Sundays, Chriſtmas, and Good Friday, and a Day after each of the Three great Feſtivals, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſunday, at which Times they may cultivate ſuch Bits of Ground, as moſt Maſters of Plantations, at their Pleaſure, allow them, for and towards their Maintenance; but as theſe Allowances are neither ſanctioned by poſitive Laws, nor enforced by general Cuſtom, ſo it happens, that many Proprietors of Slaves, ſome with Land, and ſome without an Acre, neither feed, nor cloath, nor allow them any Thing, except a Portion of their Time to help themſelves as they can, either by Plunder, or by working on Sundays and Holidays for any One that will pay them; though in Plantations, and eſpecially in larger ones, it is uſual to allow each adult Negro a Bit of Ground, from Four to Ten Perches each, and ſometimes up to a Quarter of an Acre; but ſuch Generoſity is rare, except in the larger Plantations that are underſtocked with Slaves, and where the good Senſe of a Reſident Owner directs his Humanity.

Q^r 6. Are they cloathed, lodged, and ſecured againſt the Inclemencies of the Seaſons? State the Law and the Practice.

A. 6. There is no Law for lodging them, but by voluntary Cuſtom; the Maſters generally allow them to build little Cottages for that Purpoſe, and give them ſome Aſſiſtance with Materials; ſo that, upon the Whole, they are ſufficiently lodged in Plantations. In Stat. N° 82, Clauſe 6th, it is declared, " That all Slaves ſhall have Cloaths once a Year, " that is, Drawers and Caps for the Men, and Petticoats and Caps for the Women, " upon Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for each Slave not cloathed, One Third to the In- " former, and the Remainder to the Poor of the Pariſh." But it is notorious, that many ſmall Planters, and Slave Owners without Land, as well as ſome greater Proprietors, ſeldom, and ſome never, give their Slaves any Cloathing, while, for the moſt Part, in the greater Plantations, they are regularly cloathed (Three or Four Times more in Value than as preſcribed by the Law). Yet by the Operation of the diſqualifying Clauſe, in the Election Stat. above cited (in Anſwer 2.) no Slave can convict his Maſter, or the Overſeer, of this Offence, or of any other; and, without the Evidence of the Slave, no other Perſon can prove the Negative, namely, that the Maſter did not cloath him, or allow him ſome Equivalent for that Purpoſe.

Q^r 7. What is the Annual Expence of the Maintenance of a Negro Man, Woman, and Child, at different Ages reſpectively? Have they any Portions of Land aſſigned to them for the foregoing Purpoſe?—State the Law and the Practice.

A. 7. Without going into a tedious Minuteneſs in diſtinguiſhing Ages and Sizes, we hope it may be ſufficient to anſwer this Query, by ſaying, that the feeding and cloathing, &c. of Negroes, at an Average, Men, Women, and Children, cannot be leſs (to a Proprietor who does properly and œconomically feed, cloath, and allow medicinal Care and Aſſiſtance when they want it) than Three Pence Three Farthings Currency a Head per Day, or about Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings per Annum; but it is notorious, from common Fame, as aforeſaid, that many Proprietors do not give them any certain or regular and ſufficient Allowance of Food or Cloathing; but they are uſually allowed ſome ſmall Portions of Land. (See A. N° 5.)

Qr 8. Are many Negroes uſually let out to hire; in what Numbers, and on what Conditions?

A. 8. Many People, who have little or no Land, and yet are poſſeſſed of a Number of Slaves, more than their Land can employ or maintain, moſt uſually hire out their Gangs to hole Land for Canes in Plantations underſtocked with Slaves, at a Price which, by the general Decreaſe of Slaves in Sugar Plantations, is more than double the ordinary Price of Day Labour; for the uſual Price by the Day is from Seven Pence Half-penny to Ten Pence, with the ordinary Allowance of Food, i. e. from a Pint and a Half to two Pints of Corn (computed at a Penny per Pint) and ſometimes (according to their Work) a Dram with Melaſſes, which makes the Average Hire, in Money and in Food, amount to from Eleven Pence to Thirteen Pence Half-penny per Day; but a Number of Slaves, at a Medium between Twenty-five and Thirty-two Negroes, that is, Twenty-eight and a Half Negroes, are fully ſufficient to hole for an Acre of Canes in One Day, at a Medium of 4 ¼ Feet ſquare, or about 2,411 $\frac{6}{10}$ Holes per Statute Acre; conſequently the Negroes hired to hole, at Sixty Shillings per Acre, earn for their Owner more than double the medium Price of Day Labour, including the Douceur of a Dram of Rum and Melaſſes every Day, worth about Three Halfpence more than the Medium.

Qr 9. Are any Days, or Hours in Days, ſet apart, in which the Slaves may labour for themſelves?—State the Law and the Practice.

A. 9. The Law is ſilent on this Head; but the Labouring Plantation Slaves are cuſtomarily indulged to diſpoſe of themſelves on Sundays, or a great Part of Sunday, provided they be not ſtationed as Watchmen, or are Cattle Keepers; and in Planting Time, they are occaſionally indulged with Saturday Afternoon to plant their own Bit of Ground; but as the Laws are very peremptory in preventing them from being perverted, by being inſtructed in moral or religious Duties, ſince there are no leſs than Three Statutes (N° 64. 69. and 71.) to prevent their going to Quakers Meetings, or hearing their Diſcourſes, and as theſe Laws continue in Force, therefore they can legally do nothing elſe on Sundays, but either to ſleep or to work, their playing and dancing on Sundays being equally forbidden.

Qr 10. Have they any Portions of Land aſſigned them for the foregoing Purpoſe?

A. 10. There is no Law for this Purpoſe; but the Practice in moſt Plantations is as ſtated in Anſwer, N° 5.

Qr 11. Are they ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſes to which White Inhabitants, or Free Negroes, are not ſubject? and if they are ſo ſubject, aſſign the Cauſe.

A. 11. It is not obſerved that the Slaves are ſubject to any peculiar Diſeaſe, to which, under the like Circumſtances of Poverty and Oppreſſion, or of Diſſoluteneſs and Intemperance, White People, and Free Negroes and Mulattoes, are not equally ſubject; their Diet too generally vegetable for labouring Slaves, with too ſcanty an Allowance of Salt, and only caſually relieved by ordinary Salt Fiſh, or perhaps half putrid Herrings (ſince the Loſs of the American Trade), prones all Children to breed Worms, and thence to become *Dirt Eaters*, even up to Manhood, or to generate ſcorbutic and leprous Diſorders: Among adult People (both White and Black, Free or Slaves) the too frequent Uſe of Rum ſubjects them equally to Jaundice, Dropſy, and Death.

Qr 12. What Care is taken of them in Sickneſs? Are there any Laws or Regulations for that Purpoſe?

A. 12. In ſome Owners, their Intereſt in preſerving the Lives of ſuch Slaves as are profitable, operates to the ſame End as Humanity does in others; and though there is no Law to direct or enforce the Care of the Sick, it is the general Practice in Plantations to give a ſtanding Salary (as far as Five Shillings a Head per Negro) to ſome medical Perſon, Apothecary, or Practitioner, to ſupply Medicines and Attendance annually; and ſome others,

Note.—Upon the ſeveral Anſwers 5, 6, 7, and 9, Barbadoes Stat. N° 82, Clauſe 15, provides, that after a Negro Slave is hanged for any Crime, the Sum of £. 25, and no more, ſhall be levied on the Country, to pay Damages to the Perſon robbed by ſuch Negro, and the Overplus, if any be, to the Owner of the Slave ſo executed: And Clauſe 16th recites, "But in regard there are ſome Maſters and Owners of Negroes who do "not make ſufficient Confcience of providing what is neceſſary for their Negroes and other Slaves, or al-"lowing them Time to plant or provide for themſelves, for which Cauſe ſuch Negroes are neceſſitated to "commit Crimes contrary to this Law, that therefore ſuch Owners, whoſe Neglect of their Slaves make "them in ſome Meaſure guilty of their Crimes, may not be countenanced therein at the Charge of the "Public," Enacted, &c. to enquire if ſuch Slave was properly provided with Neceſſaries, &c. if not, to pay no Part of the £. 25 to the Owner, &c.

It is worthy of Obſervation, that this Enquiry is not to be made till after the Slave is hanged.

perhaps

perhaps more provident, give a Salary for Daily Attendance, and import at their own Charge, an Aſſortment of all the neceſſary Medicines from Apothecaries Hall, to prevent Negroes being loſt for Want of the beſt or more expenſive Remedies.

Qr 13. What Proviſion is made for them when old or diſabled, and are their Maſters obliged, in ſuch Caſes, to maintain them?

A. 13. It has been ſet forth (in Anſwers, N° 5 and 8) that ſome People have Negroes without Land to maintain them, depending on their being hired to work in Plantations that are underſtocked, or to Perſons who will maintain them. We muſt here obſerve, that in ſuch Caſes it too frequently happens, when the Slaves of ſuch People are paſt their Labour, they are abandoned by their Owners, both to Want and to Diſeaſe, without Relief or Remedy, as the Law affords none; or if it did, while the Negro is no Evidence in any Caſe whatſoever againſt White Perſons, ſuch a Law would be nugatory.

Qr 14. What is the general Period of their Lives; is it of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes?

A. 14. Under ſimilar Circumſtances and equal Treatment, we are of Opinion that the general Period of their Lives is at leaſt of equal Duration with that of the White Inhabitants or Free Negroes.

In the Plantation where this Anſwer is written, there are now living, in different Families, Three and ſome Four Generations up to Seventy, Eighty, and Ninety Years old, and upwards (the oldeſt a Mulatto of Ninety-ſeven Years old, born in the Firſt Year of Governor Kendall's Government, is ſtill in the Enjoyment of his Memory, and all his Faculties; a Negro in a contiguous Plantation, was a Watchman there Eighty Years paſt, and is ſtiil an able Man); and though there are of theſe different Generations, the ſeveral Gradations of Men, Women, old, middle-aged, Youths, and Infants, nevertheleſs by hard Uſage we have Evidence that 50 per Cent. of the Stock has been ſunk in the Courſe of Forty Years preceding the Year 1784; and although the Climate is remarkably ſalutary, both to Black and White, under equal Treatment, the Probability ſeems to be, that it ſhould be more ſuitable to Black Labourers in general; and yet White Labourers are found to bear the hardeſt Labour that is neceſſary, without any Inconvenience, until they deſtroy their Conſtitutions by Exceſſes of Rum, Drinking, and Venery.

Qr 15. What is the Practice reſpecting the Marriage of Negro Slaves, and what are the Regulations concerning it?

A. 15. There are no Regulations, but ſuch as they make according to their own Cuſtoms. Their contubernal Connections are unlimited as to Number and local Situations, formed and broken off again at Pleaſure; but the firſt Wife, if ſtill in Friendſhip and Confidence of the Huſband, continues to govern the Houſehold, though his Appetite may be ſhared to One, Two, or Three more.

The Women, however, have in general a Senſe of Decency and Decorum in their Fidelity, under this voluntary Connection. The Men have none; they follow the Examples of the White Servants, who are their immediate and viſible Maſters. To their looſe Amours many of them are ſacrificed. Both Sexes are frequently travelling all Night, going to or returning from a diſtant Connection, in order, without Sleep, to be in due Time to go through a hard Day's Labour after their nocturnal Adventures.

Qr 16. Can any Cauſe be aſſigned which impedes the natural Increaſe of Negro Slaves?

A. 16. The Anſwer to the foregoing Query points out one leading Cauſe; the laſcivious Abuſe of Authority in White Servants, over the immature and unprotected Females, is another; and after theſe, ſevere Puniſhments, hard Fare, as to Diet, Cloathing, and Want of due Care when ſick, are the moſt probable Cauſes of that Impediment.

Qr 17. Are many Children born of Negro Slaves; and in what Proportion are they reared?

A. 17. The Female Slaves brought up as Houſe Negroes are generally very productive, and ſo alſo are thoſe brought up to work in the Field, when they are the Property of Overſeers of Militia Tenants, or of ſmall Freeholders of Ten Acres, or under; but in Plantations belonging to Abſentees, while the Overſeers Negroes, employed on Hire in the ſame Plantation (though for the moſt Part in and about the Buſineſs of the Houſe) are generally increaſing, thoſe of the abſent Owner being all turned into the Field to work, are moſt generally decreaſing, and that rather by real or imaginary ill Uſage than by a fair Proportion of hard Labour; for whether the Overſeers are evidently partial to their own Slaves or not, the Plantation Slaves moſt commonly are jealous on that Account, and under that Opinion are ſubject to pine away and die. The Proportion of Children born on a Plantation, and in what Proportion reared, may be gathered from the following Facts: On Two Plantations

well ſtocked with Negroes, the Overſeers were allowed to bring on a few of their own Negroes upon Hire, on the ſpecious Pretence of making the Work eaſier to the Plantation Slaves; in Forty Years, under this Mode of Management, the Plantation Stock was decreaſed by One Half, while the Overſeer's Gangs were increaſed, by Births, ſufficient to ſtock little Eſtates for themſelves.—On a Plantation of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Slaves, in June 1780, viz. Ninety Men, Eighty-two Women, Fifty-ſix Boys, and Sixty Girls, by the Exertions of an able and honeſt Manager, there were only Fifteen Births, and no leſs than Fifty-ſeven Deaths, in Three Years and Three Months. An Alteration was made in the Mode of governing the Slaves; the Whips were taken from all the White Servants, all arbitrary Puniſhments were aboliſhed, and all Offences were tried, and Sentence paſſed by a Negro Court; in Four Years and Three Months, under this Change of Government, there were Forty-four Births, and only Forty-one Deaths, of which Ten Deaths were of ſuperannuated Men and Women, and paſt Labour, ſome above Eighty Years old; but in the ſame Interval, the Annual Neat Clearance of the Eſtate was above Three Times more than it had been for Ten Years before.

Qr 18. Are the Children of Negroes ſubject to any Diſeaſes to which the Children of White Inhabitants or Free Negroes are not equally ſubject? And if they are, to what Cauſes is it to be imputed?

A. 18. It does not appear that the Children of Slaves are expoſed to any Diſeaſes, different from thoſe of Free Negroes, except what may ariſe from leſs Care, or worſe Food, in Plantations where the Government is bad; and as to ſuch Diſorders as Yaws and Leproſy, ſuſpected to be hereditary in Negroes, it requires more Obſervation and Experience than we have to decide whether the White People are exempt from the ſame Diſeaſes or not.

Qr 19. Are Negroes, or their Children, in general baptized?

A. 19. In general they are not; ſome few, and very few are; but the Practice of it is generally diſcouraged by the White People; for which, we could never hear a candid or intelligible Reaſon.

Qr 20. What Religious Inſtitutions are there for their Benefit in each of the Iſlands?

A. 20. There does not appear to be any in Barbadoes; it has been a vulgar Opinion, that the fine Eſtate annexed to Codderington College, in this Iſland, intruſted to the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel, had been committed to that venerable Body for ſome Religious or good Purpoſe applicable to theſe Iſlands; and ſome Years ago, there was a Seminary for the Education of Youth in Grammatical and Mathematical Learning, eſtabliſhed there, and ſupported by the Eſtate, which is a very valuable one, and much Benefit to the then riſing Generation was derived from it; but it has been for many Years ſuſpended; a great Loſs to the Youth of all the Britiſh Caribbee Iſlands.

Qr 21. Are any Miſſionaries ſent from England for their Inſtruction, and what has been their Succeſs? If unſucceſsful, to what Cauſe is it to be attributed?

A. 21. We know of no Miſſionaries having been ſent here from England, unleſs the Maſters and Teachers of the late College and the Catechiſt (the only one whoſe Appointment is ſaid to be ſtill continued there) were intended to be conſidered as Miſſionaries. But before any Kind of religious or moral Education can be offered to the Negroes, to any effectual good End, thoſe immoral and impolitic Laws of this Colony, which give a legal Cover and Encouragement to the moſt atrocious Crimes that White People may commit, muſt be abrogated; for the Negroes, obſerving the immoral Lives and Actions of the White People, think they have a natural Right to imitate their Baſeneſs, and to retaliate by all that lying and ſtealing can enable them to do.

Qr 22. Are the Miſſionaries more ſucceſsful in the Inſtruction and Converſion of the Free Negroes than in the Inſtruction and Converſion of the Slaves; and to what Cauſes is any Difference in this Reſpect to be imputed?

A. 22. No Miſſionaries of the Church of England having been here, what can be ſaid of their Succeſs? There are, however, ſome Negroes, both Slaves and Free, who are Chriſtians, and many of great Truth and Probity; but they owe their Inſtruction to the Humanity of their particular Owners, and not to any profeſſed Miſſionaries. There are alſo many Negroes, who, from the Lights of Nature, are honeſt and of moral Principles and Practices, who believe in a Supreme Being, in the Survivance of their ſpiritual Part, and in the Expectation of future Rewards and Puniſhments. The Univerſality of theſe Three Points of Faith are demonſtrated by their Funeral Rites and their Anniverſary Celebrations of them to departed Friends. The Reaſon why there are not more Negroes, either Slaves or Free, of good Principles, ariſes from the Immorality, Iniquity, and Inhumanity of the Laws, as noticed in the foregoing Anſwer (A. 21.).

Qr 23.

Q. 23. With reſpect to Negro Slaves and Free Negroes, what is the Proportion between Males and Females?

A. 23. We have no accurate Account of the Numbers and Proportions of the Sexes among the Free Negroes; in Plantation Slaves we are accurate. The following Numbers and Proportions are taken from Two Plantations only divided by a Gully, and between them the Males and Females are nearly balanced, as appears from the following Account:

	Males.	Females.
On the two Plantations the whole Number is 346, on one of which the Proportion of Males and Females of all Ages, old and young taken together, are — — —	117	133
On the other — — — —	54	42
On both together — — —	171	175
Proportion exactly — — — —	57	to $58\frac{1}{3}$

But there are about Ten Women in theſe Two Plantations, Grand Mothers and Great Grand Mothers, who have been many Years paſt Child-bearing; and not Three of the Men paſt the Senſe of a young Wife.

Q. 24. What is the Average Value of a Country-born Negro Man and Woman, and what the Average Value of an imported Man and Woman?

A. 24. The Average Value of the African-born Man and Woman lately imported has been within this Year above £. 50; and the Iſland-born Man and Woman above £. 90.—We ſay above £. 50 and above £. 90, becauſe we have not Information full enough to make an accurate Average.

Q. 25. Has the Produce of each of the Iſlands increaſed in Proportion to the increaſed Number of Negro Slaves; and if it has not ſo increaſed, what Reaſon is to be aſſigned for it?

A. 25. We in Barbadoes can only ſay that a happy Change in our Seaſons ſince the Frequency of Hurricanes between the Tropics has made the Land more productive; but the ſmall Number of imported African Slaves recently brought here and retained on Plantations, can have no immediate Influence on our Crops till they are gradually (in Two, or Three, or more Years Time) inſtructed and induced to aſſiſt in Cultivation: But we can with more Accuracy anſwer the Reverſe of this Queſtion, by ſaying that the Diminution of our Produce from Sugar Plantations certainly correſponded with the Decreaſe of our working Negroes in all the Variety of good or bad Seaſons.

Q. 26. What Number of Acres has been appropriated to the Culture of Sugar, Cotton, or Coffee, Cocoa, Ground Proviſions, &c. and what has in each Year been the Produce thereof, reſpectively?

A. 26. The principal Object of the Planters in this Iſland having been the Cultivation of the Cane, and manufacturing Sugar and Rum; and in Subſerviency to thar, and alſo in Support of their great Population, the ſecond Object of their Attention was raiſing Cattle, Corn, and Proviſions of all Kinds, and among the ſmall Freeholders, raiſing a little Cotton intermixed with Corn; ſo that in general little or no Attention was given to the Culture of Coffee or Cocoa for Sale, the Land and Labour being chiefly employed in the Plantations for Sugar. But within Three or Four Years paſt, ſeveral Sugar Planters, from the Decreaſe of their Negroes, the increaſed Duty, Freight, and other Expences on their Sugar, and the extravagant Price of Lumber, Salt Fiſh, &c. from America, and of other Neceſſaries, have divided their Lands and Labour between Sugar and Cotton. The Quantity employed in Sugar, including Proviſion Ground and Paſture, is about Fifty Thouſand Acres; and the Quantity in raiſing Cotton, including Corn and other Proviſions, about Thirty Thouſand Acres. The latter Part of the above Queſtion can only be anſwered from the Cuſtom-Houſe.

Q. 27. What is the Mode of cultivating and preparing the Ground for Sugar, Cotton, &c.

A. 27. In this Iſland the Cultivator expects only One Crop of Firſt Crop Canes from the ſame Acre in Three Years, except in a very few Inſtances of extraordinary rich Soil and high Cultivation. The firſt Year is employed in holing the Land, and making Manure by feeding Ox Cattle on temporary Pens on the Field, made up of Mould, Cane Traſh, green Shrubs, or Buſhes, which in the Heat and Moiſture of this Climate are generally rotted into Dung in about ſix Months. During the Time of making the Manure the Holes are dug by Hand Hoes in Squares from about 1,800 to 2,700 in an Acre, divided from each other by Banks and Diſtances (of the unmoved Earth) of about 8 to 10 Inches thick, to prevent the Soil from being waſhed away by Torrents of Rain on ſloping Grounds; in which Holes, at or about the End of the Year, the Canes are planted with about 80lb. Weight of Dung to each

Hole, carried in Baſkets on the Heads of the Slaves. The Annual-planted Canes continue growing from 15 to 18 Months, and the reaping, manufacturing, and ſhipping the Crop, compleats the Third Year. Cotton, in Preparation, planting, growing, and reaping, occupies the Ground about 8 or 9 Months, or it may ſtand from Year to Year in the ſame Ground for annual Crops. Both Canes and Cotton require frequent Weedings during the Times of their Growth; that is, the Canes about Eight Months, and the Cotton about Four Months Weeding.

Q. 28. What Soil is moſt favourable for each, and how far is the Soil capable of Improvement by Manure?

A. 28. In general, the black, ſtrong, and deep Soil in Barbadoes, for Canes, and the lighter and deep for Cotton; though its horizontal Roots run very near the Surface, and will not thrive if planted deep, or if moulded up round the Trees. But both Canes and Cotton are found to yield very well in a great Variety of Soils that are rich. Both occaſionally require the Aſſiſtance of Manure for the moſt Part.

Q. 29. What Difference is there, in the Produce per Acre, of different Plantations, in the ſame Year, when not expoſed to any extraordinary Accidents?

A. 29. There may be the Difference of making 3,000 lb. of Sugar, or only 900 lb. per Acre; that is, he who reaps about Eighty Acres, of 3,000 lb. to the Acre, will probably clear about £. 3,200, and he who only reaps Nine hundred Pounds per Acre, will certainly be conſiderably out of Pocket, as the Expences will exceed his Income.

Q. 30. By what Cauſes are Crops on different Parts of the ſame Iſland particularly affected?

A. 30. By too much Rains, by exceſſive Droughts, or Blaſt, or Worms or other Inſects, or by bad planting, Neglect of Manure, Neglect of Weeding, and by injudicious reaping, that is, ſometimes too ſoon before the Canes are ripe, and ſometimes by letting them ſtand till they are rotten, from over Ripeneſs; and, laſtly, by Ill-management in manufacturing it into bad Sugar, or by Waſte.

Q. 31. Does the Quantity of Labour, which it is neceſſary to require from the Negroes, vary materially in different Parts of the Year, as it does here in Harveſt Time, &c.; and is there any Period at which the increaſed Labour produces any particular Effect on the Health of the Negroes?

A. 31. Holing for Canes, from the Beginning of the Year, for Seven or Eight Months, carrying out Dung 80 lb. Weight in Baſkets, on the Heads of the Negroes, towards the End of the Year, which they are compelled (under the Whip) to run with for Expedition from the Dung Heaps ſeparately to every Hole in the Field, and planting Canes and Corn always in wet Weather, are very laborious, and ſubject them to Colds, Fevers, and Ruptures. In the Crop Time, more Hours of continued Hard Labour are required than at any other Time; but it is rendered wholeſome, by having more Variety of agreeable Food, and by their ſucking Canes during the whole Operations attending it, for Four, Five, or Six Months; and in this wholeſome and pleaſant Regale they are computed to ſuck or to ſell, by Stealth, in Junks, about a Twelfth Part of the Raw Canes in all the greater Plantations.

Q. 32. Would it be poſſible to cultivate to Advantage the Weſt-India Iſlands by the Labour of Europeans, or of Free Negroes?

Q. 33. Could an European Conſtitution ſubſiſt in ſuch a Climate, under the Labour neceſſary for cultivating a Weſt-India Plantation?

A. 32, and 33. It would be very poſſible to cultivate Canes by Negroes gradually tendered free, and when taught, by the Experience of being paid in Money, that they received a viſible and adequate Reward for their Labour, which, under their preſent Condition they are not ſenſible of; and Europeans (enured to the common Labour of digging and carrying Burdens) whoſe Pride was not to be excited and inflated by ſeeing a Condition of Men legally unprotected, and too much below them, might alſo cultivate theſe Lands very well, eſpecially for Cotton, the Labour of which bears no Compariſon with that required for Canes; or if we were to attempt a Compariſon, we ſhould ſay the Quantity and Degree of the Labour for Cotton was ſcarcely One to Six of what is required for Canes; for Cotton requires little Preparation, no Holes, only to ſkin off the Surface, and but little Manure, which, without loading the Heads of the Slaves, may be carried to every Part of the Cotton Ground in Wheelbarrows, which over and through Cane Holes is impracticable. The Conſtitution of the Human Body, when brought up to Hard Labour, ſoon accommodates itſelf to this Climate, by opening the Pores to an eaſy Perſpiration: But Men of debauched Habits, either of Mind or Body, would ſeldom live to a Second Year, where Rum and other Animal Pleaſures are ſo cheap, as that Death would be leſs diſguſtful to them than Regularity and Labour.

Q. 34.

Q. 34. Is the Labour of Cattle, and of what Species, and in what Proportion, uſed in the Cultivation of a Weſt-India Plantation?

A. 34. Bulls and Oxen are moſt generally uſed for making Manure on the Pens, and for Draft moſt generally; ſome Horſe Teams are likewiſe uſed, but not near ſo many as formerly, as the Price of Corn, ſince the Interruption of free Trade with North America, has rendered Horſe-keeping too dear to ſupport them, notwithſtanding the great Utility of them in carrying down the Crops, and bringing up Supplies to the Plantations with Eaſe and Expedition, and likewiſe the ſuperior Advantage of their Manure. But our Working Horned Cattle are not fed with Grain.

Q. 35. Could the Quantity of ſuch Cattle be increaſed, and could their Labour be ſubſtituted for that of Slaves, in a greater Extent than it is at preſent?

A. 35. Undoubtedly it could, if it was only in the Article of weeding and moulding up Guinea Corn, a moſt profitable Plant in this Iſland, as its Leaves feed Bulls, Oxen, Cows, and Horſes Three Quarters of the Year. Its Grain ſtands in the Place of European Corn, to feed the Negroes, Horſes, Hogs, and Sheep, and all other Sorts of Stock, as Poultry for the Table; and laſtly, its Stalk, which is a Kind of Bamboo Cane, is Fuel to boil off the Sugar, &c.

Q. 36. Have different European Inſtruments of Huſbandry from Time to Time been introduced in the Cultivation of Plantations in the Weſt Indies, and is it likely that the Uſe of theſe could be extended, or farther Improvements in this Reſpect be applied, to lighten and abridge the Labour of the Slaves, in cultivating Weſt India Plantations?

A. 36. Such different Inſtruments have been introduced, and there can be no Doubt, that in ſome Situations the proper Uſe of the Plough and Harrow would lighten and abridge the Labour of Slaves very much; but Mankind are here, as in moſt Countries, bigotted to their own Cuſtoms: however, they may be the Effect of Ignorance: and old Cuſtoms, like old Religions, ſeldom yield eaſily to new ones merely through rational Conviction. The Change muſt be effected by Inſinuation.

The Suffolk and Norfolk Ploughs have not been received in other Parts of England, not even in the Neighbouring Counties, where they would be equally uſeful! All Lands which lie nearly in a horizontal Level, not ſubject to be waſhed away with our great Rains, that are not too deap in wet Weather, nor too ſoon hardened in dry Weather, nor that are not too rocky, would plough to great Advantage. Canes might be planted in Trenches by the Plough, and thereby ſave £. 3. or £. 3. 10. per Acre for Hand Holing. The Intervals between theſe planted Trenches could be better weeded by the Hole Plough than by Hand Hoes: The Dung might then be put out with Wheelbarrows, inſtead of being carried out on the Heads of Slaves, the Labour which of all others they moſt abhor; and not without Reaſon, as it generally cauſes Ruptures, from the Exertion of running with ſuch a Load on their Heads.

Firſt Set of Additional Queries.

Q. 1. a. What is the whole Number of Acres in the Iſland of Barbadoes; and how much of that Part, which is at preſent not cultivated, is capable of being brought into Cultivation?

A. 1. a. The whole Iſland contains 106,470 Acres, of which, ſuppoſing about 26,470 to be occupied by neceſſary Roads, Houſes, Fortifications, &c. there will remain about 80,000 Acres of productive Land.

Q. 2. a. How much Land is there in Barbadoes which is not private Property?

A. 2. a. The few Spots appropriated to the Crown for Fortifications, &c. are not worth Notice in this large Account. All the reſt of the Land is ſomehow or other occupied as private Property, though not all to the beſt Advantage. Many Sugar Plantations, whoſe Works have been deſtroyed, and the Negroes and Working Cattle (properly the *Averia Carrucco* of this Iſland) carried off by the Operation of an impolitic and unjuſt Law (repugnant to the Laws of England), lie in a neglected State, not producing a Third Part of what, in their former Condition and Circumſtances, they were capable of.

We have not the Means of ſaying, with Preciſion, what the Quantity of ſuch neglected Lands may be; but we ſuppoſe, by an Enquiry at the Marſhal's Office, the broken-up Mill Plantations, within the laſt Ten Years, would be found to be many Thouſand Acres.

Q. 3. a. What Proportion of the Land, which is private Property in Barbadoes, is now in Cultivation? What Proportion of the Land now in Cultivation in the ſaid Iſland would, from Situation or Soil, admit of the Uſe of the Plough?

A. 3. a. The Firſt Part anſwered in the preceding Anſwers, A. 1. a. and A. 2. a. To anſwer the Second Part would require a ſpecial Survey of the Iſland, ſelecting ſuch Grounds as ſhould be marked out by a Perſon of complete Knowledge and Experience of the Soil, agreeable to the Deſcription of Lands fit to be ploughed, as given in A. 36.

Q. 4. a. In how many Plantations in Barbadoes has the Plough been known to be introduced, for the Purpoſe of preparing the Land for Cultivation?

A. 4. a. Cannot ſay: But we know that in ſome Places where Ploughs have been tried, and laid by again, Experience, Judgment, and practical Knowledge, were not always aſſiſting in the Operations.

Q. 5. a. How many Slaves in the Whole are employed in the ſaid Iſland in the Cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, &c.? And how many, in menial Services, in making Roads, Fiſhing, or any other Employments?

A. 5. a. Some Facts from the Treaſurer's Office might aſſiſt in forming an Anſwer, by Eſtimation, to this Queſtion, by knowing the Number of Negroes given in from the Inhabitants of the Four Towns, diſtinct from the Number given in by the Planters and Inhabitants of the Country, and likewiſe the Number given in by thoſe who keep Fiſhing Boats and Droghers; but not having this Information, the Writer of this Anſwer can form no Eſtimate.

Q. 6. a. What Proportion does the Number of Slaves bear to the Number of Acres employed in each Species of Cultivation, and what is the Average Proportion of Produce in each Species to the Number of Acres or of Slaves?

A. 6. a. To cultivate and manure Annually 100 Acres of Canes, requires the Labour of 150 working Negroes at leaſt in the Field, beſides ſeveral others in different Offices, as Tradeſmen, Watchmen, Cattle Keepers, Carters, &c. and an Allowance for old and paſt Labour, ſick, breeding Women and Children, making in the whole 300; and for raiſing ſufficient Manure, there ſhould be 200 Head of Bulls, Cows, and Oxen: to ſupport all which there ſhould not be leſs than 640 Acres of productive Land, in order to allow enough to feed both Negroes and Cattle, and to ſpare about 46 Acres, or $\frac{1}{15}$ of this Land, for Militia Tenements; the Average Produce of which Plantation ſhould (barring Accidents of Climate, War, and Infidelity of Servants) be about 162 ſmall Hogſheads or Tierces of Muſcovado Sugar, and as much Rum as to pay the Current Plantation Expences, and to leave the Sugar as a clear Income, Value in theſe Times about £. 1,950.

For 100 Acres of Cotton, One third Part of the Negroes required for the Culture of 100 Acres of Canes would be ſufficient, One third Part of the Land, and One third Part of the Cattle; and hence it has happened, that ſince the Decreaſe of Negroes, the Diminution of the Profits by Sugar, and the Increaſe in the Price of Lumber and other Supplies from America, that ſo many Planters have taken up the Culture of Cotton in this Iſland, though the Annual Average Value of 100 Acres of Cotton on the Sugar Plantations in the interior Parts of the Iſland remote from the Sea (if it eſcapes the forementioned precarious Accidents) will not be above £. 450 clear, for Want of thoſe Offals of a Sugar Eſtate, Rum, Melaſſes, and Traſh, ſo neceſſary to the Support of the Negroes; yet as the Exertion of Labour for Cotton is ſo much leſs than that required for Canes, both Prudence and Humanity has recommended it to many Planters of large Eſtates*.

Q. 7. a. Is the Corn, Graſs, or Ground Proviſions raiſed in Barbadoes, produced from ſeparate Farms, or from Lands annexed to the Plantations reſpectively, and worked by the Negroes belonging to the ſaid Plantation? What is the Kind of Manure made uſe of in the ſaid Iſland?

A. 7. a. In Barbadoes there are no ſeparate Paſture or Proviſion Grounds, the great Population of the Iſland admits of no ſuch diſtant Appendages; all the ſeveral uſeful Diviſions, Appropriations, and Operations, are performed within the Bounds of the ſame Plantation, and by the common Plantation Negroes. (The Manure is deſcribed in A. 27.)

* While by imprudent Exertions on Sugar Plantations, there might have been a viſible Increaſe of Crop, perhaps to 4 or £. 500 Annual Value, there was at the ſame Time an Annual Decreaſe of working Negrees to more than double that Value; ſo that when a prudent Proprietor looks into his Accounts, he finds it his Intereſt to be contented with a ſmaller Annual Income for ſome Years to come, while he is ſparing the Lives of his Negroes as well as encouraging their Increaſe, and thereby preventing an Annual Loſs of his Stock, more than double to the Increaſe of Income by the former imprudent Exertions. In England, where a Farmer is only at the temporary Expence of hiring as many Labourers Day by Day as his Farm requires, all Exertions of Labour will turn to his Profit, and all Deaths or Sickneſs of Labourers are not his private Loſs: but in this Colony every Thing is bounded within narrow Limits; no hired Labour is to be had when moſt wanted. Every Proprietor muſt be Maſter of all his Labourers, and the Death of a ſingle working Slave is equal to the Loſs of Two thouſand Days of his Labour.

Qr 8. a. If in general the Planters were to employ Mules and Cattle in carrying out the Manure, would it not be for the Advantage both of the Negroes and the Owners?

A. 8. a. The Mode of making Cane Holes muſt neceſſarily be continued in all Situations where the Uſe of a Plough is impracticable or improper. Carts and Cattle are employed to bring the Compoſt to make up the Pens on the Fields, but after they are holed, when the Dung is to be diſtributed to the ſeveral Holes, it is neceſſarily to be carried out ro all Parts of that Field by Negroes, as Mules or Cattle could not make their Way over the Obliquity of the Cane Holes. (See A. 27. and A. 36.)

Qr 9. a. Upon a Plantation with a given Stock of Negroes, and yielding on an Average a certain Annual Quantity of Sugar, what may be ſuppoſed to be the neat Income to the Owner, if living on the Iſland, after deducting the Charge of maintaining and clothing his Negroes, the Wear and Tear, and other Expences, and what the neat Income of the Owner living in Great Britain?

A. 9. a. There can be no Difference in the neat Income from a certain Average Produce, whether the Owner reſides in England or in Barbadoes, except what may ariſe from the Careleſſneſs or the Infidelity of his Attornies, Agents, and Overſeers.—But the Examples of ſuch Infidelity have been experienced too often to leave any Doubts about the Probability of its being felt by many Abſentees.

The Laws of this Iſland are of ſo unaccountable a Caſt (we mean the local Laws) as if they were particularly deſigned to encourage ſuch Infidelity, by diſqualifying all Negro Evidence againſt White Men. For although 300 Negroes on a Plantation being examined, and croſs-examined, might diſcover many Frauds practiſed in their full View, and in Execution whereof they may have been commanded to aſſiſt; yet the happy Effect of this Law is, to render them effectually blind, deaf, and dumb.

Second Set of additional Queries.

Qr 1. b. What is the Diſpoſition of the Free Negroes with reſpect to Labour, particularly continual or diurnal Labour?

A. 1. b. It is in general obvious to any Perſon of Obſervation, that Free Negroes and Mulattoes muſt apply themſelves to ſome Kind of Induſtry, as they are never ſeen begging, either Males or Females; whereas the Iſland in general is peſtered with White Beggars of both Sexes, and of all Ages, covered only with filthy Rags, while the Free Negroes and Mulattoes are well cloathed, and appear to be well fed. Probably they do not offer themſelves to work for Daily Wages in the Field, mixed with Plantation Slaves, becauſe, knowing themſelves to be either Negroes or the Deſcendants of Negroes, legally expoſed to any Violence which an angry Overſeer or other White Servants might commit againſt them with Impunity, they prudently employ themſelves in other Ways. Many of the Men work at the various Trades of Smiths, Carpenters, and Maſons, and ſerve as Militia Tenants, and cultivate their Tenements induſtriouſly. Two Free Black Tradeſmen, a Maſon and a Carpenter, are Militia Tenants on the Eſtate of this Reſpondent, and labour on their Tenements with their own Hands, living with Sobriety and good Order; ſeveral others rent ſmall Parcels of Land in his Neighbourhood, and ſome of them by their Induſtry have been able to purchaſe little Freeholds, and build good Habitations on them. We think it proper to obſerve here, that an Acre of plantable and productive Land, carefully cultivated, is ſufficient to ſupply Three Perſons with Food; and that a Tenement for a Foot Soldier muſt be Two Acres, and for a Horſeman Four Acres. Among the Free Females, the younger ones, beſides Needle Work, probably derive ſome Profits by Gallantry; the Elder, by having ſaved ſomething on which they trade by Huckſtering, though induſtrious, is not the moſt uſeful to the Community, as their Shops are generally Receptacles of all Sorts of ſtolen Property; but the Free Blacks and Mulattoes in this Trade are only few, otherwiſe than as the Servants and Sub-Agents of the White Huckſters (ſome of whom denominate themſelves Merchants in the Capital Towns) to collect ſtolen Property for them out of the Plantations, knowing, that under the Diſqualification of Negro Evidence, the Crime of being *Receivers of Stolen Property* cannot be proved againſt them. Four ſeveral Acts of the Colony have been made to prevent the ſtealing of Cotton, and very ſevere againſt the Receivers, but Defects were ſoon found in them all upon Trial, and ſuch Defects will always continue till the Information of Negroes can be legally taken againſt White Suborners and Receivers.

Qr 2. b. Are not the French Planters able to ſend their Sugar to the European Markets at a lower Price than the Engliſh Planters?

Qr 3. b. Can you ſay on an Average in what Proportion cheaper than we do?

Qr 4. b. Can you aſſign the Cauſes of their ſending it to the European Markets cheaper?

Qr 5. b.

Qr 5. b. Does the Engliſh Planter cultivate his Land at more Expence than the French? State the Particulars, and the Reaſon why.

A. 2, 3, 4, 5. b. This Reſpondent having during Eight Years of his Reſidence on his Eſtates here confined his Inquiries and Obſervations chiefly to the Modes of Cultivation, and the incident Charges of a Plantation; and 2dly, to the moral Effects of local Laws and Cuſtoms on the Manners of the People both Free and Slaves in this Colony, can only ſet forth Two evident Advantages of Profit in Favour of the French Planters, which might enable them to ſell their Produce ſomething cheaper than the Engliſh, if the Facts ſuppoſed in the Queries be really true: And thoſe Two Advantages are, that by their Free Trade with America, or rather America with them, they have Lumber generally about 120 per Cent. cheaper than the Planters in Barbadoes, and they have alſo the Power of paying for their American Importations in Rum inſtead of Caſh, which is an Advantage of about 30 per Cent. more; conſequently they gain £. 150 per Cent. in their paying for Lumber and American Neceſſaries; and in that Part of their Annual Expences they will work at a Charge of Two Shillings for what the Engliſh Planter muſt pay Five; and perhaps the French Impoſt on Sugar may not be altogether ſo high as the Engliſh Duties. But of this laſt Fact this Reſpondent is not ſufficiently informed.

Qr 6. b. Do not the French purchaſe from our Traders a great Proportion of the Negroes they want; and do they not pay a higher Price for them?

A. 6. b. The Hardſhips this Iſland ſuffered during the late War rendered the Planters here incapable (in general) of buying any imported Slaves; on the contrary many were ſmuggled away and ſold from the Iſland; but at preſent the Price given for Slaves in this Iſland is ſuppoſed equal to what is given by any other neighbouring Iſlands. The French probably buy a Share of the imported Slaves.

Qr 7. b. Does not a French Plantation, conſiſting of a given Number of Negroes, require a larger Proportion of imported Negroes to keep up the Stock than the like Plantation requires in our Iſlands?

A. 7. b. This Reſpondent knows nothing to anſwer this, one Way or the other, being a Stranger to the Oeconomy of the French Iſlands.

Qr 8. b. Is not the Price of Freight for a given Quantity of Sugar from the French Iſlands to Europe, greater than the Price of the ſame Quantity from the Britiſh Iſlands?

A. 8. b. Not informed: But we know the Price of carrying home Sugar from this Iſland has been raiſed ſince the War above 14 per Cent. beyond the old Price before the American Revolt, and the Freight of Cotton 25 per Cent.

Qr 9. b. What has been the Average Price of Sugars in the Engliſh and French Markets (particularly the French and Portugueſe) for as many Years back as an Account thereof can be made up?

A. 9. b. Not informed.

Qr 10. b. Are the Ships which bring Negroes to the Britiſh Iſlands employed in carrying back the Produce of thoſe Iſlands to Europe?

A. 10. b. Probably not, or only in a very ſmall Degree; the Ships which bring out neceſſary Stores, Proviſions, and Dry Goods for the Uſe of the Plantations and Inhabitants of Barbadoes, carry back the Produce of theſe Plantations in general.

Qr 11. b. Can you ſay what Proportion theſe Ships may make of the Number freighted from the Iſlands?

A. 11. b. This Reſpondent cannot ſay what Proportion they may make of the Number freighted from the other Iſlands; but he believes they are ſeldom or never freighted from Barbadoes farther than ſome ſmall Adventures, and for their Sea Stores.

Third Set of additional Queries.

Qr 1. c. An Account of the Number of Negroes Annually imported into the Iſland of Barbadoes, as far as any ſuch Account can be made up; diſtinguiſhing the Number imported in each Year, the Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children, and the Number and Tonnage of the Ships in which they have been conveyed.

A. 1. c. Some Account of this may be had from the Treaſurer's Books, but whether to the Extent deſired, this Reſpondent cannot ſay, nor as an Individual can he ſay any Thing farther to it.

Qr 2. c.

Qr 2. c. An Account of the Number of Negro Slaves, of Free Negroes, Indented Servants, and of Free White Inhabitants, which are at preſent in the Iſland of Barbadoes, with a like Account for any former Period, as far as the ſame can be aſcertained, diſtinguiſhing, with reſpect to each of the foregoing Claſſes of Inhabitants, as far as poſſible, the Number under One Year of Age, from One to Eight, from Eight to Eighteen, from Eighteen to Thirty, or forming them into ſuch other Claſſes as it may be more convenient to bring them under; and diſtinguiſhing the Number of Country-born Slaves from thoſe which have been imported, and the Number of each of the foregoing Claſſes which are ſuppoſed to have been born and to have died Annually.

A. 2. c. The Number of Negroes in 1787 was near 63,000 (thoſe for 1788 are not made up yet). It is generally ſuppoſed there may be about Four or Five thouſand Slaves more in the Iſland (perhaps new-born Infants not yet given in to the Treaſurer, ſome Runaways, and ſome old, diſeaſed, or paſt Labour, abandoned by their Owners); ſo that the whole Number of Slaves may probably amount to about 67,500; the Number of Free Negroes and Mulattoes cannot be leſs than about 5,000 (though there is no certain Account of them by any legal Authority*). This would bring up the whole Number of the Negro Race to about 72,500; the Number of Whites can be very little, if at all, under 30,000, as the Militia muſters upwards of 3,000, from which Duty all chief Overſeers of Plantations, and ſeveral other Orders of Men, are exempted by Law; and beſides theſe Exemptions, deducting Women, Children, ſuperannuated, Cripples, and ſick Perſons, from the 30,000 Whites, and conſidering that no Country can furniſh more than a Tenth Part of its Numbers to a Militia, we cannot put the whole Number at leſs than One hundred thouſand of all Sexes, Ages, and Colours.—This Reſpondent can give no Account, from his own Knowledge, of any Indented Servants being now in the Iſland; that is, of Servants indented in Great Britain or Ireland, and brought hither under ſuch Indentures; nor has he any Account of what Number of ſuch Servants were here in any former Period, ſince the ſhort Account given by Ligon, (141 Years ago,) when there were 28 ſuch Servants on the Plantation, which now makes Part of the Land in Poſſeſſion of this Reſpondent; he can only diſtinguiſh the Proportions of his own Slaves in the following Claſſes; for Negroes can ſeldom give any Account of their own Ages; and his Attornies and former Overſeers either carried off or deſtroyed the Stock Books of their Times. The Age of his oldeſt Man, a Mulatto, about Ninety-ſeven Years, who was born in the Beginning of Colonel Kendal's Government:—In the firſt Claſs (called in the Plantation, *Firſt Gang*) are included Head Men, Officers, and Tradeſmen, ſuch as Drivers, Rangers, Carpenters, Coopers, Smiths, Maſons, Diſtillers, Boilers, Clayers, Herdſman and Groom, and ſome Domeſtic Servants. The Second Claſs (called in Plantations, *Second Gang*). The Third Claſs (called in Plantations, *Third Gang*). The fourth Claſs, called *Playing Children*; and Fifth Claſs, called *Sucking Children*.

* It is uſual, when a Negro is wantonly ſhot by ſome angry White Man, in the Neighbourhood of Bridge Town, that the Free Negroes and Mulattoes make a ceremonious Funeral; after which ſome Two or Three thouſand Men and Women, in decent Mourning, walk in ſolemn Proceſſion, the Kindred of the Deceaſed as Chief Mourners, and after theſe, all that were their Friends or Acquaintances; ("Tum mœſta Phalanx "Teucrique ſequuntur, poſtquam omnis longè Comitum proceſſerat Ordo;") but quite peaceable, ſilent, and inoffenſive, and without any peculiar Notice being taken of this Proceſſion, or of the Occaſion of it, by the Town's People, but as of an Occurrence in the ordinary Courſe of Events.—From One of theſe Proceſſions, which this Writer ſaw in Bridge Town ſoon after his Arrival in the Iſland, and which, from the Length of Time it was paſſing, muſt have conſiſted of about Two thouſand People, he was enabled to make ſome Eſtimate of the probable Number of Free Negroes and Mulattoes in the other Towns and Pariſhes of the Iſland.

Another ſuch Funeral Proceſſion was made a few Days ago (May 1788); the Number ſaid to be about Three thouſand People, on the Occaſion of the Negro Woman ſhot by a Man in Bridge Town.—Many ſuch wanton Murders happen in the Country; but when diſtant from the Towns are ſcarcely noticed, any more than the Death of a Cow or a Horſe.

	Anno 1787.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Total of both Eſtates.
Firſt Claſs, including all Ages from 20 to 97	In Plantation K. 1ſt Gang —	78	80	158	
	In Plantation B. 1ſt D° —	36	28	64	222
Second Claſs, Ages from 13 to 19 — —	In K. — 2d D° —	19	15	34	
	In B. — 2d D° —	8	2	10	44
Third Claſs, Ages from 6 to 12 — —	In K. — 3d D° —	10	16	26	
	In B. — 3d D° —		5	5	31
Fourth Claſs, Ages from 2 to 5 — —	In K. Playing Children —	6	12	18	
	In B. D° — — —	3	5	8	26
Fifth Claſſes, Ages from under 2 Years —	In K. ſucking and weaning Children	4	7	11	
	In B. D° D° — —	2	2	4	15
		166	172	338	338

There is an Increaſe ſince the Year 1787, but the Account is not made up till the Delivery of the Cloathing, which will be in a few Days, the Stores being arrived but not landed. In the firſt Plantation there are only 14 African-born, 9 Males and Five Females, all 30 Years old and upward, to above 60, except One about 22, bought 2 Years ago. And in the Second Plantation there are 14 African-born Males, all of 20 Years and upwards, and no Females (the African-born Females were the Property of the former Overſeers). The Number in the Firſt Gangs being 222, and thoſe of all the Four junior Claſſes amounting to no more than 116, it is obvious that the Diſproportion muſt have been owing to a Failure of Births or Barrenneſs, for a long Interval, till within Five or Six Years paſt. From 44 to 222 is a glaring Diſproportion between the Firſt and Second Claſſes, for without ſuch a Defect in Births, and ſuch an Increaſe in Deaths, as is ſtated (in A. 17.) of 57 Deaths, and only 15 Births in leſs than Four Years, the Numbers in the 4 inferior Claſſes ſhould have exceeded, or at leaſt have equalled thoſe in the Firſt Claſs *.

Qr 3. c. An Account of the Number of Slaves Annually exported from the ſaid Iſland in each Year, as far as ſuch Account can be made up, diſtinguiſhing the Number exported in each Year, and the Proportion of Males and Females, and of Adults and Children.

A. 3. c. Perhaps the Treaſurer may give ſome Account in Anſwer to theſe Queries, this Reſpondent cannot.

* The following Obſervations, drawn from Facts which, in the Courſe of above Forty Years, have happened in the fore-mentioned Plantations, will account for a great Part of the Deficiency in the Three Middle Claſſes.

Among ſeveral erroneous Practices and Opinions which have been eſtabliſhed here, much to the Diſadvantage of abſent or careleſs Proprietors, One is, that of admitting Overſeers to bring into their Plantations Gangs of their Negroes upon Hire, under the plauſible Reaſon of alleviating the Labour of the Plantation Negroes: Another Error is, that many ſuch Overſeers recommend to their Maſters, in purchaſing Supplies of young Africans, to buy all Males, as they will be more immediately profitable by their Work; whereas Females are above Three Parts of their Time taken up in breeding and ſuckling a tedious and precarious Offſpring, from which no Profit can be expected for many Years to come; but at the ſame Time, theſe prudent Adviſers buy moſtly Females for themſelves, keeping them in the Houſe at the Expence of the abſent Maſters, and charging them in the Books as working in the Plantation, while the Maſter's Houſe Negroes are turned into the Field, under the ſpecious Pretence of increaſing the Working Gangs; where that unaccuſtomed Labour, under the Weight of the Whip, generally puts an End to their Troubles, and their Lives, in a ſhort Space. And in the Courſe of Time, when this Overſeer, for more alluring Intereſt, retires from this Plantation, where the Novelty of his purchaſed Females had attracted the Deſires of the Plantation Men, he will of courſe carry off the Offſpring of his Female Slaves, leaving the Plantation almoſt deſtitute of any riſing Race in the Second and Third Gangs, and in the Fourth and Fifth Claſſes, which alone could have ſupported the old Stock.

BARBADOES. Account of Slaves who have departed the Iſland of Barbadoes during the laſt Six Years.

(N° 3. In Governor Parry's, 18th Auguſt 1788.)

Barbadoes. Account of Slaves who have departed this Iſland, by legal Paſſes from the Secretary's Office, in the Adminiſtration of the preſent Governor.

In the Year 1783	554
1784	591
1785	464
1786	368
1787	234
In Half of Year 1788	96
	2,307

It is to be obſerved, that many of theſe have been brought back to the Iſland, as Servants who accompany their Owners may make ſeveral Voyages in a few Years, and perhaps ſeveral Voyages amongſt the Iſlands in the ſame Year. It ſometimes happens too (though rarely) that Slaves who are ſhipped off for Crimes are brought back again not diſpoſed of.

Many Negroes go or are taken away without Tickets or Licences; but the above Number is known, in Conformity to the Law of the Iſland, N° 110.—Slaves in African Ships are not here included.

BARBADOES. Abſtract of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the different Pariſhes in the Iſland of Barbadoes, from 1ſt January to 31ſt December 1787; and Liſt of the Council.

(N° 4. In Governor Parry's, 18th Auguſt 1788.)

Barbadoes. An Abſtract of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the different Pariſhes in this Iſland, from 1ſt of January to the 31ſt of December 1787, incluſive.

PARISH.	Marriages.	Births.		Baptiſms.	Burials.
		Males.	Females.		
St. Michael	42	94	101	195	198
St. George	7	23	22	45	47
St. Philip	15	49	32	81	67
St. Thomas	7	13	16	29	26
St. John	—	15	27	42	30
St. Joſeph	8	27	22	49	22
St. Andrew	7	14	15	29	16
St. Lucy	9	32	37	69	70
St. Peter	13	38	39	77	63
St. James	4	22	12	34	27
Chriſt Church	—	26	20	46	38
	112	353	343	696	604

Certified from the Liſts delivered into the Secretary's Office,

VALENTINE JONES,
D. Sec.

A LIST of the Council in Barbadoes.

Henry Frere, Eſquire,
Sir William Fitzherbert, Baronet, in England.
William Biſhop, Eſquire, in England.
John Beſt, Eſquire,
Joſeph Keeling, Eſquire,
John Ince, Eſquire,
Timothy Callender, Eſquire,
Abraham Cumberbatch, Eſquire,
John Spooner, Eſquire,
Miles Braithwaite, Eſquire,
Thomas Græme, Eſquire,
John Aſgill Goſling, Eſquire.

Certified 1ſt of May 1788.

VALENTINE JONES,
Clerk Council.

	Names of Plantations.	Natives. Men from 90 Years old to 50.	Men from 49 to 20.	Women from 90 Years old to 50.	Women from 49 to 20.	Boys from 19 to Infants.	Girls from 19 to Infants.	Africans. Men from 90 to 50.	Men from 49 to 20.	Women from 90 to 50.	Women from 49 to 20.	Total of Slaves.	Acres of Land, to each Plantation.
1	Sober Caſtle —	5	45	12	49	28	39	3	13	1	3	198	361
2	The Belle —	7	63	22	69	52	76	8	27	2	20	346	535
3	The Mount —	3	28	11	25	20	18	4	10	1	5	125	292
4	Yorkſhire —	6	22	11	24	21	22	—	2	2	4	114	270
5	Kirton's — —	5	7	6	10	13	18	1	5	2	5	72	167
6	Pilgrim — —	3	19	5	23	15	16	1	8	—	3	93	226
7	Beckles —	12	38	13	42	58	50	1	2	2	3	221	449
8	Mapp's — —	—	24	4	37	43	31	8	—	4	—	151	245
9	The Thickets —	12	31	6	56	46	54	—	19	—	17	241	584
10	Forteſcue's —	4	28	11	40	20	25	—	1	—	—	129	169
11	Holetown —	3	27	6	33	19	24	1	15	1	3	132	239
12	Cooper Hill —	1	15	6	12	25	25	3	8	2	4	101	301
13	Carleton's —	3	14	3	18	6	6	—	3	1	5	59	229
14	Gay's — —	7	20	12	28	43	33	2	4	3	1	153	257
15	Bennet's —	5	25	12	27	27	18	3	2	1	2	122	368
16	Conſtant —	2	30	15	41	46	44	2	18	4	27	229	391
17	Colleton's Cliff —	9	29	17	33	47	33	9	21	9	10	217	604
18	Colleton's Leeward	1	8	3	10	9	8	2	9	—	11	61	203
19	Capleman —	1	21	—	12	12	11	—	—	—	—	57	34
20	Ayſhford's —	1	13	6	9	5	6	1	2	—	2	45	157
21	Kingſland's —	6	14	12	25	29	28	2	11	2	12	141	268
22	Rice's Foul Bay	4	22	4	17	22	12	2	4	8	10	105	433
		100	543	197	640	606	597	53	184	45	147	3,112	6,782
											45		
											184		
											53		
											429	Africans.	
		100											
		543											
		197											
		640											
		606											
		597											
		2,683	Barbadians.										

REMARKS.

Theſe Liſts were not taken to anſwer any other Purpoſe, than to give Satisfaction to the Gentlemen the Writer hath been concerned for; which can be verified by the following Gentlemen: Edwin Laſcelles and James Edward Colleton, Eſquires, of Portman Square; Edward Boehm, Eſquire, Director at the India-Houſe; William Daling and Somers Clarke, Eſquires, Merchants in London.

Theſe Eſtates are ſituated in almoſt every different Part of the Iſland, almoſt wholly ſtocked with Natives, not One Seventh Part being Africans. Perhaps there is no Place in the World where a greater Number of Old and Young will be found amongſt 3,000 of the labouring Poor, than amongſt theſe 3,112 Negroes.

It is very remarkable, that there is no Inſtance of the old Negroes loſing their Intellects; it may be owing to the Simplicity and Wholeſomeneſs of their Diet, to their being void of all Care, and to the eaſy Employment given them; the Men being employed as Watchmen, and the Women as Nurſes for the Children and for the Sick.

N. B. Colleton's Leeward Plantation hath more Land belonging to it; but it is rented out, and not worked with the Plantation, the ſtock being inſufficient.—The above Accounts have been all taken within theſe few Years, all long ſince the Hurricane in 1780.

Upon moſt of theſe Plantations there is a good deal of bad unplantable Land, about One Fourth Part. There remains 5,087 Acres of plantable Land.

BARBADOES. An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the Governing of "Negroes."

(No 6. In Governor Parry's, 18th Auguſt 1788.)

In the printed Book of Acts, paſſed in the Iſland of Barbadoes, from 1643 to 1762 incluſive, the Laws which come under the Head of Slaves, are in Page 64, 65, 93, 94, 105, 112 to 121, 129 to 132, 148, 150, 166, 175, 176, 185 to 202, 256, 257, 283, 284, 286, 287, 295 to 299, 323 to 326, 354 to 357, 369, 370, 441, 457.

Abridgement, Page 60 to 67.

The Acts relating to Slaves which have ſince paſſed, and never have been printed, here follow, as extracted from the Books of Manuſcript Laws.

Barbadoes. An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An act for the Governing of "Negroes."

WHEREAS, by an Act or Statute of this Iſland, paſſed the Eighth Day of Auguſt One thouſand Six hundred and Eighty-eight, intituled, "An Act for the Governing of "Negroes," It is among other Things Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for all Maſters, Overſeers, and other Perſons whatſoever, to apprehend and take up any Negro or other Slave or Slaves that ſhall be found out of the Plantation of his or their Maſter or Owner at any Time, eſpecially Saturday Nights, Sundays, and other Holidays, not being on lawful Buſineſs, and with a Letter from their Maſter, or a Ticket, or not having a White Man with them (except ſuch Negro, or other Slave or Slaves as uſually attend their Maſter, and have on a Livery), and the ſaid Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, correct by a moderate Whipping, and after Notice given to their Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer, him or them detain, until the ſaid Maſter, Owner, or Overſeer, pay to the ſaid Perſon that took him up Two Shillings and Six Pence for every ſuch Negro, or other Slave, he making Oath before the next Juſtice of the Peace (if thereunto required by the Owner of ſuch Negro, or other Slave) that he found or ſaw no Letter or Ticket with him. And whereas divers ill-diſpoſed and malicious Perſons, out of Reſentment to particular Perſons, againſt whom they had conceived Malice and Ill-will, have, under Colour of the ſaid recited Act, though contrary to the Spirit and true Intention thereof, made it their Practice to apprehend, take up, and correct Slaves, whom of their own Knowledge they knew were on the lawful Buſineſs of their Owners, merely becauſe ſuch Slaves were without Tickets; which Practice being very prejudicial and injurious to the Owners of Slaves, particularly to thoſe who, from the Situation of their different Eſtates, render it neceſſary that their Slaves ſhould be frequently paſſing from one Eſtate to another, and from their Dwelling Houſes and Eſtates (to the Towns and Bays): For the Remedy thereof for the future, Be it enacted, by his Excellency Charles Pinfold, Eſq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, &c. the Honourable the Members of his Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly, and by the Authority of the ſame, That when any Perſon ſhall hereafter, by virtue of the ſaid recited Act, or otherwiſe, apprehend and take up any Negro, or other Slave or Slaves, that ſhall be found out of the Plantation of his, her, or their Maſter or Owner, without a Livery, and without a Letter or Ticket of ſuch Maſter or Owner, ſuch Perſon ſo apprehending ſuch Slave or Slaves ſhall not correct or whip him, her, or them, as directed by the ſaid Act, but ſhall immediately carry the ſaid Slave or Slaves to the next Juſtice of the Peace, and ſhall make Oath before the ſaid Juſtice that he found or ſaw no Letter or Ticket with ſuch Slave or Slaves; and further alſo, that he verily believed ſuch Slave or Slaves was or were not on the lawful Buſineſs of his, her, or their Owner or Owners; and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall thereupon ſummons before him the Owner or Owners, to pay unto the Perſon ſo apprehending ſuch Slaves Two Shillings and Six Pence for every ſuch Slave; and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall alſo enquire into the Cauſe of ſuch Slave or Slaves Abſence from the Plantation of his, her, or their Owner or Owners; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtice that the ſaid Slave or Slaves was or were not on the lawful Buſineſs, he or they ſhall, by Order of the ſaid Juſtice, be corrected by a moderate Whipping: Provided always nevertheleſs, That this Act ſhall not extend to Owners and Overſeers of Plantations, who take up and apprehend Slaves at any public Meetings of ſuch Slaves on Saturday Nights, Sundays, or other Holidays, or who ſhall take up and apprehend Slaves uſing and carrying of large Clubs, wooden Swords, or other miſchievous and dangerous Weapons, or doing any Act tending to a Breach of the Peace or the Diſturbance of the Neighbourhood; but all Owners and Overſeers of Plantations apprehending Slaves found by them on ſuch Plantations, and all other Perſons apprehending them at their public Meetings on Saturday

Nights, Sundays, and other Holidays, or carrying dangerous Weapons, or doing any Act tending to a Breach of the Peace or Diſturbance of the Neighbourhood as aforeſaid, ſhall and may in all ſuch Caſes proceed againſt ſuch Slaves, in the Manner preſcribed by the ſaid recited Act, intituled, "An Act for the governing of Negroes;" any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding: And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That nothing contained herein ſhall be of Force or Effect, until his Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure ſhall be ſignified and declared in this Iſland of and concerning the ſame.

Read Three Times, paſſed the Council unanimouſly, and aſſented to by His Excellency, this 15th Day of April 1766.
THO^{s} WORKMAN,
D. Clk. Council.

Cha^{s} Pinfold.

Read and paſſed the General Aſſembly, Nemine Contradicente, this 18th Day of February 1766.
SAM. MOORE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

The Amendments propoſed by the Honourable the Council, read and agreed to by the General Aſſembly, Nemine Contradicente, the 15th Day of April 1766.

SAM. MOORE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Confirmed July 24th, 1767.

BARBADOES. Two Acts, the one for providing a proper Maintenance for ſuch Slaves as ſhall be manumitted, &c.; and the other for preventing diſtempered Negroes, &c. from infeſting the Streets, &c.

(N° 7. In Governor Parry's, 18th Auguſt 1788.)

Barbadoes. An Act to amend an Act of this Iſland, intituled, "An Act for amending an Act "of this Iſland, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes, and for providing a proper Maintenance and Support for ſuch Negroes, Indians, or "Mulattoes as hereafter ſhall be manumitted or ſet free; as alſo for preventing certain Inconveniencies from them ariſing to the Inhabitants of this "Iſland."

WHEREAS by an Act of this Iſland, bearing Date the Twenty-ſeventh Day of February One thouſand Seven hundred and Thirty-nine, intituled, "An Act for amending "an Act of this Iſland, intituled, An Act for the governing of Negroes, and for providing a "proper Maintenance and Support for ſuch Negroes, Indians, or Mulattoes as hereafter ſhall "be manumitted or ſet free; as alſo for preventing certain Inconveniencies from them ariſing to the Inhabitants of this Iſland," it is Enacted, That whoever ſhall hereafter, by Deed or Will, or by any other Ways or Means whatſoever manumit, ſet free, or diſcharge from Slavery any Negro or other Slave or Slaves, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, for the better Support of ſuch Negro or Slave, and to prevent their becoming burthenſome to the Pariſh in which he, ſhe, or they ſhall live or reſide, depoſit or direct to be paid into the Hands of the Churchwarden for the Time being of the ſaid Pariſh, for each Negro or other Slave ſo manumitted, ſet free, or diſcharged from Slavery, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, to be by the ſaid Churchwarden and the Veſtry of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, improved to the beſt Advantage; and the ſaid Veſtry ſhall direct and appoint the Sum of Four Pounds Current Money, for the Maintenance and Support of ſuch Perſon ſo manumitted and ſet free, to be annually paid to him or her; which wholeſome Proviſion of the ſaid Act, and wiſe Intention of the Legiſlature, are now totally evaded by the Artifice and Contrivance of Perſons about to manumit or ſet free their Slaves, by making a Conveyance of ſuch Slave or Slaves intended to be manumitted to ſome inſolvent Perſon, who immediately executes a Deed of Manumiſſion, by which Means the Pariſh is defrauded of the ſaid Sum of Fifty Pounds, and the Perſon ſo ſet free deprived of the ſaid Annuity, and reduced to the Neceſſity of ſeeking a diſhoneſt Means of Livelihood; Be it therefore Enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Eſquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, Chancellor, Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the ſame, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That for the future any Perſon who ſhall be minded to manumit or ſet free any Negro or Slave, ſhall actually depoſit, or pay into the Hands of the Churchwarden for the Time being of the Pariſh in which ſuch Perſon lives or reſides, the Sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money, and take a Receipt or Certificate of the ſaid Churchwarden for the ſame; and without ſuch Payment and ſuch Receipt or Certificate, the Deed of Manu-

miſſion or Inſtrument of Writing ſhall be, as to the Purpoſe of manumitting ſuch Slave, void and of no Effect; and the ſaid Negro or Slave ſo intended to be manumitted ſhall remain and continue, and to all Intents and Purpoſes ſhall be as much a Slave as if no ſuch Deed of Manumiſſion or Inſtrument of Writing had been made.—And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall hereafter, by Will or other Writing, direct any Negro or Slave to be manumitted after the Death of ſuch Perſon, or at any other future Time, and the Heir at Law, Executor, or other Perſon ſo directed to manumit ſuch Slave, ſhall, in order to ſave the ſaid Sum of Fifty Pounds, and to retain the ſaid Slave in Slavery, neglect to pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, Current Money, into the Hands of the Churchwarden of the Pariſh, and to manumit the ſaid Slave within Three Months after the Time appointed for the Manumiſſion of ſaid Slave, the ſaid Churchwarden may, and he is hereby authorized and required, to ſue in his own Name in the Court of the proper Precinct, or proceed by Suit in Equity, for the ſaid Sum of Fifty Pounds; and as ſoon as he ſhall recover and receive the ſame, he ſhall execute a Deed of Manumiſſion in his own Name, which ſhall be effectual to manumit and ſet free the ſaid Negro or Slave, any Thing in this Act before ſeeming to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Read Three Times, and paſſed the Council with the Amendments this 21ſt Day of January 1783. } D. PARRY.

FRANCIS WORKMAN,
D. Clk. of the Council.

Read Three Times, and paſſed the General Aſſembly, Nemine Contradicente, the 26th Day of November 1782.

SAM. MOORE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Aſſented to by his Excellency, the 22d of January 1783.

FRANCIS WORKMAN,
D. Secr^y.

Read Three Times, and paſſed the General Aſſembly, with the Amendments, Nemine Contradicente, this 21ſt Day of January 1783.

SAM. MOORE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Barbadoes.——An Act to prevent diſtempered, maimed, and worn-out Negroes, from infeſting the Towns, Streets, and Highways of this Iſland.

WHEREAS it has, for ſome Time paſt, been the cruel Practice of ſome Perſons poſſeſſing Negroes, who, from their old Age and Infirmities, are incapable of further Service to their inhuman Owners, to drive them from their Plantations, to beg, ſteal, or ſtarve, which ſaid unhappy Objects are daily infeſting the public Streets of the ſeveral Towns in this Iſland, greatly to the Annoyance and Nuiſance of the Inhabitants thereof:

To prevent ſuch inhuman Practices for the future, ſo diſgraceful and dangerous to the Country, Be it therefore Enacted, by his Excellency David Parry, Eſquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, the Owner or Owners of any diſtempered, maimed, or worn-out Negro or Negroes, Mulatto or other Slaves, ſuffering ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn-out Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, to infeſt the Towns, Streets, Lanes, public Highways, or Avenues leading to the ſeveral Towns of this Iſland, upon Notice or Summons under the Hand and Seal of any Magiſtrate in this Iſland, delivered to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave or Slaves, or left at his, her, or their moſt uſual Place of Reſidence, with a White Perſon, acquainting him, her, or them, with the Nuiſance the Public ſuſtain thereby; the ſaid Owner or Owners of ſuch diſtempered Slave or Slaves, Negro or Mulatto, not removing the ſame within the Space of Four Days after receiving ſuch Notice as aforeſaid, ſhall, on Conviction before the Magiſtrate who iſſued ſuch Notice or Summons, or any other Magiſtrates for the Body of this Iſland, forfeit and pay for every Offence the Sum of Five Pounds; and the Magiſtrate before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be had, ſhall cauſe ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn-out Slave or Slaves, to be immediately removed and conveyed to the Owner or Owners of ſuch Slave or Slaves, or to his, her, or their Habitation or Place of Reſidence, and pay the Charges and Expences thereof, with or out of the ſaid Penalty of Five Pounds, One Third of the Overplus, if any be of the ſaid Sum, to be applied to the Uſe of the Conſtable or Perſon who ſhall apprehend ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn-out Slave or Slaves, and the other Two Thirds to be placed in the Public Treaſury: And if any Perſon or Perſons offending as aforeſaid, ſhall not immediately upon his, her, or their being thereof as aforeſaid convicted, pay to the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, before whom ſuch Con-

 viction

viction ſhall be made, the ſaid Forfeiture or Forfeitures for the Uſes aforeſaid, then every ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace is and are hereby impowered and required, by Warrant of Diſtreſs, under his or their Hands and Seals, to levy on the Goods and Chattels of the Offender; and in Failure of Goods and Chattels in Poſſeſſion of ſuch Offender whereon ſuch Forfeiture may be levied, then, and in ſuch Caſe, every ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices to commit every Owner or Owners of any ſuch diſtempered, maimed, or worn-out Slave or Slaves, to the Common Gaol of this Iſland, and there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, for any Time not exceeding Two Months, unleſs ſuch Owner or Owners ſhall ſooner pay ſuch Forfeiture or Forfeitures to the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, to be applied in Manner aforeſaid.

Read Three Times, and paſſed the Council unanimouſly, the Twenty-third Day of November 1784. } D. PARRY. { Read Three Times, amended, and paſſed, with the Amendments, Nem. Con. the 18th Day of January 1785.

VALENTINE JONES, Junr.
Clk. Council.

SAM. MOORE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Read, with the Amendments, ſent up by the Aſſembly, hereunto annexed, and paſſed this 18th January 1785. } VALENTINE JONES, Jr.
Clk. of the Council.

Aſſented to by his Excellency the ſame Day.

VALENTINE JONES, Jr.
D. Secry.

(N° 8.) *Extract from the Minutes of Council of the Iſland of Barbadoes of 18th February* 1789.

THEN Mr. Frere begged Leave to call the Attention of the Board to the particular Subject of the African Buſineſs now under Conſideration in England; and having adverted to the Subject Matter of a Letter lately publiſhed from the Rev. Robert Bowcher Nicholls, to the Treaſurer of the Society inſtituted for the Purpoſe of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and many other Publications on that Head, Mr. Frere obſerved, that the Plan ſo much in Agitation to accompliſh that End was of ſo ſerious and alarming a Nature to the Weſt Indian Colonies, that it became the Duty of them all to expreſs their Sentiments on the Subject; wherefore he propoſed to the immediate Conſideration of this Board, whether ſomething ſhould not be done on their Parts to declare their Diſapprobation of ſuch a Syſtem; and that although this Iſland made but a ſmall Part of what would be affected, and the Legiſlature of it might not have been wholly ſtruck with the Neceſſity of taking the Matter up directly, yet he thought the Council alone would do right to diſcover an Attention to it.

Moved, therefore, by Mr. Frere, and ſeconded by Mr. Keeling, that Mr. Eſtwick, the Agent of the Council, ſhould be put in Poſſeſſion as ſoon as poſſible of the Sentiments of the Council concerning the propoſed Plan for the Abolition of the African Trade, and the ruinous Conſequences which would enſue to the Cultivation of Weſt Indian Property.

Then the Minutes of this Board of the 18th January 1785, were by Order referred to, containing the Reſolve, that the ſame Gentlemen of the Council who compoſed a Part of the laſt general Committee of Correſpondence, ſhould ſeparately communicate with Mr. Eſtwick, as an Individual, on the Affairs of this Board and the Iſland, until ſomething deciſive ſhould be determined upon with Regard to an Agent for the Colony.

It being found, on Reference farther back, that the Honourable Abraham Cumberbatch, Irenæus Mae, and Henry Frere, Eſquires, were the Members of Council in the Committee of Correſpondence, it was requeſted of the Governor to make an Appointment of other Members to ſupply the Places of the late Mr. Cumberbatch and Mr. Mae.

His Excellency was pleaſed accordingly to nominate the two ſenior Members next to Mr. Frere, who were preſent in the Iſland, viz. The Honourable John Beſt and Joſeph Keeling, Eſquires, to be, together with the Honourable Henry Frere, Eſquire, a Committee to correſpond with Samuel Eſtwick, Eſquire; and the ſaid Committee was requeſted by the Board to write forthwith to Mr. Eſtwick on the Subject abovementioned.

N. B. The Letter of Inſtructions to Samuel Eſtwick, Eſquire, is in the Report among the detached Pieces of Evidence referring to the Iſland of Barbadoes, N° 1.

N° 5.

St. Chriſtopher's.—ACCOUNT of the Free White Inhabitants, Free Coloured People, and Slaves, in the Pariſhes of St. Thomas Middle Iſland, and Trinity Palmeto Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher in September 1788.

An ACCOUNT of the Free White Inhabitants, and of Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of Saint Thomas, Middle Iſland, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; diſtinguiſhing the White Inhabitants into Males and Females, and ſhewing the Number of each, under 1 Year of Age, from 1 to 8, 8 to 18, 18 to 30, from 30 upwards, as near as can be aſcertained.

Taken this 20th Day of September 1788.

White Inhabitants.		Males.					Females.				
		Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.
17	17										
6	7										
20	20										
41	41										
84 Males.	85 Females.										
	84 Males.										
	169 Total.	—	17	6	20	41	—	17	7	20	41

Number of Negro Slaves in the Whole			—	2,290
Coloured Inhabitants	—		—	62
Negroes, Ages from	1 to 8	—	—	338
D° — —	8 to 18		—	304
D° — —	18 to 30	—	—	669
Country-born Slaves		—	—	1,318
Imported Slaves	—	—	—	488

N. B. It being quite out of Mr. Warner's Power to be able to diſtinguiſh the Free Coloured Inhabitants into Males and Females, as well as to aſcertain their Ages; and alſo to diſtinguiſh the Creole Slaves into Males and Females, as well as thoſe imported, with their Ages, is the Reaſon of their not being claſſed in the Manner they were deſired, but diſtinguiſhed as above.

JOSEPH WARNER,
Rector of St. Thomas, Middle Iſland.

N. 6.

An ACCOUNT of the Free White Inhabitants and of Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of Trinity Palmeto Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; diſtinguiſhing the White Inhabitants into Males and Females, and ſhewing the Number of each, under 1 Year of Age, from 1 to 8, from 8 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 upwards, as near as can be aſcertained.

Taken this 27th Day of September 1788.

White Inhabitants.		Males.					Females.				
		Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.
2											
4	5 Females.										
25	31 Males.										
31 Males.	36 Total.		2	4	—	25	—	—	—	—	5

Number of Negro Slaves		—	—	1,138
Free Coloured Inhabitants			—	5
Negroes, Ages from 1 to 8			—	89
D° — from 8 to 18		—	—	120
D° — from 18 to 30			—	220
Country-born Slaves		—	—	568
Imported Slaves	—	—	—	570

N. B. It being quite out of Mr. Warner's Power to be able to diſtinguiſh the Free Coloured Inhabitants into Males and Females, as well as to aſcertain their Ages; and alſo to diſtinguiſh the Creole Slaves into Males and Females, as well as thoſe imported, with their Ages, is the Reaſon of their not being claſſed in the Manner they were deſired, but diſtinguiſhed as above.

JOSEPH WARNER,
Rector of Trinity Palmeto Point.

N° 6.

St. Chriſtopher's. Abſtract of the White Inhabitants, Free People of Colour, and Slaves, in the Pariſhes of St. Mary Cayon, and Chriſt Church, Nichola Town, in St. Chriſtopher's, 6th October 1788.

Abſtract of the White Inhabitants, Free People of Colour, and Slaves, in the Pariſh of St. Mary Cayon.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White Inhabitants —	50	29	79
Free People of Colour —	23	13	36
Slaves — —	1,203	1,038	2,241

Abſtract of the White Inhabitants, Free People of Colour, and Slaves, in the Pariſh of Chriſt Church, Nichola Town.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White Inhabitants —	32	35	67
Free People of Colour —	18	22	40
Slaves — —	1,215	1,020	2,235

JOSEPH BARNES, Rector of the Pariſh of St. Mary Cayon, and Chriſt Church, Nichola Town.

St. Chriſtopher's,
6th October, 1788.

N° 7.

St. Chriſtopher's.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves, Free White Inhabitants, &c. in the Pariſh of St. Paul Cabeſterre, taken in 1788;—Alſo, An Account of the Number of Slaves in D°, for the Year 1772.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Free White Inhabitants, and of Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of St. Paul Cabeſterre, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, and ſhewing the Number of each, under 1 Year of Age, from 1 to 8, from 8 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 upwards. Taken the 1ſt Day of September 1788.

White Inhabitants.		Males.					Females.				
		Under 1.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.	Under 1.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.
2	1										
5	3										
4	2										
18	7										
20	12	2	5	4	18	20	1	3	2	7	12
—	—	1	3	2	7	12					
49 Males	25 Females										
	49 Males										
	—										
	74 — Total —	3	8	6	25	32					
Free Coloured Inhabitants.											
	2		2	2			2	4	1	10	
	4						2	2			
2	1						—	—	—	—	
2	10										
—	—										
4 Males	17 Females										
—	4 Males										
	—										
	21 — Total —	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	10	

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves in the Pariſh of St. Paul Cabeſterre, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, Creoles and Africans, and ſhewing the Number of each, under 1 Year of Age, from 1 to 8, from 8 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 upwards. Taken the 2d Day of September 1788.

	Under 1.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.	
Creole Males — —	18	187	184	234	229	
D° Females — —	17	171	171	263	267	
Imported Males — —	-	-	37	127	252	
D° Females — —	-	1	20	101	215	
						35
	35	359	412	725	963	359
						412
						725
						963
						2,494 Total.

N. B. In this Total are included 40 Slaves belonging to Dr. Clifton, which are taxed in St. John's, about Half of his Eſtate lying in that Pariſh.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves in the Pariſh of St. Paul Cabeſterre, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in the Year 1772.
Taken from the Veſtry Book.

2,659

W. M^Y JULIUS, Rector of St. Paul Cabeſterre, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

N° 8.

St. Chriſtopher's.—An ACCOUNT of the N° of Free White Inhabitants, &c. in the Pariſh of St Anne, for the Years 1772 and 1788.

D° of the N° of Slaves in the ſame Years.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Free White Inhabitants, and of Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of St. Anne, Sandy Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, and ſhewing the Number of each under One Year of Age, from 1 to 8, from 8 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 upwards.

Taken the 23d Day of July 1788.

White Inhabitants.			Males.					Females.				
			Under 1.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.	Under 1.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.
7	3											
37	27											
43	38											
29	58											
60	84											
176 Males.	210	Females.	7	37	43	29	60	3	27	38	58	84
	176	Males.	3	27	38	58	84					
	386	Total.	10	64	81	87	144					
Free Coloured Inhabitants.			3	23	22	16	33	2	19	26	19	59
								3	23	22	16	33
3	2							5	42	48	35	92
23	19											
22	26											
16	19											
33	59											
97 Males.	125	Females.										
	97	Males.										
	222	Total.										

N. B. There are no Indented Servants in the Pariſh.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Free White Inhabitants, and of Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of St. Anne, Sandy Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, and reckoning all above 14 Men and Women, all under that Age Boys and Girls.

Taken by the Reverend Mr. Baldrick, in the Year 1772.

White Inhabitants.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
136 Men.	136	95	197	83
95 Boys.	197	83		
197 Women.				
83 Girls.	333	178		
511 Total.				
Free Coloured Inhabitants.	21	11	22	11
			21	11
21 Men.			43	22
11 Boys.				
22 Women.				
11 Girls.				
65 Total.				

N. B. This Enumeration of the Free Coloured Inhabitants is certainly not accurate, but I have not the Means of correcting it.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves in the Pariſh of St. Anne, Sandy Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, Creoles and Africans; and ſhewing the Number of each under One Year of Age, from 1 to 8, from 8 to 18, from 18 to 30, from 30 upwards.

Taken Auguſt 20th, 1788.

			Under 1.	From 1 to 8.	8 to 18.	18 to 30.	Above 30.
41							
330							
437							
515							
880		Creole Males — —	15	156	198	157	239
		D° — Females — —	26	173	215	216	263
2,203	Total.	Imported Males — —	—	1	17	77	191
		D° — Females — —	—	—	7	65	187
			41	330	437	515	880

Mr. Rawlins has Lands in this Pariſh, and pays Taxes for 20 Slaves, which are not included in the above Total, as the Number only is fixed, but the Individuals not ſpecified.

Mr. Lade alſo pays for 83, Mr. Leigh for 40, Mr. Niſbett for 12, and Mr. Brown for 7, which are included in the Liſt I have taken in the Pariſh of St. Paul. To judge of the Decreaſe of Slaves, the Two Pariſhes ſhould be conſidered as One.

There are alſo ſome Slaves, who, paying towards the Support of Greenwich Hoſpital, are not ſubject to Parochial Taxes. Their Number I cannot aſcertain.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Slaves in the Pariſh of St. Anne, Sandy Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in the Year 1772.

Taken from the Veſtry Book.

2,736.

W. Mr JULIUS,
Rector of St. Anne, Sandy Point, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

N° 9.

St. Chriſtopher's.—An ACCOUNT of the Free White Inhabitants, Free Coloured People, and Slaves, in the Pariſhes of St. George Baſſeterre, and St. Peter Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, the 14th October 1788.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of the Free White Inhabitants and of Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of Saint George Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher's; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, and ſhewing the Number of each, and their Ages, as nearly as can be aſcertained.

October the 14th 1788.

White Inhabitants.

Infants from 1 to 2 Years, 53.			
Adult Males —	294	from 21 to 60 Years old.	
Adult Females —	258	from 16 to 50, and upwards.	
Boys — —	149	from 2 to 15, and upwards.	
Girls — —	153	from 2 to 15, and upwards.	
	854		

Free Coloured People.

Infants from 1 to 2 Years, 95.			
Adult Males —	58	from 21 to 60 Years old.	
Adult Females —	76	from 21 to 50, and upwards.	
Boys — —	84	from 3 to 16, and upwards.	
Girls — —	97	from 3 to 15, and upwards.	
	315		

An Account of Slaves in the above-mentioned Pariſh.

Adult Males —	898	
Adult Females —	748	
Boys — —	620	from 1 to 18 Years.
Girls — —	679	from 1 to 16, and upwards.
	2,945	

Of whom at leaſt Fourteen hundred are imported Slaves.
The Liſt taken by the Rev[d] E. Thomas a few Years ago is loſt or miſlaid; but by the Pariſh Books in 1783 the Number of Slaves was 3,075.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Free White Inhabitants and Free Coloured People, in the Pariſh of Saint Peter Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Saint Chriſtopher; diſtinguiſhing Males and Females, and ſhewing the Number of each, and their Ages, as nearly as can be aſcertained.

October the 14th 1788.

Adult Males —	58	from 21 to 50 Years old, and upwards.
Adult Females —	19	from 16 to 50, and upwards.
Boys — —	8	from 1 to 6, and upwards.
Girls — —	10	from 1 to 15.

There are not more than 7 Free Coloured People in this Pariſh.

An Account of the Slaves of the above-mentioned Pariſh.

Adult Males —	830	
Adult Females —	790	
Boys — —	700	from 1 to 18 Years old, and upwards.
Girls — —	650	
	2,970	

The Liſt of this Pariſh is not ſo correct as I wiſh it, being prevented by Illneſs from going to each Eſtate myſelf.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Rector of S[t] George's and S[t] Peter's, Baſſeterre.

N° 10.

St. Chriſtopher's. An Account of the Number of Negroes in the Pariſh of St. John's Cabeſterre, in the Years 1759 and 1788.

			Negroes.
There were in the Year	1759	—	2,780
	1788	—	1,939

N° 11.

St. Chriſtopher's. An Account of the Number of Negroes Imported and Exported from 1778 to 1788.

BY an Account delivered in by the Naval Officer of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, it appears,

		Negroes.
That from the Year 1778 to 1788 there had been imported	—	2,784
Exported — — — — —		1,769
Remaining for the Uſe of the Iſland	—	1,015

N. B. The Naval Officer aſſigns, as a Reaſon for not furniſhing an Account of the Negroes imported and exported, and remaining for the Uſe of the Iſland, prior to 1778, that no Books of ſuch Date were to be found in his Office; and it is imagined that they were deſtroyed or carried away when the Iſland was captured by the French during the laſt War.

N° 12.

Antigua. An Account of the Number of Slaves imported in Fourteen Years, from 1775 to 1788; and of the Number of Ships employed, and their Tonnage: Alſo, an Account of Slaves exported, &c. for the ſame Period.

Liſt of Accounts demanded by the Agent for the Iſland of Antigua, by his Letter to the Preſident and Speaker of that Iſland.

An Account of the Number of Negroes Annually imported into the Iſland of Antigua, as far as any ſuch Account can be made up, diſtinguiſhing the Number imported in each Year; the Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children; and the Number and Tonnage of the Ships in which they have been conveyed.

The annexed Return from the Books of the Naval Officer in this Iſland will ſhew the Number of Slaves Annually imported for Fourteen Years, including the preſent, and the Number and Tonnage of the Ships in which they have been conveyed; but it is impoſſible to

to aſcertain the Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children, as ſuch Diſtinctions are not ever made in the above Books.

		Veſſels.		Tons.		Slaves.
1775	—	13	—	906	—	1,431
6	—	8	—	245	—	630
7	—	4	—	277	—	345
8	—	2	—	100	—	321
9						
1780	—	1	—	20	—	81
1	—	1	—	100	—	210
2	—	5	—	470	—	1,164
3	—	4	—	630	—	1,491
4	—	11	—	1,050	—	2,146
5	—	1	—	70	—	112
6	—	6	—	420	—	952
7	—	6	—	425	—	582
8	—	4	—	963	—	580

An Account of the Number of Negro Slaves, of Free Negroes, of Indented Servants, and of Free White Inhabitants, which are at preſent in the Iſland of Antigua, with a like Account for any former Period, as far as the ſame can be aſcertained; diſtinguiſhing, with reſpect to each of the foregoing Claſſes of Inhabitants, the Proportion of Males and Females, Adults and Children, diſtinguiſhing, as far as is poſſible, the Number under One Year of Age, from One Year to Eight, from Eight to Eighteen, and from Eighteen to Thirty; or forming them into ſuch other Claſſes as it may be more convenient to bring them under, and diſtinguiſhing the Number of Country-born Slaves from thoſe which have been imported, and the Number of each of the foregoing Claſſes which are ſuppoſed to have been born and died annually.

No ſuch Account as that required by this Queſtion has ever been taken in this Iſland; nor is it poſſible to aſcertain the ſeveral Particulars pointed out by a Law to be paſſed for that Purpoſe, compelling the Inhabitants to make Returns thereof upon Oath, in the ſame Manner as they are obliged to do as to other Matters when it is neceſſary to raiſe Taxes for the Supplies of Government.—The Number of Slaves are eſtimated at 35,000 at preſent.

An Account of the Number of Slaves exported from the ſaid Iſland in each Year to any Foreign Settlement or Iſland in America or the Weſt Indies.

The annexed Return from the Books of the Naval Officer of this Iſland will ſhew the Number of Slaves exported in Fourteen Years, including the preſent, but no Satisfaction can poſſibly be given as to what Foreign Settlement or Iſland in America, or the Weſt Indies, they were conveyed.

		Veſſels.		Tons.		Slaves.
1775	—	13	—	490	—	304
6	—	10	—	265	—	154
7	—	4	—	195	—	59
8	—	4	—	115	—	177
9	—	1	—	15	—	9
1780	—	1	—	20	—	8
1	—	1	—	20	—	78
2	—	6	—	380	—	593
3	—	7	—	510	—	590
4	—	10	—	315	—	461
1785	—	6	—	220	—	337
6	—	5	—	170	—	136
7	—	2	—	85	—	38
8	—	6	—	427	—	96

Zola 4 vols